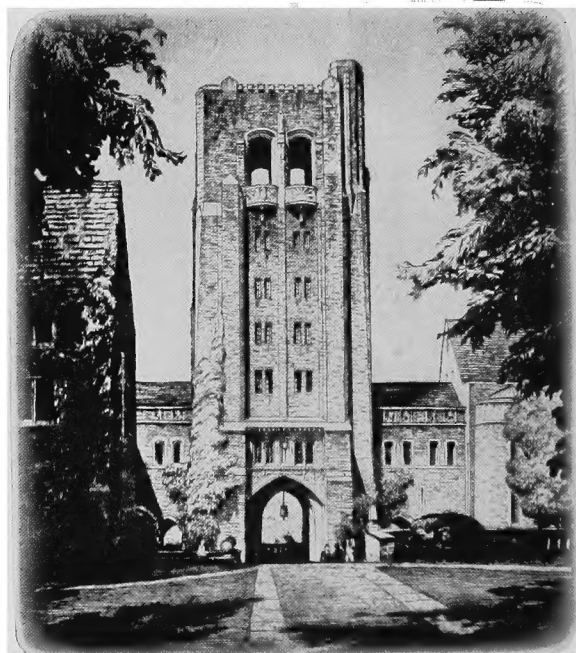


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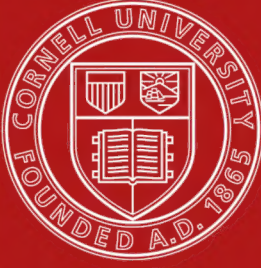


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HISTORY OF THE
BENCH AND BAR OF NEW YORK



WILLIAM M EVARTS

HISTORY OF THE BENCH AND BAR OF NEW YORK

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THE BAR OF NEW YORK, 1792-1892.¹



TOCQUEVILLE, in his great work on the United States, comments upon the exceptional position occupied by the Bar in the United States, and concludes that the profession in our country constitutes an aristocracy. In one sense, probably the one in which it was intended, the remark is true. In every free country the Bar constitutes, and necessarily must, an order of unusual importance. Its function in peace is similar to that of the army in war, viz.: to defend society and to guard the general welfare. Whether special privileges are, or are not, conceded in terms to such a body of men, enlightened opinion must realize its value and rely upon its service. It is the natural organ by which outraged law protests against tyranny, whether from above or below; the sentinel and advance post which signals danger and warns the community of impending peril. The chosen men who gather around a monarch as the fountain of honor shine with reflected luster, because of their proximity to the royal person. So it is with the Bar. Its members and they alone can serve in the Temple of Justice and see that due reverence is paid to the only recognized sovereign, the Law. To be the mouthpiece of that sovereign, to expound his decrees, to stand firmly by his throne, to protect his dignity, this is no mean function. Take away the sanction of the Law and nothing is left in Pandora's box; least of all Freedom, for Freedom without the Law ceases to be anything of value. It changes its name and is not worth preserving. The history of free government shows the truth of this so clearly that illustration drawn from the past records becomes unnecessary. Whether an unwholesome transition has not already begun is another and far different question.

It may be that Plutocracy is gradually displacing the profession of Law. There are signs that point in that direction, but thus far the peril has only been a threat and not a reality. With scarcely an exception every president of the United States has been a lawyer by profession; senators and representatives are almost universally trained and reputable lawyers, and if it be true that a practice has of late years been growing, in remote states, to confer high legislative offices on men of wealth because they are able

¹ Mr. Frederick R. Coudert, having been invited to prepare a paper for this work, sent a copy of this interesting paper, which had previously been published, and to which we are pleased to give a place in our pages. EDITOR.

and willing to pay for the privilege of serving the public, these are but rare exceptions. We may still truly say that the government of the United States for the last one hundred years has been in the hands of the legal profession. As we have prospered and grown on a scale of greatness heretofore unknown, it may not be a reckless instance of deductive reasoning to suggest that government by law, as administered by lawyers, is the best that has thus far been tried. Some persons, in other respects rational, claim that our progress is due to paternal government protection. It may be curious to speculate upon the effect of a possible combination of free trade and lawyers in office as common factors in the future prosperity of our country, but this would be foreign to my purpose.

True, Washington was not a lawyer, at least so far as I am informed. Probably there were many occasions in which this chasm in his early training was to him a source of deep but unavailing regret. But the necessity for a legal training was not as obvious in his day as it has been since his great service to the nation.

The seeds of our Revolution were sown and cultivated by the lawyers, who plainly saw that the struggle must come. The youthful giant was stretching his young and awkward limbs and fretting at the shackles which bound him and checked his growth. He was uneasy, then impatient, and finally angry. He was slow to wrath, but when he was at length moved to righteous indignation the lawyers told him why he was justified in his complaints; they taught him the duty of resistance; they encouraged him in its assertion; they instructed him as to his rights and helped him by voice and pen, and often, too, with musket and sword, to vindicate his dignity by claiming his independence. Years before the war broke out the lawyers of Boston and New York had formed societies to discuss the great questions that agitated the public mind. The Sodality of Boston was one of these, composed not of striplings trying their young voices on their neighbors and practicing their arts on open-mouthed rustics, but men of years and standing, like John Adams and James Otis; earnest, thoughtful, patriotic, and wise men who might well assume to act as self-constituted pedagogues of a young and rising community. The "Moot" was another, which had its headquarters in New York, and consisted of the ablest lawyers of the state. Their debates were of great importance, and their opinions so highly valued that counsel often cited them as bearing upon, illustrating, and establishing the law. In one case it recorded that the chief-justice of the State of New York referred a difficult point of law to the Moot for its opinion.

There were many conspicuous men at the Bar as the last century closed and the present one displaced it—men of unsurpassed ability and independent character. The war that had just ended was a training school that kept its influence for many years, indeed until

the next conflict revived the warlike spirit and made the peaceful disputes of the forum seem tame and unprofitable.

What young lawyer of to-day has ever heard of Egbert Benson, Brockholst Livingston, John Lansing, Melancthon Smith, or Josiah Ogden Hoffman? And yet they were learned, eloquent, honorable, and patriotic men. They were giants while they lived, and did much to settle important questions for the generations to come. They served the public as well as their clients, faithfully and well; but the lawyer's fame is evanescent as the speech that makes it. His contemporaries bear testimony to his merits, but when he has passed from the scene of his labors, his glory sleeps with his perishable body.

Seeming exceptions there are to this, but exceptions only in appearance. The names of the two greatest, the acknowledged leaders of the bar of one hundred years ago, still live, but only because the men who bore them have entered into history in a public capacity, and because their names are bound together in one bloody tragedy. Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr were the leaders in their day. Hamilton especially enjoyed an undisputed title to pre-eminence. Chancellor Kent, in an address delivered in 1836, speaks of him in terms of unstinted admiration. "Among all his brethren," he says, "Colonel Hamilton was undisputably pre-eminent." This was universally conceded. He rose at once to the loftiest heights of "professional eminence by his profound penetration, his power of analysis, the comprehensive grasp and strength of his understanding, and the firmness, frankness, and integrity of his character. We may say of him in reference to his associates, as was said of Papinian, *Omnes longo post se intervallo relinquerit.*"

Such praise as this coming from such a source is sufficient to place Hamilton on the pinnacle of professional fame. It is, however, the gallant soldier, the friend of Washington, the writer of the *Federalist*, the founder of our financial system, and the victim of Burr's pistol, who is really recalled by tradition, and who will be remembered by remote posterity. He might otherwise be discovered only by the patient explorer into those musty records that history half scornfully glances at, to mitigate the dryness of more important themes. Who will care to know, a generation hence, that Hamilton¹ made a great speech in Crosswell's case, or that he argued with success, fifty years before Erskine, that the jury in a libel case were the judges of the law as well as of the facts?

Nor can it be said that Burr's name would arouse an echo of even passing interest but for the part he took in great events, wherein he showed his consummate ability and absolute indifference to principle. As the would-be usurper of the presidency, as Jefferson's vice-president, as the defendant in a great treason trial, and as the slayer of

¹ This, however, was *Andrew* Hamilton, whose fame was only that of a lawyer, and hence has passed into oblivion.
EDITOR.

Hamilton, his place is fixed forever beyond the destructive processes of time. Unfortunately for him, if there be such a thing as posthumous misfortune, he will not be forgotten.

These two men, great lawyers as they were, cannot therefore be cited as exceptions to the rule. If they had been engaged in the manufacture of tin plate they would have been equally (if not more) conspicuous, provided other elements of their fame had concurred to make them prominent.

One of the most eminent of the lawyers whom I have named, Brockholst Livingston, narrates an incident in the other Livingston's life which is very characteristic of the times, and for that reason deserves repetition here. It seems that Mr. Livingston was a bit of a wag, and amused himself on a certain occasion in writing an account of a political meeting, which had been attended by some of his political adversaries. These he sought in turn to ridicule. His raillery seems to us at this day quite harmless. He spoke of a Mr. Fish as a stripling about forty-eight years old, and of a Mr. Jones as "Master Jimmy Jones, another stripling about sixty." Why Messrs. Jones and Fish should have resented so mild a form of pleasantry does not appear, but they did feel very deeply whatever sting there may have been in these mysterious imputations. They demanded an explanation of Mr. Livingston while he was walking on the Battery with his wife and children. The explanation does not appear to have suited Mr. Jones, who proceeded to chastise Mr. Livingston with a cane, whereupon Mr. Livingston became wroth in his turn, and gave evidence thereof, by challenging and killing Mr. Jones, after which performance he felt at liberty to resume his promenade, *en famille*, on the Battery, which he did without further molestation. Mr. Jones having been removed in this summary but orthodox fashion, there was nothing to prevent Mr. Livingston from reaching high political preference. He accordingly became shortly after a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

This gentle toleration of a duelist who had killed an adversary is in striking contrast with the treatment of Burr after he had killed Hamilton. Certainly the provocation in the latter case was real, the fashion of dueling was still recognized as a legitimate mode of settling differences between gentlemen, both men were tried and brave soldiers, accustomed to face death without flinching, and the fight was a fair one, in which the regular forms were minutely observed. And yet Burr became practically an outcast, and spent the balance of his life in friendless solitude. He was punished for his other offenses; not for the venial sin of dueling. The man whom he happened to kill was an eminent citizen, honorable and respected. If Hamilton had slain Burr his own social and professional standing would probably have remained unimpaired; possibly it might have received something of increased dignity. But Hamilton enjoyed a good character

and Burr did not. The moral of this seems to be that before a man determines to commit an offense against the law he should be sure that his character is good. If his character is bad, the risk is greatly enhanced. The jury or the public, as the case may be, will convict him of something. Sir Jonas Barrington assures his readers that a man was once convicted at the Irish Assizes of murder, although the victim came into court apparently alive and ready to swear that he had not been killed. They were then about retiring, and in spite of the judge, did so. They explained their verdict of guilty by saying that while they knew that he had not killed that particular man, they also knew that he had stolen a cow that belonged to one of the jurors, and they might not find another and so good a chance to hang him.

It is, of course, the fashion to decry the Bar of to-day and to cite illustrious examples in the past to shame the advocates and practitioners of our own time. But this is natural enough; at least it has been universal. Those who look back upon the men and things of a past generation, to which their own life was linked, the memory of which comes back with the joyousness of departed youth, will always find a fitting theme for mournful retrospection in the degeneracy of the times. Imagination, uncontrolled, joins hands with vain regret; the harsh contours of unpleasant fact are smoothed into beauty by the softening process of uncounted years, and grow beautiful in proportion as our vision grows dim. Chancellor Kent himself indulged in this pessimistic fashion of reviewing the past. In the lecture above cited he mournfully discants upon the "tendency of things at present to disenchant the profession of much of its attraction. The spirit of the age," he says, "is restless and presumptuous and revolutionary! The rapidly increasing appetite for wealth, the inordinate taste for luxury which it engenders, the vehement spirit of speculation, are so many bad symptoms of a diseased state of mind." Who would have believed that our professional forerunners were afflicted with such fearful propensities? Good, great, venerable gentlemen we supposed them to be, eminently respectable from the top of their bald heads to the soles of their gaitered feet, moving with decorous deliberation from their shabby office to their uptown residence in Prince or Houston street for dinner, returning to work until supper time, unmolested by telephones, undisturbed by telegraphs, ignorant of messenger boys, living in happy though unconscious immunity from stenographers, interviewers, law reporters, daily law journals, and other sources of unhappiness: to think that the virus of avarice, gambling, selfishness, and the like had polluted their simple and virtuous natures! Perhaps, after all, we may be better than they, for we have to contend against all these insidious foes, and yet we still exist as a body, and upon the whole may claim, in comparison with the rest of the community, to constitute a very respectable class of citizens.

Whatever may have been the merits or shortcomings of the Bar

when Chancellor Kent spoke thus mournfully, there was a class of young men coming to the front than which the history of our bar offers nothing more admirable. From 1835 to 1870 our roll was bright with splendid names and our courts filled with life and learning. Charles O'Connor was then at his best, the *facile princeps* of the profession in his mastery of the principles that underlie the law, and in his incisive ability to communicate to others what he had first made clear to himself; Cutting, with his splendid presence and perfect mastery of the commercial law; Brady, the orator, lawyer, poet, wit; George Wood, the massive expounder of all the learning that related to trusts and real property; Evarts, polished, self-possessed, keen-witted, the hero of the three great cases of our generation—the Johnson impeachment, the Tilden election case of 1876, the Geneva arbitration case; Fullerton, the peerless examiner and cross-examiner—both of these last still ready with memory intact to tell of the great battles which they fought and the giants that they met; David Dudley Field, aggressive, earnest, impressive, relentless, and like Achilles that Horace describes:

Impiger iracundus inexorabilis acer.

He, too, is still among us¹ in the radiance of an undimmed intellect, to show of what material were made the men whom Chancellor Kent looked upon with such mournful suspicion. "Prince" John Van Buren, too, who covered up his real genius with a cold affectation of cynical indifference, and lived to be the putative father of numberless sayings from Aristophanes to date; William Curtis Noyes, ever courteous and ever ready, diligent and indefatigable, until the overstrained cords suddenly snapped while he was still in his prime. And James W. Gerard—"Jimmie" to his friends,—with the polish and wit of his French ancestry, his inexhaustible *bonhomie* and good nature, his irresistible facility and felicity in winning juries over to the wrong side, on which he was most at home. "Never attack your adversary with a bludgeon," the writer once heard him say, "run him through with a rapier." He lived up to his own precept. He ran his adversary gracefully and thoroughly through the vital parts, and when he was sure that his victim was thoroughly dead he held out his hand to help him to his feet. And Benjamin D. Silliman, the veteran of sixty odd years' practice, still ready to counsel his many clients, to unravel intricate knots of law and to delight hosts of friends with his winning smile, his wise speech, his kindly judgments of men long since gone. Time, alas! will not let my willing pen run on to tell of so many others whom the young Bar of my generation looked upon with something akin to superstitious admiration. A volume would hardly suffice to tell of their virtues and their frailties, for it is a comfort to think that they, too, were human.

¹ Mr. Field was still living when the above was written.

Have they left successors worthy of themselves? Certainly they have. The Bar is now as firm as it ever has been in the possession of learned, upright, sagacious, and honorable members. We are too near them now to judge them fairly, but we may feel assured that the young men of to-day will, after their hair has turned, recall the broad and scientific arguments of Carter, the brilliant versatility of Choate, the deadly keenness of Parsons, the scholarly erudition of Butler—nay, the splendid qualities of a host of others whom it would be tedious and invidious to single out:—they, too, will rank with the best examples of what our profession has produced. But, alas! we shall not be there to see.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT.



BBOTT, AUSTIN (born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 18, 1831; died in New York City, April 19, 1896), was a son of Jacob Abbott, the author, and a brother of Doctor Lyman Abbott. He received his early educational training under the personal supervision of his parents, at Boston and Roxbury, Massachusetts, and Farmington, Maine. In 1843 his father removed to New York. In 1847 Austin entered the University of



AUSTIN ABBOTT.

the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1851, taking an English oration at the commencement. He subsequently studied law, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, having been allowed by the court to offer himself for examination shortly before he attained his majority on the condition that he should not take the oath or enroll until he became of age.

He entered into partnership with his elder brother, Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, his brother Lyman afterward joining the firm. They practiced law and wrote on legal subjects under the firm name of Abbott Brothers. Austin Abbott prepared the greater part of "Abbott's New York Digest" and "Abbott's Forms." After the dissolution of the firm by the removal of his brothers, Mr. Abbott continued in practice alone, being chiefly engaged as counsel in important cases, serving as consulting counsel in many in which he never appeared in court. In the conduct of the defense of the suit of Theodore Tilton *against* Henry Ward Beecher he gained a national reputation. He was associated with the counsel for the government in the Guiteau case, in which his advice was sought on the question of insanity and the practice in selection of jurors.

Mr. Abbott began the publication, in 1880, of a series of works, for the writing of which he had been long preparing. The first volume, the "Trial Evidence," was followed in 1883 by a "Brief for the Trial of Civil Issues before a Jury," and in 1889 by a "Brief for the Trial of Criminal Cases," and another on the "Modes of Proving the Facts in Either Class of Trials." In 1891 a "Brief on Questions Arising on the Pleadings in Civil Actions" appeared. The object of these works was to aid in clearing and simplifying the technical difficulties of procedure, and in reducing the number of mistrials, thus facilitating contests on their merits. These works have been adopted as text-books and desk-books for the bench in all parts of the country. Few legal works have had so extended a circulation in so short space of time. Speaking of these books, the *Albany Law Journal* says: "The treatment is in every way admirable. The series of four is indispensable to the safe conduct of causes, civil and criminal. There is no other living lawyer who devotes such shining powers to the benefit of his profession in such unambitious and practical ways."

In 1889 the University of the City of New York conferred on Mr. Abbott the degree of doctor of laws, and in 1891 he was appointed dean of the Law School of the University, with the chair of pleading, equity, and evidence, he having already lectured in the special course of the institution for several years. By his advice the undergraduate course was revised and enlarged and the practical features were increased, as the best preliminary introduction to the theory of the law, and a graduate course, founded on the same principle, was adopted; improvements which have resulted in a great increase of numbers in the school, and a higher grade of instruction. Among Mr. Abbott's other works are "Reports of Practice Cases," "Report of New Cases," "New Practice and Forms."

Mr. Abbott was one of the foremost members of the New York bar, and died universally lamented.



BBOTT, JOHN BEACH (born in Dansville, Livingston county, New York, December 31, 1854), is the son of Adoniram J. and Mary Jane Beach Abbott. After attending academic institutions he entered the Geneseo State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1875. He then studied for two years at the University of Rochester, but did not graduate. He was prepared for the legal profession under the direction of his father, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester in October, 1880. Soon afterward he engaged in practice at Rochester, where he continued until the spring of 1884. He has since been in successful practice at Geneseo.

In February, 1888, he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of Geneseo, an office which he held for two years. Since May, 1886, he has been editor of the *Livingston Democrat*, of Geneseo.



CKERLY, NATHANIEL SCUDDER (born in Northport, Long Island, May 29, 1843), is the son of Samuel Ackerly and Jane Scudder. In the paternal line he is descended from an old family which emigrated from Haddam, Connecticut, to Long Island early in the last century. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, Edmund Scudder, was in the revolutionary war, and at one time was confined in the prison ship.

Nathaniel S. Ackerly attended country schools until soon after the completion of his eighteenth year. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company K., 48th New York state volunteers, and for a period of two years he was engaged in active service. In the charge on Battery Wagner, South Carolina, July 18, 1863, he lost his left arm, and in the November following he received his discharge, being awarded a medal for gallant and meritorious conduct by Major-General Q. A. Gilmore, commanding.

After leaving the army Mr. Ackerly attended the Albany State Normal School, from which he was graduated in March, 1866. He also completed a course at the Albany Law School, was admitted to the bar at Albany, May 4, 1868, and later was admitted to practice successively in the United States District and Circuit Courts of New York, and the United States Supreme Court. For a period of about six months after his admission to the bar he pursued professional studies in the office of J. Lawrence Smith. In 1869 he began practice in his native place, Northport, Long Island, and he has ever since been active, conspicuous, and successful at the Long Island bar, and in connection with important interests and public concerns.

He has been especially prominent in the notable work of establishing the title of the Town of Huntington to the lands under the waters of its harbors and bays, and to the ownership of shell-fish

rights thus involved, under patents or grants made to the town by the colonial governors. The cases of *Robbins vs. Ackerly* (91 N. Y., 98) and *Lowndes vs. the Town of Huntington* (153 U. S., 1) establish such title, respectively, to the lands under Northport Harbor and those under Huntington Bay.

Mr. Ackerly was one of the first persons to engage in the artificial cultivation of oysters on the New York side of Long Island Sound and to encourage others to develop that important industry. He was instrumental in procuring the enactment of state legislation granting the use of lands exclusively for that purpose, and he has prosecuted special studies bearing upon oyster culture, which have contributed to a large increase in the production.

He was a member of the New York state constitutional convention of 1894.

In 1870 Mr. Ackerly married Mary M. Davis, of Kingston, New York. They have six children living.



ACKLEY, OLIVER SMITH (born in Champion, Jefferson county, New York, May 15, 1835), is the son of Oliver and Lydia Read Ackley. His father, who removed from Connecticut to Jefferson county, New York, in 1807, was a soldier in the war of 1812, participating in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. Three of his ancestors fought in the Revolution.

He removed with his parents from Champion to Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, in 1847, where he attended school at the Jefferson County Institute until 1853. He was graduated from Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, in 1856, studied law at the State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, from which he was graduated in August, 1857, and was admitted to the bar at Albany, September 7, 1857. He soon afterward opened a law office in New York City, where he has since continued in successful practice.



LBRO, WILLIAM CLARK, was born August 16, 1848. He attended the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Cornell University, and the Columbia College Law School, then under the direction of Theodore W. Dwight, and received from the latter institution the degree of bachelor of laws. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Poughkeepsie. His practice is of a general character. He has been executor or administrator of several important estates. Since 1891 he has been a member of the Poughkeepsie Board of Education. He has always taken an active interest in the public schools.



ALDEN, HARRY WILBUR (born in Hudson, Columbia county, New York, June 22, 1872), is the son of George W. and Jennie Miller Alden. He is a direct descendant of John Alden, who won the "Puritan maiden Priscilla," immortalized by Longfellow's verse. On his mother's side he is descended from Cornelis Stephense Muller, who emigrated from Holland to the valley of the Hudson in 1651. His maternal great-grandfather, Honorable Killian Miller, was one of the leaders of the Columbia county bar of his time, and served in the state legislature and in the national congress. Mr. Alden's grandfather, Henry Miller, was also a lawyer and a prominent and highly esteemed citizen.

Harry W. Alden was graduated at the Hudson High School in 1889, being the valedictorian of his class. He entered the competitive examination for entrance to Cornell University, ranking third in the list of competitors from the entire state. He decided, however, to at once fit himself for the legal profession, and to this end first took a course in stenography in the Albany Business College and then entered the law offices of Cady & Hoysradt, of Hudson, as a student. Upon the dissolution of this firm in 1892 he accepted the position of managing clerk with Honorable J. Rider Cady, county judge of Columbia county, and continued to act in that capacity until September, 1893, when he entered the Albany Law School. Meantime he was very successful as a stenographer. In 1891 he was appointed official reporter of the Columbia County Court and Court of Sessions. In the fall of that year he was employed by the republican county committee to report the proceedings in the celebrated Deane electoral contest, and subsequently the canvassing board, although democratic, made him its official stenographer.

Having successfully pursued his studies at the Albany Law School, Mr. Alden was admitted to the bar in February, 1894. He thereupon, at Judge Cady's request, resumed his position as managing clerk in the latter's office, but also began to practice independently. One of his first cases was the successful defense before a naval court of inquiry of a public official against whom grave charges had been presented. This brought him prominently before the public. In December, 1894, he was elected civil justice of the City of Hudson, a notable success in view of the large normal democratic majority. In January, 1896, by the passage through the legislature of the Hudson city charter, he was made city judge, with entire jurisdiction over criminal and civil cases in the city.

Since his admission to the bar he has been quite extensively engaged in active litigation, and has successfully conducted several cases of importance.

In the spring of 1896 Judge Alden was instrumental, with others, in obtaining the passage by the legislature of the bill for the erection of a state armory at Hudson.



ALEXANDER, DE ALVA STANWOOD (born in Richmond, Maine, July 17, 1846), is the son of Stanwood Alexander and Priscilla Brown (born in Lockport, Niagara county, New York). In 1858 he went to Ohio with his mother, and during the war served three years as a private soldier in the 128th Regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry. Leaving the army in 1865, he returned to Maine, fitted for college at the Edward Little Institute in Auburn, and in 1866 entered Bowdoin College. He was graduated in 1870, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts, and three years later that of master of arts. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

Upon leaving college he taught school in Fort Wayne, Indiana, but soon afterward became editor of the Fort Wayne *Gazette*, a daily and weekly newspaper. In 1874 he was made staff correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, with headquarters at Indianapolis, where, in the same year, he began the study of law under the tuition of ex-United States Senator Joseph E. McDonald. He was admitted to the bar at Indianapolis in January, 1877, and formed a partnership with Honorable Stanton J. Pelle, now of the Court of Claims, City of Washington.

Mr. Alexander served four years as secretary of the republican state committee of Indiana. In 1881 he was appointed auditor of the state department at Washington, an office which he held until 1885, when he came to Buffalo, entering into a legal association with Honorable James A. Roberts, afterward comptroller of the state, who was a college classmate. In May, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison United States district attorney for the northern district of New York, holding the office until December, 1893. While in Washington Mr. Alexander was elected and served as commander of the department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic. He is now (1897) serving a term in congress, to which he was elected from the 33d district in 1896.



ALLISON, THOMAS (born in New York City, September 19, 1840), is the son of Michael Allison and Susan Gentil, both of New York families. His grandparents on his father's side were Richard Allison and Elizabeth Ruckel, the former of New York, the latter of Saint John's, New Brunswick.

Mr. Allison was graduated from the public schools, and in 1860 from the College of the City of New York. He studied law immediately after, entering the office of ex-Judge John W. Edmonds, of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. After his admission to the bar he served for many years as a clerk, but steadily advanced until he had achieved his present professional standing. While his private practice has include cases frequently cited, he

has won especial prominence in municipal law, being employed as special counsel in cases in which the city was a party by every corporation counsel irrespective of political affiliations, from ex-Secretary Whitney to the present time. Judge Allison brought the suit in which Hubert O. Thompson enjoined Tammany Hall from initiating 167 new members, thus balking the scheme to control the presidential nomination in the Tilden campaign. While Edward Cooper was mayor he argued against the Public Burdens bill before the senate committee, and secured its rejection after it had passed the assembly. By means of this bill Tammany Hall had sought to legislate the county democracy out of office. He represented the city as sole counsel throughout the Broadway surface railroad litigation, obtaining the final injunction restraining the board of aldermen from passing the ordinance giving the franchise to the Broadway company. He represented the city in proceedings to condemn lands for the speedway, and reduced the claims for damages from \$3,850,000 to \$255,000. Mr. Allison's private practice has also been extensive. Among his cases may be mentioned that of the Tenth National Bank, in which he recovered a judgment for nearly \$400,000; *Greery vs. Cockfort*; *Mechanics' and Traders' Bank vs. Crow*; *Avery vs. Willson*; *Mabie vs. Bailey*; in *re* the Third Avenue Savings Bank in the matter of Juch; and *Abernethy vs. Knight*, involving intricate points of the law of partnerships.

In the following cases the opinions delivered by Mr. Allison as referee have been accepted by the courts on appeal as their opinion, and ordered printed in official reports: *Jordan vs. Haran*, 56 Superior Court (24 J. & S.), 185; *Avery vs. Jacob*, 15 N. Y. Supp., 564 and 59 Superior Court (27 J. & S.), 585; *Leadbetter vs. N. H. Leadbetter Ltd.*, 11th New York Supp., 228.

For nine years Mr. Allison was at the head of the firm of Allison & Shaw. Since May, 1882, he has practiced alone, being employed almost exclusively to try cases for other lawyers. In politics Judge Allison has been with the people against machine domination even in his own party. In 1889 he was the citizens', republican, and county democracy candidate for judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and polled about 92,000 votes, winning from the press, irrespective of party, the most cordial tributes. In April, 1895, by Governor Morton, he was appointed a judge of the Court of General Sessions, succeeding Honorable Randolph B. Martine, deceased. He proved an able judge. During his term of eight months occurred some of the most difficult cases ever tried in that court, including that of Sheriff Tamsen. He was nominated to succeed himself by the republicans, state democracy, and good government clubs, and in the election in the fall of 1895 polled over 110,000 votes, the highest vote on the tickets on which his name appeared. At the very end of his term as judge, the jurors who had served under him presented him with a

silver and ivory gavel and set of resolutions, while the members of the bar who had practiced before him presented him with a silver service, the presentation speech being made by General Benjamin F. Tracy.

On August 30, 1871, Judge Allison was married to Mary C., daughter of the late William E. Millet, of New York. Three sons and three daughters were born to them, of whom only the daughters survive.



ANDERSON, ELBERT ELLERY (born in New York City, October 31, 1833), is the son of Henry James Anderson, also born in New York, a man of singular attainments in languages, the classics, modern literature, and mathematics.

Mr. Anderson traveled in Europe, Asia, and Africa from 1843 to 1848, was graduated from Harvard College, and admitted to the New York bar in 1854, since which time he has continuously practiced law in New York, appearing as counsel in many notable cases. In late years he has conducted extensive railroad litigations, and has accomplished a number of successful reorganizations. In the suit against Jay Gould, to recover interest on the income bond coupons of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, he secured the payment of more than \$2,000,000 to his clients.

But Mr. Anderson is even better known, perhaps, for his prominent services in the cause of reform in the democratic party. In 1871 he was actively engaged in the fight against the Tweed ring. He subsequently joined Tammany Hall, and for several years was its chairman in the 11th district; but in 1879 withdrew, and, with Abram S. Hewitt, William C. Whitney, and Edward Cooper, organized the county democracy, and for some years was chairman of its general committee. He was active in the reform campaign of 1884, resulting in the election of William R. Grace as mayor. He has also been one of the most effective champions of tariff reform, and in recent years a leader of the Cleveland element of the democratic party in New York. His energy in the organization of the "Anti-Snappers" in 1892, in revolt against the democratic "Snap" convention of that year, was a chief, if not the principal, factor in defeating Senator Hill and securing the nomination of President Cleveland by the democratic national convention at Chicago. He was prominent during the campaign of the same year, preceding Mr. Cleveland's election, as president of the reform club and chairman of the tariff reform committee.

Mr. Anderson has declined nominations as Supreme Court justice, and has never held a political office. He has accepted a number of public trusts, however, such as school trustee, rapid transit commis-

sioner, and commissioner in reference to acquiring lands both for the Croton aqueduct and the elevated railway. In 1887 President Cleveland appointed him a commissioner to investigate the affairs of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railway companies, and the majority report of the commission was prepared by him.

During the civil war Mr. Anderson served as major in the New York state militia, and, going to the front in 1862, was captured by Stonewall Jackson. He was subsequently released on parole.



ANDERSON, HENRY HILL (born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 9, 1827; died at York Harbor, Maine, September 17, 1896), was the son of Reverend Doctor Rufus Anderson, Senior, a graduate of Bowdoin College and a distinguished clergyman of Boston. His grandfather, Reverend Rufus Anderson, was a graduate of Dartmouth College and a man of great force of character. The family is of Scotch descent and long settled in the State of Maine. Mr. Anderson's grandmother was a cousin of Chief Justice Parsons, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Anderson was prepared for college at Phillips Academy (Andover, Massachusetts), entering that institution in 1841 and graduating in 1844. In 1848 he graduated from Williams College, *cum laude*, subsequently (in 1851) receiving the degree of master of arts.

Immediately after his graduation, in 1848, he came to New York and commenced reading law, supporting himself as instructor in the Friends' School, then at the corner of Elizabeth and Hester streets. In the spring of 1849 he entered the office of Henry E. Davies, then counsel to the corporation, and the same year was admitted to the bar. His work in the office of Judge Davies was one of large responsibility, being chiefly the trial of important cases for the city. He was almost immediately intrusted with the preparation and trial of the famous "New Jersey fire cases," arising out of the blowing up of buildings in New York by Mayor Lawrence during the great fire of 1835. These suits, involving over a million dollars, were brought against Mayor Lawrence in New Jersey, and after a hard-fought litigation resulted finally in a verdict for the city. He was also at this time employed by the Croton Water Board to acquire land for the Central Park reservoir, and in these and other important matters was brought in direct contact with such distinguished lawyers of that day as Francis B. Cutting, Daniel Lord, and James T. Brady.

In 1852 Mr. Anderson formed a partnership with Amiel J. Willard and Peter B. Sweeny, under the name of Willard, Sweeny & Anderson. The firm from its inception acquired a large practice in public matters. They were engaged in the establishment of the 8th avenue horse-car railroad, then owned by George Law, Senior, and

were employed in most of the early city railroad litigation. They successfully conducted for Russ & Reid the protracted litigation against the city arising out of the laying of the stone block pavement in Broadway, the first block pavement laid in New York City.

Claudius L. Monell, afterward judge of the Superior Court, became a member of the firm. This firm continued until 1857, when, having met with a severe family affliction in the loss of his wife and two children, Mr. Anderson retired and spent two years in foreign travel.

Returning in 1859, he was called by Honorable Greene C. Bronson, then counsel to the corporation, to act as assistant. In this position he remained over three years, taking entire charge of the trial of all the cases for the city. He was a partner of Judge Bronson until the judge's death in 1863, when he formed a partnership with Mason Young, Honorable Henry E. Howland afterward becoming a partner. Mr. Young subsequently retired. Later George W. Murray and Henry B. Anderson were admitted to membership, the firm continuing as Anderson, Howland & Murray to the present time.

Mr. Anderson in 1871 received the nomination for Supreme Court judge from the Apollo Hall Democracy, but was defeated by Judge Noah Davis. He thereafter steadily refused public office, and although in 1872 nominated by Tammany Hall for judge of the Superior Court, and subsequently offered by Mayor Wickham the office of counsel to the corporation, he refused both honors, preferring to devote his time to an increasing private practice.

Mr. Anderson enjoyed a high standing at the New York bar, as a sound logician and a direct, forceful speaker. For many years he had been the adviser for numerous large estate and corporation interests, and as referee decided many important cases.

He was always a sincere churchman, and was for years a vestryman of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church when Doctor Satterlee, now bishop, was its rector. A member of many clubs, he was particularly active in the organization of the University Club in its present form and was elected its first president, continuing in that office for nine successive years, during which the club grew into a condition of sound prosperity.

The long period of his active life brought Mr. Anderson in contact with most of the men of prominence in New York during its latter history, and gave him a broad understanding of men and affairs. He was careful in his judgments, tenacious of his conclusions, a formidable adversary, and a jealous guardian of the honor of the profession.

He traveled considerably, both in this country and abroad, and was always fond of out-of-door life, having spent four or five summers yachting along the New England coast.

His family consists of his wife (Sarah B., daughter of the late

William P. Burrall, of Hartford) and his three sons, Henry B., William R., and Chandler P., all of whom are actively practicing law in New York.



ANDERSON, GEORGE EDWARD (born at German Flats, now Mahopac Mines, New York, June 24, 1853), is the son of Peter Anderson and Mary Austin. His paternal great-grandfather, Peter Anderson, came to this country from Scotland about 1750 and settled upon the farm at Mahopac Mines, which has been in the family ever since. His mother's family has also lived in that locality for about the same period of time; her grandfather, Job Austin, was a patriot soldier in the Revolution.

Mr. Anderson received his early education in the public schools, and was graduated from the State Normal School, at Albany, in 1873. He was prepared for the bar at the Union University Law School, at Albany, and under the direction of Calvin Frost, of Peekskill, Westchester county. He was admitted to the bar at Albany, May 18, 1876, and since shortly after that date he has been in continuous practice at Carmel, Putnam county.



ANDREWS, CHARLES (born in the Village of New York Mills, Town of Whitestown, Oneida county, New York, May 27, 1827), is descended from a New England ancestry. He attended the public school and the seminary of the Oneida Conference at Cazenovia, studied law in the office of Sedgwick & Outwater at Syracuse, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1849. After a brief practice alone he formed with Charles B. Sedgwick the firm of Sedgwick & Andrews, to which George D. Kennedy was admitted in 1855. From 1854 to 1857 he served as district attorney of Onondaga county. Heartily in sympathy with the principles of the newly organized republican party, he became one of its most prominent men in Syracuse and that part of the state. He was elected mayor of Syracuse in 1861, and again in 1868. He was one of the delegates-at-large to the constitutional convention of 1867.

In May, 1870, he was elected an associate judge of the Court of Appeals. Upon the resignation by Charles J. Folger, in 1881, of the office of chief-judge of the court, he was appointed to succeed him. In 1882 he was a candidate for re-election on the republican ticket. In that celebrated campaign, in consequence of republican factional quarrels, the entire republican ticket was defeated by tremendous majorities, Grover Cleveland being chosen governor by 192,000. The majority against Judge Andrews, however, was 120,000 less than that against the head of the ticket. Resuming his professional career,



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he continued in active practice until January, 1893, when, having been elected for another term in the Court of Appeals, he once more took his seat upon that bench. On January 1, 1895, he for the second time became chief-judge, succeeding Judge Earl, who had retired, having reached the age limit.

Judge Andrews married in 1855 a daughter of Judge Shankland, of Cortland.



ANDREWS, GEORGE PEIRCE (born in North Bridgeton, Maine, September 29, 1835), is the son of Solomon Andrews and Sibyl Ann Farnsworth, both of old puritan families of New England. Upon the completion of a common and high school course, Mr. Andrews attended Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and Dudley's Institute, Northampton, Massachusetts, and graduated from Yale College in 1858, having been elected class orator. Upon the completion of his college course Judge Andrews began the study of law in Portland, Maine, in the office of Honorable William Pitt Fessenden, United States senator from that state, and subsequently secretary of the treasury. A little later he spent a year in the south as private tutor, and then coming to New York City, entered the office of Henry P. Fessenden, a cousin of the senator. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, and at once opened an office in New York, which city has been continuously since the field of his activities as lawyer and judge.

Under the Buchanan administration Judge Andrews was appointed assistant district attorney for the southern district of New York, a position he filled for six years, under four different chiefs. A remarkable tribute to the esteem in which he was held was the action of E. Delafield Smith, one of the chiefs under whom he served, himself a republican, who refused absolutely to entertain the request of a delegation of republicans that Mr. Andrews be removed from office on the ground that he was a democrat. In his official position Mr. Andrews's practice covered a wide and varying field, especially including revenue cases, criminal prosecutions, and internal revenue, bankruptcy, common law, and equity suits.

From 1872 to 1882 Judge Andrews served as assistant counsel to the corporation of New York City; and during two years immediately following he was corporation counsel. His service in this position was thus characterized at the time:

Mr. Andrews as corporation counsel is the legal adviser of all the departments of the city government, the mayor, the commissioners of the sinking fund, board of estimate and apportionment, aqueduct commission, gas commission, and board of assessors, and is himself a member of the board for the revision and correction of assessments and city record board. Indefatigable as a worker, Mr. Andrews's time, outside of the litigated business of his office, is

largely occupied in investigating the laws pertaining to the departments and their proper administration, and in answering the thousand-and-one questions that are submitted to him by the various branches of the city government. Since his occupancy of office, he has written hundreds of opinions on questions relating to departmental law and other matters. He has personally appeared in court and conducted very many important and difficult cases, and has been signally successful in compelling the payment of taxes by banks, railroads, telegraph and insurance companies, and other corporations. The amount actually realized to the city by the efforts of Mr. Andrews in this direction in the past two or three years is between three and four millions of dollars. The saving to the city in resisting fictitious and fraudulent claims has saved many millions more. Mr. Andrews is a genial gentleman, broad in his views, and a friend to all classes. With no bigotry toward any party or factions, he is an honest worker for unity and the greatest good to the greatest number.

In November, 1883, he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court for the 1st judicial district. In this position he has distinguished himself by his judicial temperament and his able decisions.



ANSLEY, HUDSON (born in Collins, Erie county, New York, January 15, 1838), is the son of Hudson Ansley and Maria Heaton, both of English descent. About 1830 his parents removed to this state from Pennsylvania. He was educated at district school and at the Gowanda and Fredonia academies, taught school for five terms, studied law with Torrance & Allen, of Gowanda, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in October, 1863. After practicing for about six months at Gowanda in association with Honorable Henry F. Allen, he removed to Salamanca, where he has since resided. In Salamanca he was for eight years in partnership with Honorable O. S. Vreeland, now county judge, and for twelve years with Honorable C. D. Davie, now surrogate. His present partner is John J. Spencer.

Mr. Ansley has pursued a general practice. He was counsel for the defense in the important case of Mary Wileman, charged with poisoning her husband. She was convicted of murder on the trial, but the general term on appeal reversed the conviction, and when tried again she was acquitted.

For several months during the war Mr. Ansley was connected with the 64th New York regiment as hospital steward. He has held the offices of supervisor of the Town of Salamanca for seven years, surrogate for nine months by appointment from Governor Robinson, attorney for the Seneca nation of Indians from 1882 to 1892, and postmaster of Salamanca since 1895.

He has been a director in the 1st National Bank of Salamanca since its organization in 1878, and is also a director in the Salamanca Water Works Company, a private corporation for supplying water and electric light for the village. He is a member of the G. A. R.



ARNOLD, CHARLES W. H. (born in New York City, May 5, 1860), is the son of Henry Arnold and Margaret Hemstreet, both of German families, his father having been born in Germany and his mother in this country. He attended the common schools, and, for a brief period, the Claverack Institute, studied law with J. S. Van Cleef, of Poughkeepsie, was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, December 13, 1883, and has since that date pursued his profession at Poughkeepsie, being one of the well-known practitioners of that part of the state. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1894.



BACKUS, HENRY CLINTON (born in Utica, New York, May 31, 1848), is the son of Charles Chapman Backus and Harriet Newell Baldwin. His ancestors were puritans, the first, William Backus, coming from England and settling at Saybrook, Connecticut, about 1637. He and his son Stephen were among those who twenty-two years later received letters patent for and settled Norwich, Connecticut. In 1700 his grandson, Stephen, settled the town of Canterbury, Connecticut. From 1744 to 1756 Timothy Backus engaged with success in a keen theological discussion causing much dissension in New England. Elisha Backus, great-grandfather of Henry C., was a major in the Revolution, and among the soldiers under General Putnam at the battle of Bunker Hill. At the close of the war he removed to Onondaga county, New York, settling the Village of Manlius. His son Elisha was a colonel in the war of 1812, and after its close owned and operated the stage route connecting Utica with Watertown and Ogdensburg, New York. Charles Chapman Backus, his son, was a prominent citizen of Utica, where for several years he was a member of the book concern and publishing house of Bennett, Backus & Hawley, and issued the *Baptist Register*, now the *Examiner*, of New York, which is the leading baptist publication in the country. He removed to New York City about 1850, and became active in the formation of the American Express Company and in other enterprises. His wife, Harriet Newell Baldwin, was a daughter of Edward Baldwin, who came to this country from Wales in 1800, settling in Utica, New York, in 1805.

Henry Clinton Backus received his early education in the public schools of New York City, and at private schools and under private tutors. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, and entered Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1871. He graduated from the Columbia College Law School in 1873, and was admitted to the bar of New York. He was at first connected with the office of Sanford, Robinson & Woodruff, and a year later with that of Beebe, Wilcox & Hobbs. The latter firm en-

joyed a large admiralty practice in the United States courts, and Mr. Backus gained valuable experience in this department. He has acted as counsel in important cases, and in the management of estates. While not making a specialty of criminal practice, in the notable case of the State of Kansas *vs.* Baldwin he undoubtedly saved the life of an innocent man. Sentence of death had been passed upon the defendant for the murder of his sister, in response to local public clamor for a conviction. The Supreme Court of the state refused to rectify the wrong. Mr. Backus prepared an elaborate brief, and caused the publication and distribution throughout Kansas of editorial articles in the *New York Tribune*, *New York Sun*, and the *Albany Law Journal*, thereby creating a counter public opinion which constrained the Governor of Kansas to investigate carefully, and ultimately to grant the application for an absolute and unconditional pardon.

Mr. Backus is a republican, and has been a member of the republican county committee of New York for over ten years, during five of which he served upon its committee on resolutions. He secured the passage of an amendment to the constitution of the county committee whereby twenty-five enrolled voters in any assembly district were empowered to compel the polls at any primary election to remain open twelve instead of six hours. In 1891 he became a member of the executive committee of the republican county committee, and was chosen district leader of his assembly district. Frequently he has represented his district in county and state conventions. He has refused nominations for the assembly, for surrogate, and for judge of the City Court. In 1893 he was nominated to represent the 7th senatorial district in the constitutional convention of New York, but the district was overwhelmingly democratic. He was a member of the committee upon the construction of the monument on Riverside drive, New York City, to Ulysses S. Grant.

Mr. Backus is a member of the Chelsea Republican Club, the Dwight Alumni Association, the city and state bar associations, a fellow of the American Geographical Society, and an honorary member of the Railway Conductors' Club of North America.



BALDWIN, GEORGE VAN NEST (born in New York City, January 23, 1838), is the son of Reverend Doctor Eli Baldwin, for many years pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, formerly located at the corner of Greene and Houston streets, New York City, and is lineally descended from Joseph Baldwin, a member of the original colony of New Haven, one of the founders of the settlement of Milford, Connecticut, in 1639, and who subsequently removed to Newark with the band of pioneers who founded that city. He was of the ancient family of Baldwin, settled in Bucks

county, England, prior to the accession of William the Conqueror. The line can be traced in direct descent from John Baldwin, who in 1485 inherited from his brother Richard "the Manor of Otterarsfee," acquired "in socage of the King, by the service of finding litter for the King's bed." A century later the family is described as "of the



Geo. V. N. Baldwin

Manor of Dundridge"—a gift from the king in 1544 to Sir John Baldwin, chief-justice of the Common Pleas from 1536 to 1546. A later descendant, Richard Baldwin, of Cholesbury, County Bucks, was the father of Joseph Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin's great-grandfather, Ezekiel Baldwin, was a revolutionary patriot, serving among the

New Jersey troops. On his mother's side he is descended from the old Dutch family of Van Nest. His great-grandfather, George Van Nest, served during the revolutionary war in the New Jersey line in Captain Jacob Ten Eyck's company, 1st battalion. After the war he was a resident of Somerset county, New Jersey, and a large landowner and slaveholder. Mr. Baldwin's grandfather, Abraham Van Nest, was a wealthy New York merchant and owned a handsome country seat in the part of the present city then known as Greenwich village.

Mr. Baldwin was prepared for college at a private school at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and graduated from Rutgers College in 1856 and from the Columbia College Law School in 1860. In the latter institution he took first honors, winning the first prize of \$250. He was admitted to the New York bar, and from that time to the present has been in active practice in this city, enjoying a large and successful business and recognition as one of the leading members of the bar. He has devoted much attention to the law of trusts and the investigation and trial of causes arising under it. In recent years his practice has been largely as a consulting lawyer and in the management of large estates.

Mr. Baldwin was one of the original members of the Bar Association, was the first vice-president and one of the founders of the University Club, and for many years a member of its council. He is the president of the board of trustees of the New York Society Library and a member of the Metropolitan, Union, and Century clubs, the Saint Nicholas Society, and various other social and literary associations.



BARGER, SAMUEL F. (born in New York City, October 19, 1832), is representative among lawyers who, having displayed not merely legal talent, but aptitude for the management of practical affairs, have been induced to abandon general practice to devote their whole energies to building up a single great interest. The demands of the vast corporations which have sprung up in America have created a special department for the adjustment of business intricacies. The association of men with legal training and executive ability with a single enterprise is another step in this development. The Vanderbilts have been among the first to recognize the advantage of this, and their policy of calling to their aid such helpers as Mr. Barger and Mr. Depew has been justified by the results. With the continued development of corporate enterprises we may expect to see frequent imitations of this policy; yet the credit of establishing the precedent must always remain with the Vanderbilt management, and the two lawyers named will hold a unique place in the history of contemporaneous legal practice.

Mr. Barger is descended from Dutch ancestors who came to New Amsterdam in the early days of the settlement, and located on Staten Island. He was educated at the Columbia College Grammar School, conducted by Doctor Charles Anthon, and the University of the City of New York, then under the chancellorship of Theodore Frelinghuysen; and studying law in the office of Honorable Aaron S. Pennington, of Paterson, New Jersey, was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1854, and to the New York bar in 1855. Beginning practice in New York City, he exhibited such abilities as to attract the attention of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, who employed him in various legal capacities, and in 1867, when Mr. Barger had been in practice but twelve years, associated him with himself as a director of the New York Central Railroad Company.

From this time Mr. Barger's energies were employed almost exclusively in building up this enterprise. With the consolidation of the "Central" and "Hudson River" companies¹ in 1869, he became a director of the new organization, Mr. Depew then holding the post of corporation attorney. The details of Mr. Barger's efforts from that time to the present in assisting in the acquisition and development of the western lines and various connections which make this great railroad system what it is cannot be entered into here. His success has doubtless been due to his ability to add to business qualifications of the first order the advantage of looking at all questions from the standpoint of a trained lawyer. According to the characterization by one of his colleagues, he also has "what seems to be an almost intuitive knowledge of men and human nature, and a remarkable faculty for judging abilities and motives in those with whom he comes in contact or has dealings."²

In addition to the responsible positions of director and member of the executive committee and chairman of the law committee of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, Mr. Barger has for many years served in the same relation to the greater number of the chief allied lines.³ While he has never permitted the use of his name in connection with political office, he has accepted a few public trusts where his services were rendered gratuitously, such as commissioner on the board of education of New York City, and commissioner by appointment of the legislature in 1860 to appraise the damage done the quarantine station on Staten

¹ The confidence in Mr. Barger entertained by the directors of these two companies, says the "Memorial History of New York," was "shown by the fact that he was chosen to preside over the famous meeting in Albany, November 1, 1869, at which the consolidation was effected."

² Cited in "Memorial History of New York."

³ Including the Harlem Railroad, the West Shore, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Chicago & Northwestern, Michigan Central, and the Canada Southern systems. From its inception he has been a trustee of the Wagner Palace Car Company; and he is a director of the Albany Bridge Company, and of the Canada Southern Bridge

Company. He is a trustee of the Union Trust Company. He was also a director and member of the executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company from the death of Commodore Vanderbilt in 1877, until Jay Gould secured a controlling interest in 1881, when he resigned. Mr. Barger is the only surviving member of the board of directors of the original "Central" company prior to the consolidation of 1869. His associates in that body were Commodore Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clarke, Daniel Torrance, C. W. Chapin, James H. Banker, H. H. Baxter, William A. Kissam, and George J. Whitney.

Island by rioters. He likewise represented the State of New York as presidential elector on the democratic ticket in 1876.

Mr. Barger occupies a prominent place in the social circles of New York City and Newport. He is a patron of art, and has collected many exquisite paintings. His library also contains many rare treasures of the book-making art. He is a life member both of the New York Historical and American Geographical societies, as well as of the Saint Nicholas Society, a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, an attendant of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church (Doctor John Hall, pastor), and a well-known club man.¹



BARKER, GEORGE (born in Venice, Cayuga county, New York, November 6, 1823), is the son of John A. Barker, born of English ancestry in Queens county, New York, in 1787, and Phoebe Ogden, born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1787. His grandfather, Joseph Barker, was a revolutionary soldier, who did service at and near Norwalk, Connecticut, where the family then resided. His mother was the daughter of Joseph Ogden, a descendant of John Ogden, one of the first settlers of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and the ancestor of the Ogden families in New Jersey and New York, many of whom have held distinguished public positions and have been prominent in business affairs.

Mr. Barker was educated at the common and select schools near his father's home, and at the Aurora Academy, Cayuga county, from which he was graduated in 1843. He read law with David Wright, of Auburn, New York, was admitted to the bar at Auburn in November, 1847, and commenced practice the following January at Fredonia, Chautauqua county, where he has ever since continued, devoted to his profession and the discharge of official duties connected therewith. He at once interested himself in the affairs of the village, was its clerk for several successive terms, and was elected its president for two terms. He was elected district attorney for Chautauqua county in 1853, serving one term with marked efficiency in the prosecution of criminals. In 1862 he was re-elected to the office, but resigned before the expiration of his term, owing to the pressure of professional business.

In 1867 he was a member of the constitutional convention and served on the judiciary committee and on the committee on organization of the legislature, rendering effective service in both these capacities. In November, 1867, he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court for the 8th judicial district, a position for which, by his wide and successful experience at the bar, his familiarity with

¹ He was one of the founders and early governors of the Manhattan Club; for a number of years one of the governing committee of the Union Club, of which he has been a member for thirty years; and a member of the

Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Racquet, Tennis, and New York Yacht Clubs of New York, the Somerset Club of Boston, and the Casino and Reading Room of Newport.

precedents and legal principles and his judicial temperament, he was specially qualified. In 1876 he was re-elected for a term of fourteen years, by the unanimous vote of the district, being nominated as a candidate by both the leading political parties. During the greater part of his last fourteen years on the bench he was a member of the general term for the 4th judicial department, and during the last part of his service was the presiding justice. In 1890 he was a member of the committee created to revise the judiciary article of the constitution.

Judge Barker's half century of professional and public life has been characterized by unremitting toil and energy, conscientious devotion to his profession, and successful achievement in its higher walks to which he has been called. An eloquent advocate before courts and juries, he has gained equal reputation as an able and impartial judge.

In 1857 he married Achsah Elizabeth Glisan (born in Frederick county, Maryland). His only child, Mary Elizabeth, is the wife of Honorable John Woodward, of Jamestown, New York, now one of the justices of the Supreme Court for the 8th judicial district of New York state.



BARLOW, FRANCIS CHANNING (born in Brooklyn, New York, October 19, 1834; died in New York City, January 11, 1896), was the son of David Hatch Barlow. His father was a prominent unitarian minister, born at Windsor, Vermont, his mother a native of Brookline, Massachusetts. General Barlow graduated from Harvard College in 1855, taking the highest honor, and, pursuing his legal studies in the office of William Curtis Noyes, of New York, was admitted to the New York bar and practiced continuously in that city, except when engaged in the public service, until his death.

Soon after his admission to the bar the civil war broke out, and from April 19, 1861, to November 16, 1865, his career was one of continuous and conspicuous military service to his country. Enrolling as a private in the engineer company of the 12th New York state militia volunteers, he emerged as major-general of volunteers, having been appointed to the full grade May 26, 1865. His promotion was rapid, his service gallant and daring throughout. He participated with his regimental command, the 61st New York volunteers, in the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31 and June 1, 1862; in the seven days' battle of the Peninsular campaign, including actions at Peach Orchard, June 29, 1862; White Oaks Swamp, June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and in the valley of Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862. With his brigade command (2d brigade, 2d division, 11th army corps) he took part in the Chancellorsville cam-

paign of May, 1863, and in the first day's battle at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. With his division command (1st division, 2d army corps) he participated in the battles of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864; Spottsylvania Court House, May 12 and 18, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; and the campaign before Petersburg in June, July, and August, 1864, including the battle of Deep Bottom, Virginia, August 14, 1864.

Returning from the war General Barlow was elected secretary of state of New York, serving from 1866 to 1867; was appointed United States marshal in 1869, and elected attorney-general of New York state for the years 1872-73.

General Barlow appeared as counsel in the following litigations growing out of the Tweed frauds: *People vs. Starkweather*, *People vs. Connolly*, *People vs. Ingersol*, *People vs. Tweed*. While attorney-general he began the fight against the canal ring, which was carried on by his successors. He was counsel in the interest of depositors in a number of savings bank litigations, including the following: *French, Receiver, vs. O'Brien*; *Hun, Receiver, vs. Salter*; *Hun, Receiver, vs. Carey*; *Paine, Receiver, vs. Willett*. He also appeared in many other prominent cases, bearing on corporation and general commercial law.



BARNUM, FREDERIC STONE (born in Southeast, Putnam county, New York, June 17, 1858), is the son of LeRay Barnum and Frances E. Stone. He was prepared for college at Amenia Seminary and Selleck's School (Norwalk, Connecticut), and was graduated at Columbia University, receiving from that institution the degrees of bachelor of arts in 1879, bachelor of laws in 1881, and master of arts in 1882. He took the full course at Columbia Law School, being graduated in the class of 1881, served a professional apprenticeship in the office of Close & Robertson, at White Plains, and was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, May 21, 1881. He began practice at Brewsters, New York, subsequently practicing in New York City and White Plains. With the exception of a term as district attorney of Putnam county, to which office he was appointed in 1884 by Governor Cleveland, he has devoted himself to private practice.



BARRETT, GEORGE CARTER (born in Ireland, July 28, 1838), is the son of Reverend Gilbert Carter Barrett, a clergyman of the Church of England, who subsequently became a missionary to the Canadian Indians, and grandson of Lieutenant John Carter Barrett, of the English army, who served in the campaigns against Napoleon, receiving a medal for bravery at Waterloo.

Judge Barrett was educated in the schools of London (West Canada), Columbia College Grammar School of New York, and Columbia College, leaving the latter at the end of his freshman year to begin the study of law. He largely supported himself at this time by contributing articles to the newspapers and short stories and serials to various literary periodicals. He was engaged in the successful practice of law for several years after his admission to the bar, and in 1863 was elected justice of the 6th judicial district of New York City. In 1869 he was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, serving one year and nine months, when he resigned to resume practice as a lawyer.

Just at this time, however, occurred the attack upon the Tweed ring, in which Judge Barrett was active. Of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association, which so strenuously opposed Tweed, he was president; while he was also a member of the reform Committee of Seventy of that period, serving as its counsel, with A. R. Lawrence, Francis C. Barlow, and Wheeler H. Peckham. He was counsel of John Foley in the famous injunction suit brought against the ring.

In 1871 Judge Barrett was elected a justice of the Supreme Court, for the term of fourteen years, and in 1885 was re-elected. He was transferred to the Supreme Court by the state constitution of 1894, and is one of the seven members of its Appellate Division. "Identified for nearly a quarter of a century with the Supreme Court, although at all times possessed of unusual political power, yet unsullied in reputation either as a man, lawyer, or judge, it is not an unfitting tribute that Judge Barrett should be one of the original seven members of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the 1st judicial district of the State of New York."¹



BEACH, MILES (born at Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1833), is the son of the late Honorable William A. Beach, one of the most prominent leaders of the bar of his generation. He graduated from Union College with honors in 1854, and studied law, and after his admission to the bar associated himself with his father as a member of the law firm of Beach & Smith, of Troy, New York, whither his father had removed from Saratoga Springs long before.

Judge Beach attracted attention as a young lawyer, and was elected mayor of the City of Troy, as the nominee of the democratic party, serving two successive terms.

In 1871 he removed to New York with his father, with whom he succeeded Judge Rapallo (elected to the Court of Appeals), in the firm of Rapallo, Daly & Brown, which thus became Beach, Daly & Brown. With the subsequent retirement of Mr. Daly, the firm style

¹ "History of the Court of Common Pleas," by James Wilton Brooks (New York, 1896), p. 98.

was changed to Beach & Brown. Representing the interests of Jay Gould, as well as of the Vanderbilts largely, they had the most extensive railway business of any firm in New York.

Governor Robinson, in 1879, appointed Judge Beach to succeed Judge Robinson, deceased, as a justice of the Court of Common Pleas. The following year he was elected for the full term of fourteen years, over such opponents as ex-Recorder Smyth and Elihu Root. In 1893 he was re-elected for another term, and by the constitution of 1894 transferred permanently to the Supreme Court bench, in connection with which court, however, his work previously had been chiefly done.

"More litigation came before the Supreme Court in the City of New York than was brought before either the Superior Court or the Court of Common Pleas. To relieve the Supreme Court judges the governor was accustomed to appoint one of the judges of the Superior Court, and one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, to sit on the Supreme Court bench. Judge Miles Beach, through frequent appointments of successive governors to act with the justices of the Supreme Court, was always more identified in the popular mind with the latter than with the court to which he had been originally appointed and twice elected, and of which he was one of the last judges. . . .

"Judge Beach has been known for many years as one of the most cultivated judges of the New York courts. His opinions are models of conciseness. He has a notable faculty of expressing his conclusions in half the space usually required by others."¹



BEAMAN, CHARLES COTESWORTH (born at Houlton, Maine, May 7, 1840), is the son of Reverend Charles C. Beaman and Mary Stacy, both of old New England families. He was educated at Smithville Seminary (in North Scituate, Rhode Island) and at Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1861, subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts. He studied law at the Harvard College Law School, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar in New York City.

Since 1866 Mr. Beaman has practiced law continuously in New York City, during the greater part of this time as a member of the well-known firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman. In 1871 he was appointed examiner of claims, at the state department, Washington, and in 1872 he was solicitor of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, Switzerland, in the matter of the famous Alabama claims.

¹ Brooks's "History of the Court of Common Pleas," pp. 119, 120.



BECKER, TRACY CHATFIELD (born in Cohoes, Albany county, New York, February 14, 1855), is the son of Storm A. Becker and Eliza M. Cannon. On his father's side he is descended from early Dutch settlers of Schoharie county, New York, and on his mother's from English emigrants who settled in Winsted, Connecticut. He was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1874, and at the Albany Law School in 1876, having also pursued legal studies with G. B. & J. Kellogg, of Troy, and Honorable S. W. Rosendale (attorney-general of the state), of Albany. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court at Binghamton, May 8, 1876. Since August, 1877, he has been actively prosecuting his profession in Buffalo. He is now a member of the prominent firm of Roberts, Becker, Messer & Orcutt, of which State Comptroller Roberts is the head.

From 1881 to 1885 Mr. Becker served as assistant-district attorney of Erie county. In that capacity he made much reputation by his connection with important trials, notably the case of *People against Bork* (the defaulting city treasurer) and the Kennedy and Thomas graveyard conspiracy cases. In his private practice he has been identified with various actions of celebrity. He defended the murder case of *People vs. Bartholemey*, and has been counsel in a number of suits involving very important questions, including the celebrated case of *Bertles vs. Neenan*, in which the question of the right of survivor to lands owned by husband and wife as tenants of the entirety was settled by the Court of Appeals.

He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1894. In that body he served as chairman of the committee on legislative organization, and on the committees on judiciary and cities. He was one of the organizers of the Buffalo Law School, and since 1886 has been professor of criminal law and medical jurisprudence in that institution. From 1889 to 1892 he was a member of the charter revision committee of the Citizens' Association, which prepared and secured the enactment of the present city charter of Buffalo. He was president of the New York State Bar Association for the year 1894.

Mr. Becker is the author, in conjunction with Professor R. A. Witthaus and other collaborators, of "Witthaus and Becker's Medical Jurisprudence, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology" (4 vols., New York, 1896).



BECKWITH, CHARLES (born in Genesee county, New York, July 9, 1825; died in Buffalo, March 9, 1895), for many years judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, has left a reputation as "one of the most equitable judges who ever adorned the bench." When he was eleven years old his

parents removed to Michigan, where the youth continued the preparatory education begun in his native county. In 1845 he entered the University of Michigan, and he was graduated in the class of 1849. He then removed to the State of Mississippi, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1852. For a year or two he practiced law in the southwest, but near 1855 he returned to New York state, settling in Buffalo. He soon became widely known for his clear professional insight and his hard, earnest labors. This careful and conscientious work soon called him to the public service, as well as to increased private practice. In 1860 he was elected alderman from the old 5th ward. He served in that capacity for the next four years with marked efficiency, being chosen twice president of the common council, and during the troublesome times of the draft riots in 1863 he became for a few months acting-mayor.

In the fall of 1863 he was elected city attorney, in which position he served one term with exceptional ability. He continued his private practice of the law until the autumn of 1877, when he was elected to the Superior Court bench. It was said of him during his active practice that, although a lawyer of high attainments, faithful and devoted to his clients, "he would work as hard to settle his clients' lawsuits as other lawyers would to win them." He possessed the spirit of modesty and fairness to a remarkable degree, was a man of great qualities, without pretension or display, and never allowed partisanship to take possession of him, or willingly permitted technicality to triumph over what he believed to be essential truth.

He held the position of Superior Court judge for fourteen years, during the last five of which he was chief-justice, succeeding Honorable James M. Smith.

Throughout his long term of service upon the Superior bench, and as chief-justice, he commanded, in an eminent degree, the respect, confidence, and esteem of the bar and of the entire community. He was patient, pre-eminently judicial in temperament, painstaking in his attention to cases, and a staunch upholder of what he thought to be right. He singularly possessed the power of analysis. His opinions were quite uniformly sustained in the highest appellate court, and for strength of reasoning and excellence of diction rank among the best emanating from the bench.

Judge Beckwith was also a member of the faculty of the Buffalo Law School. His lectures upon equity jurisprudence were models of careful, thoughtful, and scholarly treatment of that specialty.

He was amiable in character, courtly and gracious in manner, and both in practice and on the bench was the personification of kindness toward all with whom he came in contact.



BEECHER, WILLIAM C. (born in Brooklyn, New York, January 26, 1849), is the second son of the late famous Henry Ward Beecher. He was educated in several institutions, spending two years at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, a period more than twice as long in the Gunnery School at Washing-



W. C. Beecher

ton, Connecticut, and three years in the Round Hill School at Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1868 he entered Yale College, graduating four years later.

In the autumn of 1873 Mr. Beecher entered the Columbia College Law School, and two years later, in May, 1875, was graduated and admitted to the bar. He began practice as a partner in the firm of Lewis & Beecher, which enjoyed a prosperous existence until its dissolution in 1885. In 1881 Judge Rollins appointed Mr. Beecher assistant-district attorney for New York county, a position which he held until the following year, when he resumed his private practice. General C. T. Christensen in 1880 having appointed Mr. Beecher judge-advocate, with the rank of major, on the staff of the 3d brigade, national guard of New York, he served in this position until the re-organization of the national guard in 1886; the merging of all existing organizations in the newly formed 2d brigade necessitating the retirement of all staff officers.

Although following no one branch of the law as a specialty, Mr. Beecher has had much experience in insurance assignment and negligence causes, and in the trial of causes in court has proved himself a successful jury lawyer. He is special counsel for a number of law firms in New York and Brooklyn.

He resides in Brooklyn, where he is a member of the Hamilton, Crescent Athletic, and Rembrandt clubs.



BECKMAN, HENRY RUTGERS (born in New York City, December 8, 1845), is the son of William F. Beekman, late of New York, and Catherine A. Neilson, daughter of a New York merchant. Judge Beekman was graduated from Columbia College in 1865, and from Columbia College Law School in 1867, in the latter year being admitted to the New York bar, and entering upon the practice of his profession. He was a successful lawyer, and at the time of his elevation to the bench, in 1894, was a member of the law firm of Ogden & Beekman.

Judge Beekman was for many years interested in political reform and the study of practical social and economical questions. In 1884 he was appointed school trustee for the 18th ward, New York City. Mayor Grace, in 1885, appointed him a park commissioner, to fill the unexpired term of William M. Oliffe, deceased, and the following year, being re-appointed for the term of five years, he was made president of the board. The project of establishing small parks, as "breathing-places," in the heart of the most thickly settled parts of the city, for the benefit of the poorer classes, was his conception; and Mulberry Street Park and the extension of the East River Park were fruits of his efforts, he having in 1887 prepared and secured the passage of the legislative bill providing for the completion of these and other similar park enterprises.

Having been elected president of the board of aldermen of the city, on the united democratic ticket, Judge Beekman resigned from the

park board, December 31, 1886. In January, 1888, he was appointed by Mayor Hewitt corporation counsel, to succeed Honorable Morgan J. O'Brien, who had been elected to the Supreme Court. In 1888, under Mayor Hewitt, and in 1889, under Mayor Grant, respectively, Judge Beekman drew up the two bills providing schemes of rapid transit for the city, and also was the author of the "Chamber of Commerce" bill, and legal adviser of the commission appointed under it. In 1890 Governor Hill appointed him a member of the commission to secure uniform marriage laws in all the states, and he was elected chairman of the conference of state commissions on this subject.

In the fall of 1894 Mr. Beekman was elected justice of the Superior Court of New York City on the union, or "Committee of Seventy" ticket; and by the constitution adopted in the same election he was transferred to the Supreme Court.

He is a member of the Century, Union, Manhattan, Democratic, Reform, and University clubs. In 1870 he married Isabella, daughter of Mr. Richard Lawrence, of New York City. They have four children, two sons and two daughters.



BELFORD, JOSEPH McCRUM (born in Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1852), is the son of David W. and Anna M. Belford. He was graduated at Dickinson College (Carlisle, Pennsylvania) in 1871, with the degree of bachelor of arts, studied law with Timothy M. Griffing at Riverhead, New York, was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in September, 1889, and entered upon professional practice at Riverhead, where he has since continued. In 1896 he was elected a member of congress from the 1st district.

Mr. Belford, aside from his professional and political prominence, has made a reputation as a lecturer, chiefly upon literary subjects.



BENSON, MARTIN V. (born in East Randolph, New York, June 28, 1839), is the son of John Benson, born in New Jersey, and Millie E. Benson, born in Genesee county, New York.

He was educated in the common schools and Randolph Academy, attended the Albany Law School two terms, and also read law with Alexander Sheldon and Jenkins & Goodwill, and was admitted to the bar February 18, 1871. From the beginning of his professional life he has practiced law in East Randolph, the place of his birth. He is an earnest friend of education, and has taken great interest in charitable work. He has also been prominent in the affairs of the community in which he lives and of Cattaraugus county. He is one of the trustees of the Western New York Home for the protection of homeless and dependent children. He has served for three terms as presi-

dent of the Village of East Randolph, and has been supervisor of the town for sixteen years. He has been for two terms chairman of the board of supervisors of Cattaraugus county, a position which he still holds. He is also president of the People's State Bank of East Randolph.

The law firm is Goodwill & Benson.



BERNARD, REUBEN (born in the Town of Plattekill, Ulster county, New York, February 24, 1830), is the son of David L. Bernard and Abby Demarest, both natives of Ulster county. He received his education at public and private schools, Amenia Seminary and New Paltz Academy, and studied law at the New York State and National Law School, at Ballston Spa, and also in the office of Jonathan H. Hasbrouck, of Kingston. He was admitted to the bar at Ballston Spa, August 8, 1851, and at Albany, December 1, 1851, and on February 17, 1876, he was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of the United States for the southern district of New York.

Soon after his admission he began his professional career at Kingston, where he has since continued without interruption. His legal business has been largely in the settlement of estates, collection of claims, investing of money, and the transaction of business of a confidential character. For many years he has been the attorney of the Huguenot National Bank of New Paltz, the Ulster County Savings Institution, the Kingston National Bank, the New Paltz Savings Bank, and many other corporations, as well as for individuals and associations in concerns of importance.

Mr. Bernard has been president of the Kingston National Bank since 1877, and has for several years held the office of president of the Board of Trade of the City of Kingston.



BETTS, FREDERIC HENRY (born in Newburgh, Orange county, New York, March 8, 1843), is the son of Honorable Frederic J. Betts and Mary Ward. His father was district attorney of Orange county in 1823; master in chancery, 1823-27; clerk of the United States Circuit and District courts of New York, 1827-41, and judge of the Hustings Court, Campbell county, Virginia, 1867-70.

Mr. Betts is descended from New England ancestors, including many notable colonial personages.¹ He was educated at Russell's

¹ He is eighth in descent from John Haynes, third governor of Massachusetts, and first governor of Connecticut; eighth in descent from George Wylls and William Leete, respectively, governors of Connecticut; ninth from Edward Rossiter, assistant of Massachusetts; seventh from Samuel Wylls and Samuel Sherman, assistants of Connecticut; sixth from Colonel Andrew Ward, who served in the expedition against Louisburg; ninth from Captain

John Taylor, who was killed by Indians; fourth from Samuel Comstock Betts and third from Uriah Betts, revolutionary soldiers; and is also lineally descended from the following, who were members of the Connecticut provincial assembly—William Spencer, George Bartlett, Christopher Comstock, Nathaniel Stone, Josiah Rossiter, Lieutenant John Scoville, and Captain Andrew Ward.

Military Academy (New Haven, Connecticut) and Yale College, graduating from the latter in 1864, and subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts. He studied law with Governor Henry B. Harrison, of New Haven, Connecticut, and Man & Parsons, of New York City, and graduated from the Yale Law School in 1865 and the Columbia College Law School in 1866, being admitted to the New York bar in the latter year.

Mr. Betts is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the difficult department of patent law, and has been counsel in many of the most important patent litigations of the past twenty years. In 1874 he was counsel for the insurance department of the State of New York, and was the counsel of New York City in patent causes from 1877 to 1893. He is counsel, also, for the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Edison Electric Light Company, the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, the Mergenthaler Printing Company, the Harvey Steel Company, and other corporations.

He is the author of "Policy of Patent Law" (1879), and was lecturer on patent law in the law department of Yale University from 1872 to 1883. He has always been interested in city reforms, and was a member of the citizens' committees of "Fifty" and "One Hundred," in 1883 and 1884, respectively; also serving in 1884 as a member of the republican county committee.



BETTS, JAMES ALBERT (born in Broadalbin, Fulton county, New York, March 18, 1853), is the son of Isaiah and Margaret Ann Hoes Betts. He is a direct descendant of Captain Richard Betts (born in 1613), who was one of the original patentees of the Town of Newtown, Queens county, a member in 1665 of the provincial assembly held at Hempstead, high sheriff of Yorkshire, and for many years a magistrate. The father of Judge Betts, Isaiah Betts, of Broadalbin (Fulton county), has creditably filled many local offices and is a successful farmer on the farm where his grandfather located in 1786. Through his mother Mr. Betts is lineally descended from the Holland Dutch family of Hoes. One of his remote maternal ancestors was Johannes Hoes, born about 1692.

James A. Betts attended district schools and the Broadalbin Union Free School, and in 1875 was graduated at the New York State Normal School at Albany. He studied law with Honorable Augustus Schoonmaker and Honorable John J. Linson, and in November, 1880, was admitted to the bar upon examination at the Albany general term. He thereupon began practice in Kingston, where he still resides. Since the 1st of January, 1893, he has held the office of surrogate of Ulster county. In that position he has had many intricate cases before him, which have been strongly contested. His opinions, which have been fully reported, have frequently covered points not

heretofore written upon. In the few instances in which appeals have been taken from his decisions he has been generally sustained.

Judge Betts has held several other public offices of importance, and for years has been prominent in the affairs of the City of Kingston. He was the first secretary of the New York state civil service commission (1883), was clerk of the Ulster county board of supervisors in 1890 and 1891, and since January, 1886, has been a trustee of the Kingston board of education, having also been president of the board for two years. He was active in securing the organization on broad lines of the Kingston board of trade, and also in bringing about the organization and erection of the City of Kingston Hospital, of which he has been vice-president since June, 1893.



BETTS, SAMUEL ROSSITER (born June 8, 1786, in Richmond, Berkshire county, Massachusetts), was the son of Uriah Betts, who served in the revolutionary war, and of Sarah Rossiter, whose great-grandfather was one of the assistant-governors of Connecticut. Mr. Betts was educated at Lenox Academy, being the first student of that institution to enter college. He graduated from Williams College in 1806, in 1830 being made a doctor of laws by the same college. Having read law with Grosvenor & Bay, of Hudson, New York, he was admitted to the bar about 1809, and commenced practice at Monticello, Sullivan county, New York. He was elected a member of congress from this district, serving from 1815 to 1817.

Afterward settling in Newburgh, Orange county, he was appointed state circuit judge in 1823, and judge of the United States District Court, southern district of New York, in 1827, by John Quincy Adams, filling the latter office until his resignation in May, 1867. In addition to his labors at the bar and on the bench he compiled Betts's "Admiralty Practice," and supervised the preparation of his opinions, as published in the reports of Blatchford & Hadland. He was instrumental in establishing the principles of admiralty law as now administered, in interpreting the bankrupt act of 1840, and in administering the prize law during the civil war. During the war of 1812 he served with the troops called into service to defend the harbor of New York, and was appointed judge-advocate by Governor Tompkins. He died in November, 1868, at eighty-two years of age.



BIRDSEYE, LUCIEN (born in Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, October 10, 1821; died in New York City, January 27, 1896), was the son of Honorable Victory Birdseye and Electa, daughter of Captain James Beebe. He prepared for college at the Pompey Academy, which his father had

founded, and was graduated from Yale College in 1841. He commenced the study of law in his father's office, at Pompey, at the end of two years entered the office of Kirkland & Bacon, prominent lawyers of Utica, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1844. In October following, he began practice at Albany, New York, when he was admitted as solicitor in chancery and counselor-at-law in chancery. Upon the removal to New York of Mr. Kirkland, in 1850, Judge Birdseye became a partner under the firm name of Kirkland & Birdseye. In 1856 he was appointed by Governor Clark a justice of the Supreme Court for the 2d district, to succeed Judge William Rockwell, deceased, and held the office until the fall election of 1857. While on the bench Judge Birdseye devoted himself with marked assiduity to the work of clearing up the calendars of the circuit and equity term of Kings county, the legal business of which he found greatly in arrears.

Upon his retirement he returned to practice in New York City, continuing with his old firm (which had, however, undergone some changes), under the style of Birdseye, Sommers & Johnson. In 1861 this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Birdseye remaining in practice alone until 1865, when he took into partnership Charles P. Crosby. In 1872 the firm of Birdseye, Cloyd & Baylis was formed. For several years Judge Birdseye was much occupied with the hearing of references, but his general practice became so exacting that he declined further referee service. He has been counsel in many notable litigations. Among these were the suits of Prouty, Boardman, Jermain, and others, against the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company, which was consolidated with other corporations during the contest, forming the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. These suits were the prosecution of claims for arrears of dividends on the preferred and guaranteed stocks, and were stubbornly resisted, the most eminent counsel being engaged in the defense. The litigation of the various cases, which were many times in the general term of the Supreme Court and in the Court of Appeals, extended over a period of fourteen years, Judge Birdseye becoming finally successful. A foreclosure case of great magnitude which he conducted was that of the mortgage on the Maxwell tract, lands granted by the Republic of Mexico to Beaubien and Miranda in 1841, some seven years prior to the transfer to the United States of the territory now comprised in southern Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. The successful termination of the proceedings required Judge Birdseye's presence in the courts of New Mexico, Colorado, and Amsterdam, in the Netherlands, where the bonds secured by the mortgage were largely held.



BISCHOFF, HENRY, Junior (born in New York City, August 16, 1852), is the son of Henry Bischoff, a prominent banker. He is of German descent. His grandfather, of Achim, Prussia, was a church builder in Germany nearly a century ago, and subsequently became a lumber merchant and manufacturer of brick, some of his descendants still carrying on the business.

Judge Bischoff attended the public schools of the city and Bloomfield Academy (Bloomfield, New Jersey), and was subsequently placed under a private tutor. He graduated in 1871 from Columbia College Law School, receiving honorable mention in the department of political science. He read law in the office of J. H. & S. Riker for two years, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He commenced practice in New York City with F. Leary, with whom he remained in partnership until 1878, after which he continued alone.

Mr. Bischoff's practice has been confined exclusively to civil cases, being largely in the direction of real estate litigations and surrogate cases. In 1879, becoming interested in politics, he attracted the attention of party leaders and soon took a prominent place in the councils of the democratic party. He was appointed to collect the arrears of personal taxes for the city, holding the position until his election as judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1889. In the change arising from the revision of the state constitution in 1894 (the Court of Common Pleas being abolished) he became a Supreme Court judge, January 1, 1896, for the balance of his term, expiring January 1, 1904. With Honorable Joseph F. Daly and Honorable David McAdam, he holds the appellate term, before which all appeals from the lower courts are carried.

His early practical education in the details of banking and finance, acquired while connected with his father's banking house during the period immediately after leaving college (having at times entire charge of the business), became invaluable to him in his legal and judicial career. His decisions upon all questions appertaining to these subjects have been marked by exceptional clearness and comprehensive knowledge of the points involved. His work upon the bench has been thus characterized:

"His moral courage, his self-reliance, his independence of character, his firm adherence to the right cause have rendered his decisions more than usually acceptable to the bar. Though one of the youngest judges on the bench, he has already become noted for his industry, his uniform courtesy, and the soundness of his decisions."¹

Judge Bischoff is one of the directors of the Union Square Bank, of which he was also a founder. He is a member of the Manhattan Club, the Democratic Club, the Tammany Society, the German Society, the Liederkrantz, Arion, and Beethoven societies, and many other German

¹ Brooks's "History of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New York" (New York, 1896), p. 126.

organizations. He belongs to a musical family, and is himself master of many instruments, excelling upon the piano. He speaks German with perfect accuracy and purity of accent, and has an intimate acquaintance with German literature.

He was married in 1873 to Annie Moshier, daughter of Frederick and Louise Moshier, of Connecticut, and has one daughter, Loula, born May 13, 1876.



BISSELL, WILSON SHANNON (born in New London, Oneida county, New York, December 31, 1847), is the son of John and Isabella Hally Bissell. His father was one of the pioneers in the business of shipping grain in large quantities to the seaboard by way of the Erie canal. He removed with his family to Buffalo when the son was five years old.

Wilson S. Bissell attended the Buffalo schools, and also the private grammar school of Doctor Schelle. He was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, of New Haven, entered Yale University and was graduated with honor in the class of 1869. Soon afterward he commenced the study of law in the office of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom (Honorable A. P. Laning, Grover Cleveland, and Oscar Folsom). Of this firm, one of the most prominent in Buffalo, young Bissell became managing clerk. In that position he had charge of all the office details of cases, which at the time were extraordinary in number—aggregating some four thousand,—in consequence of the actions for overcharges of fare brought against the New York Central Railroad Company, of which Laning, Cleveland & Folsom were the attorneys.

Having been admitted to the bar he formed a partnership, in 1872, with Honorable Lyman K. Bass, the retiring district attorney of Erie county, the firm being styled Bass & Bissell. He at once began to attract corporation business, one of his clients in this first period of his practice being the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad (now the Buffalo & Southwestern). At the beginning of 1874 Mr. Cleveland joined the firm, which thereupon became Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. Mr. Bass, who was serving a term in congress, had little active connection with it, however, and later retired altogether from the association. The firm then assumed the name of Cleveland & Bissell, which it retained until the end of 1881, when, Mr. Cleveland having been elected mayor of Buffalo, Mr. George J. Sicard was admitted to membership. On January 1, 1883, Mr. Cleveland, upon assuming the office of governor of New York, dissolved his partnership relations and Mr. Bissell organized with Mr. Sicard and Charles W. Goodyear the firm of Bissell, Sicard & Goodyear. He continued to devote himself uninterruptedly to his profession until March, 1893, when he entered the cabinet of President Cleveland as postmaster-general. In this position he re-

mained, however, for only two years. He resigned early in 1895, his successor, Honorable William L. Wilson, being qualified April 4, 1895. He immediately returned to his law practice in Buffalo, in



W. J. Bissell

which he is still actively engaged. His present firm is Bissell, Carey & Cooke (Mr. Bissell, Martin Carey, and Walter P. Cooke).

Mr. Bissell's professional tastes have always been especially in the line of corporation business, with which he early obtained a thorough familiarity. In this department of practice he has long been one of

the foremost men of the Buffalo bar. Particularly as a counselor he enjoys an eminent reputation.

He possesses in a remarkable degree that judicial mind, that natural sense of justice, that calm, orderly, and methodical arrangement of ideas, that power of differentiating the essential from the non-essential, which go to make up the able and trusted counselor. Quick of decision, fearless of responsibility, true to himself as well as to his client, always mentally as well as morally honest, he has become and continued the confidential adviser of very many of the most prominent citizens and corporations through whom so much has been done to build up the city of Buffalo.¹

Throughout his life he has had little inclination for active politics, and his retirement from the high office of postmaster-general was in pursuance of his decided preference for his profession. Devoted to the principles of the democratic party, however, he took a cordial interest in the success of that organization until the campaign of 1896, when, with so many democrats of conspicuous reputation, he deemed it his duty to repudiate the new doctrines that had been promulgated in its name. Associated with Mr. Cleveland professionally from the beginning of that statesman's public career until his election as governor of New York, he heartily contributed his influence to promote his friend's advancement. Both in the state convention of 1882, at which Mr. Cleveland was nominated for governor, and in the state and national conventions of 1884, which first made him the candidate of his party for president, Mr. Bissell was one of his most earnest and powerful supporters.

In 1886, by appointment from President Cleveland, he served as a member of the government visiting board at West Point. He was a candidate on the democratic ticket for elector-at-large in the presidential campaign of 1888. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Hill a member of a commission to propose amendments to the judiciary article of the state constitution.

Since 1895 he has held the honorable position of vice-chancellor of the University of Buffalo. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him in 1893 by Yale University.

Mr. Bissell has been prominently identified with social and other representative organizations in Buffalo, notably the Young Men's Association, of which he has been president, and also, for a number of years, a director.



L AINE, CHESTER GAMBER (born in Varick, Seneca county, New York, March 23, 1856), is the son of John G. and Angelina G. Blaine. After attending a district school he completed his general education at Ovid Seminary. He studied law in the law department of the University of Michigan, and

¹ Encyclopedia of Contemporary Biography of New York, Vol. iv., p. 214.

also in the office of Charles H. Roys, of Lyons, New York, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, April 2, 1883. He began his professional career at Lyons, and is still engaged in practice there.



LISS, GEORGE (born in Springfield, Massachusetts, May 3, 1830), is the son of George and Mary S. Bliss. His father and grandfather were prominent lawyers of western Massachusetts. From 1837 to 1847 his father was connected with great railroad corporations, being successively agent and president of the Western Railroad of Massachusetts, now the Boston & Albany Railroad; while in 1850 he became president of the Michigan Southern and North Indiana railroads, and was also president of the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad Company, besides being a director in many other prominent western railroads.

Mr. Bliss received his early education at home, spent eighteen months in European travel, and entered Harvard College as a sophomore in 1848, graduating in 1851. During his college course he was associated with David A. Wells in the publication of two volumes of the "Annual of Scientific Discovery" and a work called "Things Not Generally Known," both of which were successful. After his graduation he spent two years in Europe, studying at the University of Berlin and in Paris, and traveling through Sweden, southern Germany, Switzerland, northern Italy, Spain, and Portugal, much of the time on foot. Returning to this country, he studied law in the office of George Walker, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and after a year in Harvard Law School came to New York, entering the office of William Curtis Noyes. The following year he was admitted to the bar.

Declining a partnership offered him by William Curtis Noyes, he engaged in practice for himself. In 1859 and 1860 he was private secretary to Governor Edwin D. Morgan; in April, 1861, was placed upon his staff, and in 1862 became paymaster-general of the state with the rank of colonel. The same year he was appointed captain in the 4th New York Heavy Artillery and detailed to the staff of Major-General Morgan, commanding the Department of New York. In 1862 and 1863, under authority of the secretary of war, he organized the 20th, 26th, and 31st regiments of the United States colored troops, as the representative of the Union League Club of the City of New York.

Returning to the practice of law, in 1866, he became the attorney of the metropolitan board of health and metropolitan board of excise. In the litigation to test the constitutionality of the acts creating these boards, as attorney for the boards, with Dorman B. Eaton as counsel, Mr. Bliss carried the cases to a successful close in the Court of Appeals. Pending the litigation in the excise cases a thousand injunctions were granted in the Common Pleas Court alone.

On January 1, 1873, he was appointed United States attorney for the southern district of New York; which position he held for more



George Bliss

than four years, successfully clearing up a congested calendar. Among important cases during this period was the trial of Robert Des Anges, a deputy collector, whom Mr. Bliss convicted of conspir-

acy to defraud the government. Another case led to the exposure of what was known as the "Lawrence Conspiracy," whereby the customs had been defrauded of over a million dollars.

In 1881 and 1882, by appointment of President Garfield, Mr. Bliss was the active counsel of the government in the trial of the celebrated "Star Route Cases" against ex-Senator Dorsey, ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Brady, and others. The cases were twice tried in Washington before a jury, each trial occupying from four to five months. In the first, though some of the minor accused were convicted, the verdict was unsatisfactory and was set aside by consent; the second trial resulted in an acquittal. The law upon which the prosecution was based was subsequently affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The trials put a final end to a system of frauds by which the government was robbed of many millions of dollars.

Mr. Bliss is the author of several works of a legal nature. He has published three editions of the "Law of Life Insurance" and four editions of the "Annotated New York Code of Civil Procedure," which has become the standard authority on that subject. At one time he contributed to the *North American Review*, and was for many years an active newspaper contributor, writing editorially, chiefly on political subjects, for the *Springfield Republican*, the *New York Tribune*, and the *New York Times*.

Mr. Bliss has always been an active republican, and was an intimate friend of President Arthur, but has always refused, except during the war, to take any unprofessional office. He has been closely connected with the history of the laws relating to New York City, having drawn up many of the existing statutes. He prepared the charter of 1873 and many of the important amendments since passed. He drew and procured the passage of the original tenement house act for the City of New York, and was one of three commissioners who in 1879 and 1880, under the authority of the legislature, prepared the compilation known as the "Special and Local Acts Relating to the City of New York," and later drew the "New York City Consolidation Act."

Despite a large practice, Mr. Bliss has found much time for travel, especially in out-of-the-way places in Europe and America. He has been twice married and has two children.



BOOKSTAYER, HENRY WELLER (born in Montgomery, Orange county, New York, September 17, 1835), is the son of Daniel Bookstayer and Alletta Weller. He is a lineal descendant of Henry Buchstabe, of Switzerland, the religious reformer of the 16th century, who was compelled to oppose his own brother, Johannes Buchstabe, equally prominent on the conserv-

ative side, in the theological contest in the Swiss republic. From Switzerland some of the family emigrated to Germany; while from the latter country, near the beginning of the 18th century, Jacobus Buchstables, or Boochstabers, ancestor of Judge Bookstaver, came to America, settling in Orange county, New York.

Judge Bookstaver was educated at Montgomery Academy, in Orange county, New York, and at Rutgers College, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, from which last he was graduated with high honors in 1859, subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts, and in



HENRY WELLER BOOKSTAVER.

1888 that of doctor of laws. He studied law with the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, of New York City, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1861. A little later he became a member of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, and since that time has successfully practiced in this city, with the exception of the considerable period during which he has been upon the bench. While enjoying a large private practice, he became successively sheriff's attorney, counsel to the police board, and counsel to the commissioners of charities and correction. His defense of Sheriff Reilly won him considerable reputation as an eloquent pleader. In 1885 he was elected a justice of the

Court of Common Pleas of this city, since which time his services in this judicial capacity have been highly creditable to him.

Judge Bookstaver's interests outside his professional work are indicated by the fact that he is a member of the Archæological, Geographical, and Historical societies of this city, and a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History. He is a member of the Casino Club of Newport, Rhode Island, and of the Manhattan, Saint Nicholas, and Zeta Psi clubs (which last he was instrumental in organizing) of New York. He is an enthusiastic alumnus of Rutgers College and a member of its board of trustees. He was married September 6, 1865, to Mary Bayliss Young, of Orange county, New York.



BRADLEY, GEORGE BECKWITH (born in the Town of Greene, Chenango county, New York, February 5, 1825), is the son of Orlo F. Bradley and Julia A. Carter, who in early life came with their parents to this state from Connecticut. After receiving a common school education in his native town he attended the academy at Ithaca. He did not have the advantage of either a collegiate or a law school training. His legal studies were pursued in law offices in Greene, New York, and Fulton, New York. He was admitted to the bar at Oswego, in May, 1848. He began practice at Addison, New York, was located there and at Woodhull for about four years, and since the summer of 1852 practiced at Corning up to the time of his election to the supreme bench.

He was a member of the constitutional commission of 1872-73, and from 1874 to 1877, inclusive, he served in the state senate. Since the beginning of 1884 he has been one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the state. During the years 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892 he sat on the bench of the 2d division of the Court of Appeals.



BRISTOW, BENJAMIN HELM (born at Elkton, Todd county, Kentucky, June 20, 1832; died June 23, 1896), was the son of Honorable Francis Marion Bristow and Emily Edwards, niece of the first governor of Illinois. His father was a congressman and member of the constitutional convention of Kentucky in 1850.

General Bristow was graduated from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1850; studied law in his father's office, and practiced as his partner until 1858, when he removed to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and formed a partnership with Judge R. T. Petrie. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 25th Kentucky regiment. He was in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh, being wounded in the last mentioned. When he

recovered he was active in recruiting the 8th Kentucky cavalry regiment, of which he was made colonel. He participated in the pursuit and capture of Morgan's raiders in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio. While in the field in 1863 he was elected to the state senate, and during his term as senator was appointed assistant United States attorney for the district of Kentucky. He thereupon removed to Louisville, Kentucky, and a little later was appointed United States attorney for that district. After holding this office for a short time he resigned and formed a partnership with John M. Harlan. In 1869 the office of solicitor-general was created by congress and he was appointed by President Grant as the first solicitor-general of the United States. After two years he resigned, and returning to Louisville, Kentucky, resumed the practice of law. In 1874 he was appointed secretary of the treasury, which office he held for two years. In 1876 his name was prominently mentioned as nominee of the republican party for the presidency, and he received a large vote for the nomination in the republican convention of that year. Upon his resignation as secretary of the treasury he returned to the practice of law at Louisville, where he remained until 1878, when he moved to the City of New York. Here he formed a partnership under the firm name of Bristow, Peet, Burnett & Opdyke, which was continued under the various styles of Bristow, Peet & Opdyke and Bristow, Opdyke & Willcox.

The work of the United States district attorney's office, during Mr. Bristow's service, was exceedingly onerous and varied. At the same time he engaged in heavy private litigation. As solicitor-general he had charge of the argument of the government cases in the United States Supreme Court, and took part in many cases that have become leading authorities. After his removal to New York, his practice included the argument of cases not merely in the New York courts, but also many in the United States Supreme Court, as well as in the higher courts of various states and in the federal courts throughout the country.

In 1879 he was president of the American Bar Association.

He was married, November 21, 1854, to Abbie Slaughter Briscoe, in Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Two children survive him, Nannie Bristow, wife of Eben Sumner Draper, of Hopedale, Massachusetts, and William Benjamin Bristow, of New York City.



BROWN, AUGUSTUS CLEVELAND (born in York, Livingston county, New York, October 23, 1839), is the son of Reverend Silas Clark Brown, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and Mary Cleveland, of Brooklyn, Connecticut. He attended the village schools of West Bloomfield, New York, from 1846 to 1853, and Canandaigua Academy from 1853 to 1854, the Genesee

Academy from 1855 to 1857, and in 1861 graduated from Williams College. He studied law in the offices of Smith & Lapham, of Canandaigua, New York, of which firm James C. Smith became a justice of the Supreme Court of the state, and Elbridge G. Lapham United States senator.

Mr. Brown was admitted to the bar at Rochester, New York, June 5, 1863, and in 1865 began practice in New York City, where he has continued since in association at different times with Honorable Charles A. Rapallo, Honorable James C. Spencer, William M. Hoes, James B. Metcalf, and Eugene F. Daly in the firm of Rapallo & Spencer, and with Honorable William A. Beach and Honorable Miles Beach in the firm of Beach & Brown.

After his admission to the bar in June, 1863, until he began the practice of law in New York City in 1865, Mr. Brown was a soldier in the civil war. In March, 1864, he was commissioned captain of Battery H. of the 4th New York artillery, and in command of his battery, which was at different times attached to the 5th and 2d corps of the Army of the Potomac, participated in the campaign of 1864 from the Wilderness to Petersburg and in the engagements about Petersburg.

As a lawyer in New York City Mr. Brown has been eminently successful, and has been engaged in a large number of important and interesting cases.



BROWN, CHARLES F. (born in Newburgh, New York), is the son of the late Honorable John W. Brown, of Newburgh. The latter was born in Dundee, Scotland, October 11, 1796, and brought to this country with his parents, who originally settled in Putnam county, New York, but in 1801 removed to West Newburgh. Here the grandfather of the present Judge Brown was the successful proprietor of a fulling-mill.

John W. Brown, the elder, as a lawyer and jurist, was no less distinguished than his son, the present Supreme Court justice. He received his early education in the common schools of Newburgh, and studied law with Jonathan Fisk, the most eminent lawyer of his day in Orange county. Judge John W. Brown was connected in early life with the Orange county militia, in which he held the commissions first of captain and subsequently of colonel. He held the office of justice of the peace, and from 1821 to 1825 was clerk of the board of trustees of the Village of Newburgh. He served two successive terms in congress, 1833-35 and 1835-37; was an active member of the constitutional convention of this state in 1846; in 1849 was elected a justice of the Supreme Court for the 2d Judicial District, and in 1857 was re-elected. As a justice of the Supreme Court he enjoyed the distinction of never having one of his decisions reversed by the Court of Appeals; while he himself served as an associate-justice of the Court of Appeals

during the later years of his second term on the Supreme Court bench. Distinguished as an advocate, he was still more so as a judge. One of



Chas F. Brown

his decisions, in which he withstood a strong public opinion, was against a proposed state loan of \$7,000,000.

Honorable Charles F. Brown, like his father a successful lawyer

and distinguished jurist, was graduated from Yale College in 1866, and early achieved success and recognition in the practice of law in Newburgh. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Newburgh in 1874, and continued in the position until 1877, distinguishing himself in the service of the city. At the end of his term, in 1877, he was elected county judge of Orange county. His abilities as a judge, displayed in this position, were recognized in his elevation in 1882 to the Supreme Court bench, where he has since continued. His many notable decisions, in cases of great importance, cannot be entered into here. From 1889 to 1892 he served upon the 2d division of the Court of Appeals, and in December, 1893, he became the presiding justice of the General Term of the 2d department. On the creation of the new Appellate Division at the beginning of 1896 he was appointed presiding justice by Governor Morton. On October 5, 1896, he declined the democratic nomination to succeed himself, giving the following reason: "At the approaching election I shall cast my vote for the candidates of the republican party, as I cannot support the candidates nominated at the Chicago convention or give my adherence to the political principles set forth in the platform adopted by that body."



BROWN, IRVING (born in Westchester, Westchester county, New York, February 11, 1856), is the son of E. Otis Brown and Harriet Cooper Brown. On his father's side he is descended from Massachusetts ancestors, and on his mother's from a prominent family of Rockland county, New York. After receiving an academic education he began the study of law at the age of seventeen in the office of Andrew E. Suffern, of Haverstraw. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and soon afterward entered upon the practice of his profession in partnership with Alonzo Wheeler, district attorney of Rockland county. This association continued until 1881. Since then he has pursued his professional business alone. He has always resided and practiced in Haverstraw.

Mr. Brown is one of the recognized leaders of the Rockland county bar, and at present has probably the best practice enjoyed by any lawyer of the county. For the last dozen years he has been connected with most of the notable cases arising and tried there, and much of his business has extended to the higher courts, including the Court of Appeals, in which he has argued a variety of important suits. His services have been equally in request as an advocate before a jury and in the conduct of litigation.

Although he has taken an active interest in politics, as a supporter of the principles of the democratic party, Mr. Brown has always had a decided preference for a strictly professional career, and has never held public office.



IRVING BROWN.

BROWN, SAMUEL HOLMES, was born on a farm near Milerton, Dutchess county, New York. He is the son of Milton Brown and Phebe Holmes, grandson of Samuel Brown, and great-grandson of Noah Brown. The latter was of Scotch ancestry, and about the year 1800 removed from Johnstown, New York, to the eastern part of Dutchess county, settling at the Square near Amenia. Samuel H., the subject of our sketch, attended the local schools, and afterward had the advantage of Amenia Seminary, Cazenovia Seminary, the Troy Business College, and the Albany State Normal School. After leaving the Normal School he went to Newark, New Jersey, where he taught for a year and a half

in the New Jersey Business College. Later, having prepared himself for a court stenographer, he followed that profession for a short time.

Upon the death of his father, in 1881, he took up the study of the law in the office of Honorable Milton A. Fowler, of Poughkeepsie, New



R. H. Brown

York, and on September 14, 1883, he was admitted to the bar. He immediately opened an office in Poughkeepsie, with a branch office in Millerton. From the beginning of his professional career he enjoyed marked success, and he has become one of the leading lawyers of the

Dutchess county bar, taking a prominent part in important civil and criminal litigations.

Mr. Brown inherited from his father valuable farm properties, and for several years he was extensively engaged in rearing horses, cattle, and sheep, and in producing milk for the New York market. About 1890, however, he disposed of these interests, and he has since devoted himself exclusively to the profession of the law.

He was one of the first to subscribe for stock in the Millerton National Bank when it was established, and was one of the members of the first board of directors. Afterward he became a director of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Poughkeepsie. He was also one of the organizers of the Hallock and Duryee Fertilizer Company, of Mattituck, Long Island.

He is a republican in politics, has on several occasions been a member of the board of supervisors of his county, and also has, at various times, been the choice of many of his party and friends for more important offices. In 1893 he was elected president of the Lincoln League Club of Poughkeepsie. He is recognized as a very acceptable political speaker, and has done a great deal of effective work for his party on the stump.

On October 30, 1877, he married Clara Lefferts Duryee, daughter of John Wyckoff and Elizabeth Verity Duryee, of Mattituck, Long Island, formerly from near Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, together with his mother, now reside at Poughkeepsie.



BROWNE, IRVING, lawyer and author (born in Marshall, Oneida county, New York, September 14, 1835), is the son of Lewis C. Browne and Harriet Hand. He was educated in the schools and academies of Nashua, New Hampshire, and Norwich, Connecticut, pursuing afterward legal studies in the office of Theodore Miller at Hudson, New York, and subsequently graduating from the Albany Law School. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1857, and the following September organized the firm of Townsends & Browne at Troy, New York, which continued until June, 1878. The litigations with which Mr. Browne was connected during this period are scattered through the various reports, among the more important being *Meneeley vs. Meneely* (62 N. Y., 427), involving the right to use of family name; *Corcoran vs. Holbrook* (59 N. Y., 517), involving the *alter ego* doctrine; and *Cowee vs. Cornell* (71 N. Y., 91), involving the question of constructive fraud.

Since 1878 Mr. Browne has devoted all his time to the literary side of his profession as editor, lecturer, and author of legal works. From 1879 to 1893 he was sole editor of the *Albany Law Journal*. He has also edited the American Reports from Vol. 25 to Vol. 60, inclusive, two volumes of National Bank Cases, a digest of the New York Re-

ports to Vol. 95, and has edited and annotated a new edition of the same to Vol. 123. His legal works include standard treatises on Parole Evidence, Short Studies of Evidence, Domestic Relations, Criminal Law, Sales, and Bailment. He has besides written "Short Studies of Great Lawyers," "Humorous Phases of the Law," "Law and Lawyers in Literature," "Judicial Interpretation of Common Words and Phrases"; a large number of humorous cases in verse; and, in the purely literary domain, a series of essays on "Iconoclasm and White-wash," a translation of Racine's comedy "*Les Plaideurs*" ("The Suitors"), an essay on the Nineteenth Century Novel, another entitled "The Track of the Bookworm," and a volume of poems entitled "The House of the Heart." At the present time he is annotating English Ruling Cases and editing the "Lawyers' Easy Chair," in the *Green Bag*.

From time to time Mr. Browne has lectured at the Albany and Cornell Law Schools, and is now a lecturer at the Boston University and Buffalo Law Schools. He was for two terms president of the school board of Troy, and is now a member of the New York commission on uniform legislation, a membership entirely congenial with his life-long and persistent advocacy of law reform and codification.



BUCKINGHAM, CHARLES LUMAN (born in Berlin Heights, Ohio, October 14, 1852), is the son of George Buckingham and Ariadne Andrews. His grandfather, Samuel Buckingham, and great-grandfather, Thomas Buckingham, were early settlers of the famous "Western Reserve," to which they had removed from Connecticut.¹

His father's death left Mr. Buckingham and a brother dependent upon their mother, "a lady of unusual attainments and great strength of character." Thrown into circumstances calculated to develop self-reliance, his educational advantages were largely of his own providing. Finishing with the public schools, he made a business trip to the west when sixteen, and returning to Ohio engaged in some successful enterprises. He entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated in 1875, an easy mastery of mathematics and mechanics characterizing his course. Receiving an appointment as examiner in the United States patent office, he held positions in this

¹ The Buckingham family can be traced to a remote antiquity. From the time of William the Conqueror, branches of the family were among the English nobility and landed gentry. Many ancient manors in Buckhamshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk still bear the family name. Sir Owen Buckingham was lord mayor of London in the seventeenth century. The American emigrant, Thomas Buckingham, one of the prominent early settlers of Connecticut, arrived in Boston June 26, 1637, became a founder of New Haven in 1638 and of Milford in 1639, was one of "seven pillars" of Milford Church, and represented the

town in general court. Mr. Charles L. Buckingham is ninth in descent from this gentleman and eighth from his distinguished son, Reverend Thomas Buckingham, ex-Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, being of the same family. Through his mother Mr. Charles L. Buckingham is descended from the old New England families of Adams and Andrews.

The paternal line is as follows: Thomas Buckingham¹, Reverend Thomas², Thomas³, Thomas⁴, Jedediah⁵, Thomas⁶, Samuel⁷, George⁸, Charles L. Buckingham⁹, of New York.

office several years, receiving various promotions, and at the same time attending the Columbian Law School of Washington. He was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia, and subsequently in New York City, where he began practice as counsel of the Western Union Telegraph Company. "Almost at once he attracted attention by his brilliant abilities as a lawyer, no less than by his remarkable knowledge as an expert."

Mr. Buckingham's work as a lawyer has been of a character so remarkable as to deserve some notice. It is from the difficulties arising in many departments of legal practice that the necessity for specialism has grown, and it is in the most difficult of these fields that he has achieved distinction. The success of Mr. Buckingham in the line of practice which he has followed strikingly illustrates the possibilities of a professional career where systematic special training has been added to the greatest natural aptitude. His work has been thus characterized:

Mr. Buckingham has attained unusual prominence in the legal profession, at an age when most men have their reputation yet to make. He stands in the foremost rank of distinguished lawyers who have made a specialty of the vast interests and intricate questions involved in modern patent litigation, and in the peculiarly difficult field of electrical cases he is pre-eminent. It may be said that he is the creator of a legal method in this department, requiring, in addition to the highest abilities of the lawyer, an expert scientific knowledge and a genius for original and exhaustive investigation, which, in the degree he exhibits them, few men can ever hope to possess. . . .

He has conducted many of the most important patent cases which have ever come to trial, involving enormous interests, and in this work has enjoyed an extraordinary success. . . .

His industry is one of the marked characteristics of Mr. Buckingham's work. . . . The study of the mechanics of a single great case has cost him the labor that would be necessary to acquire a profession, and, . . . as preliminary work, he has given months to the study of publications and patents bearing even remotely upon the question at issue. Thus equipped, and with a technical knowledge quite as complete as that of the expert witnesses, he possesses a power in cross-examination which is almost unprecedented in this department of law.

The labor involved in the larger of these cases is indicated by the fact that the printed report of evidence and briefs sometimes occupies nine or ten volumes, aggregating several thousand pages, with hundreds of intricate illustrations.

The mere financial importance of his cases frequently amounts to immense sums, and it is the guarding of such large interests which has directed the best legal talent into the special field of patent law. Moreover, with the multiplication of intricacies, this field lends itself, in turn, to subdivision, in which process Mr. Buckingham's peculiar expert work has contributed not the least factor, separating the subfield of electrical cases—most difficult of all—into a division by itself. In this department Mr. Buckingham is the most original figure.

But if attention is naturally drawn to his unusual technical skill, it should not be forgotten that as a lawyer, pure and simple, Mr. Buckingham is one of the

most skillful cross-examiners at the bar, and that his carefully prepared briefs are distinguished for their clearness, unusual vigor and originality, and remarkable command of irony and satire in exposing the weakness of the opposition.¹

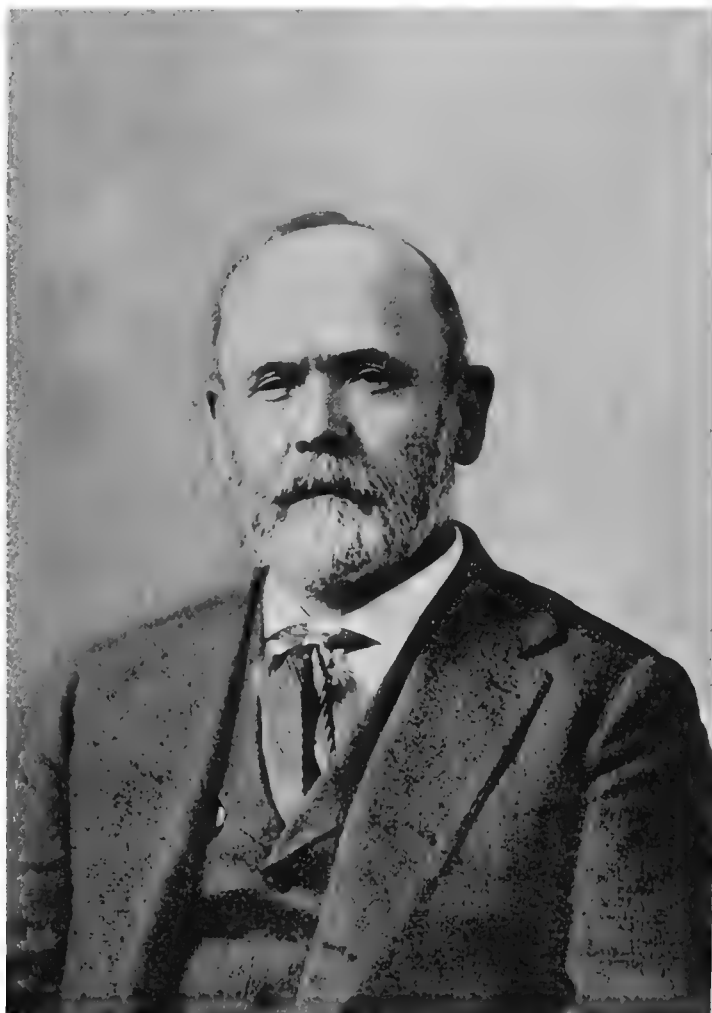
Following are the titles of a conspicuous line of suits, in most of which the causes of Mr. Buckingham's clients were achieved before the cases came to a hearing, either through abandonment or settlement by the opposing side: four or five suits of the Holmes Burglar Alarm Company *vs.* the American District Telegraph Company, 1882-83, prosecuted by General Duncan and Roscoe Conkling; the Brush Electric Company *vs.* the Schuyler Electric Light Company, 1883-85, prosecuted by E. N. Dickerson, Senior, C. E. Mitchell, and Witter & Kenyon; several suits of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company *vs.* the Commercial Telegram Company, 1883-85, successfully prosecuted against David Dudley Field, Roscoe Conkling, General Duncan, and James E. Chandler; the Western Union Telegraph Company *vs.* the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, 1885-87, in which the defendant was represented by Messrs. F. H. Betts, G. P. Lowrey, and Edward R. Bacon; State of Delaware *vs.* Delaware & Atlantic Telephone Company, 1889-91, involving the question of common-carrier precedence over patent-right and contract; Edison Electric Light Company *vs.* New Haven Electric Company, 1890-92, prosecuted by Frederic H. Betts and Dyer & Seely; the Ore Separator cases, two suits (Magnetic Separator Company *vs.* International Ore Separating Company, and same *vs.* William Dean Hoffman), 1892-96, defended by Dyer & Seely and Cowen, Dickerson, Nicoll & Brown; two suits, involving the great issue of electric overhead traction (Overhead Conductor Electric Railway Company *vs.* Pittsburgh, Allegheny & Manchester Traction Company, and same *vs.* Duquesne Traction Company, virtually an issue between the General Electric and Westinghouse companies), 1892-96; Deprez *vs.* Thomson-Houston Electric Company, 1892-95, prosecuted by Edmund Wetmore; three suits involving the Tesla patents (Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and the Tesla Electric Company against the Thomson-Houston Electric Company), 1893-96, prosecuted by Edmund Wetmore, Duncan & Page, and Kerr & Curtis.

Mr. Buckingham is an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, as well as of a number of social clubs and societies of New York City and Washington. He was a contributor to the series of technical articles written by the leading engineers of the country, which were published in *Scribner's Magazine* (1889-90).

¹ "Memorial History of New York," Vol. v., pp. 246-8; *National Magazine*, September, 1894, pp. 495-7.



UEL, OLIVER PRINCE (born in Troy, New York, January 22, 1838), is of Connecticut ancestry on both sides. His mother, Harriet Hillhouse, was of an ancient Connecticut family, while all the Buels of this country are descendants of Connecticut ancestors. Mr. Buel's father, the late Honorable David



Oliver Prince Buel

Buel, Junior, was for nearly half a century a practicing lawyer, one of the most distinguished members of the bar of northern New York,

and a member of the constitutional convention of 1821. His son, Oliver P., graduated from Williams College in 1859, and studied law under his father, and after his death under the late ex-Judge John K. Porter. After a few years' practice in Troy, Mr. Buel removed to New York, where he has been in active practice since.

Although not a specialist, as general counsel of the United States Life Insurance Company and other corporations, he has been largely engaged in insurance and corporation litigations. In 1871, in an attack upon the Tobacco Manufacturers' Association, instituted by a political ring backed by Boss Tweed, and before a judge afterward driven from the bench, Mr. Buel succeeded in rescuing the corporation from the clutches of a receiver. In the case of *Harley against the United States Life Insurance Company* in the Supreme Court, he succeeded in a defense depending upon destroying on cross-examination the testimony of the most eminent medical expert in the country. The defense was sustained by the Court of Appeals. In the more recent case of *Gould vs. Seney* (31 N. Y. State Reporter) he obtained for his client a decision compelling the syndicate committee of the projected Richmond, Allegany & Ohio Central Railroad to account for more than a million dollars alleged to have been misappropriated.

Mr. Buel is a democrat, inclined to the doctrine of free trade. Soon after his removal to New York, in the early days of the Democratic Club, he was accustomed to engage in its debates. From 1881 to 1885, while residing in Yonkers, he was president of the democratic club of that city, and was also interested for several years in educational matters as a member of the Yonkers board of education. He is a member of the Reform, Catholic, and Salmagundi clubs and the Bar Association. He was chairman of the Bar Association committee which favorably reported a proposition submitted by him to consolidate the courts of New York. On behalf of the association, Mr. Buel made an argument before the judiciary committee of the senate in favor of the consolidation, and the senate approved an amendment of the constitution to this end, but adverse influences succeeded in shelving the measure in the assembly. However, this proposition was adopted by the constitutional convention of 1894. As a member of the Excise Reform Association, Mr. Buel also appeared before Governor Hill in favor of high license.

Mr. Buel was brought up an episcopalian, but in 1881 his convictions led him into the catholic church. He is fond of controversial literature, and has contributed to periodicals. Huxley's attack on Christianity led him to publish in the *Catholic World* a satire, "The Abraham Lincoln Myth," since re-published in book form.

In December, 1871, Mr. Buel married Josephine, daughter of the late General Charles McDougal, one of the ablest surgeons in the United States army.



ULL, JOHN, JUNIOR, was born in Slaterville, Tompkins county, New York, September 25, 1863. He was graduated at Cornell University in 1885, and studied law with Halliday & Finch, of Ithaca, and Marsh, Wilson & Wallis, of New York City, and also at the Columbia College Law School, from which he received his diploma in 1887. He was soon after admitted to the bar at Syracuse. He has since been successfully practicing in Elmira.



URNETT, HENRY L. (born in Youngstown, Ohio, December 26, 1838), is the son of Henry Burnett and Nancy Jones. His mother was of an old Virginian family, her parents emigrating to Ohio about the year 1800, from Lynchburgh, Virginia.

The Burnett family is one of the oldest and most honorable in America, tracing directly to William Burnett, colonial governor of New York and New Jersey from 1720 to 1728, and afterwards of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. A later William Burnett, a member of this family, was a distinguished physician of New Jersey, a member of the continental congress of 1776, and served from that year until the close of the Revolution as surgeon-general of the army for the eastern district of the union.

Mr. Burnett's grandfather, Samuel Burnett, also a native of New Jersey, was a prominent supporter of the Revolution and a man of rare culture and polish, as well as of exalted patriotism. At the close of the struggle for independence, finding himself impoverished by the war, he sought to better his fortune in the territorial wilderness of northern Ohio. In spite of the rigors of pioneer life, he established a substantial home, but was unable to give his children the educational advantages which he had enjoyed. By necessary environment, therefore, Mr. Burnett's father became a farmer, but added to his vocation the business of contractor and builder.

To young Burnett, having inherited the propensities of his grandfather, and aspiring to a professional career, the plodding life of a farmer was distasteful. Unable to get the consent of his father to acquire an education beyond that of the district schools, at the age of fifteen, stealing away from the old homestead at night, equipped with a bundle of clothing, forty-six dollars which he had saved up, copies of "Thaddeus of Warsaw" and the "Lady of Lyons," he walked about a hundred miles to Chester Academy, where James A. Garfield was then a student. He built fires, rang the bell, and did any odd job at hand to help pay expenses while at the academy. Later he went to Hiram Institute, where Garfield was one of his teachers. Leaving the institute, he entered the Ohio State and National Law School and was graduated in 1859. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and commenced the practice of law in Warren, Ohio, the same year. He had

scarcely started in his profession when, the civil war breaking out, he responded to the first call for volunteers, enlisting in the first cavalry authorized in Ohio. Each recruit was to bring his own horse and receive pay for it from the government. When the recruits were as-



HENRY L. BURNETT.

sembled at Warren, they were informed that government certificates would be tendered instead of cash. This caused great dissatisfaction and the men were about to disperse. At this juncture Mr. Burnett leaped upon a fence and shouted: "Those who go into this war to

fight for the cause, and not to sell their horses, follow me into that yard," and mounting his horse dashed into the yard. The effect was electrical; the company followed him to a man. The troop was organized afterward as Company C., 2d Ohio cavalry, with the impetuous Burnett as captain. The regiment, under Colonel Doubleday, participated in the battles of Carthage and Fort Wayne, and afterward in the Cherokee expedition through Arkansas and the Indian Territory under Colonel Weir, who was intemperate and proved utterly incompetent. He finally reduced his command to such straits that a council of the officers of the troop composing the expedition decided to arrest him, and detailed Major Burnett to carry out their mandate, prepare the manifesto to the soldiers in defense of their action, and inform General Blunt at Fort Leavenworth. Major Burnett's regiment also served under General Burnside during a part of the Knoxville campaign, and he was promoted from time to time until he reached the rank of brigadier-general. In July, 1863, he was appointed by General Burnside judge-advocate of the Department of Ohio, in place of Captain Cutts, relieved from duty and ordered to be tried by court-martial. The ability displayed in the trial and conviction of Captain Cutts led eventually to the extension of his jurisdiction to the northern department, in which were situated nearly all the military prisons. He tried the famous Sons of Liberty or Knights of the Golden Circle cases in Indiana, and the cases growing out of the Chicago conspiracy to liberate and arm the large force at Camp Douglass. He had scarcely closed these cases when he was summoned to Washington by Secretary Stanton to aid in trying the Lincoln assassins. Associated with Judge Holt and Honorable John A. Bingham, he secured the conviction of the conspirators.

He resigned from the army in December, 1865, and associated himself in the practice of law in Cincinnati with Honorable T. W. Bartley, late chief-justice of Ohio. Judge Bartley removing to Washington, in 1869, he formed a partnership with ex-Governor Jacob D. Cox and Honorable John F. Follett, of Cincinnati, which continued until 1872, when General Burnett removed to New York. He was at once accorded a recognized position at the bar of the metropolis. In 1873 he became associate attorney and counsel of the Erie Railway Company, resuming general practice, however, in 1875, in partnership with Honorable B. H. Bristow, William Peet, and W. S. Opdyke. He subsequently formed a partnership with ex-Judge Emott, continuing until the death of the judge, and was associated with Edward B. Whitney until the latter was appointed assistant-attorney-general of the United States under President Cleveland. His practice has always been important and eminently successful. He was counsel for the English bondholders in the Emma Mine litigation, in which he was successful. He was associated with Honorable A. F. Walker, and made the closing argument in the great case of the Rutland Railway

Company against Governor Paige, of Vermont, involving some four millions of dollars. The trial, lasting three months, was one of the most exciting legal battles ever fought in New England. In the closing argument General Burnett spoke for sixteen hours, his address attracting wide comment from the press. "If General Burnett had won no previous reputation in the legal forum," said one journal, "the consummate ability displayed in the defense of Governor Paige would stamp him the peer of the greatest advocate of the age."

General Burnett is a member of many clubs, including the Union, Colonial, Century, and Metropolitan. He is president of the Ohio Society, and is ex-president of the Land and Water Club. He is also one of the new reform directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. His wife, a lady of literary culture and high social position, was formerly Miss Tailer, descended from Governor Tailer of the Colony of Massachusetts.



BURRELL, MYRON LEWIS (born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, January 21, 1816), is the son of Warren Burrell and Mary Schelenger. He was educated at common and private schools, studied law with Isaac Hills, of Rochester; Joseph Centre, of Lockport; Fillmore, Hall & Havens, of Buffalo; and Smith & Chase, of Lockport, and was admitted to the bar at Albany in January, 1849. Throughout his long professional career he has practiced at Lockport.



BUSH, TIMOTHY F. (born in Liberty, Sullivan county, New York, January 3, 1833), is the son of Abiel and Rachel Bush, natives of Connecticut, who removed from Colebrook, in that state, to Sullivan county, New York, about 1800. Mr. Bush's education was limited to common school and home instruction. He took the course in the Albany Law School, 1855-56, and also studied under the direction of an elder brother, the late Honorable Albert J. Bush, who was twice elected to the office of judge and surrogate of Sullivan county, dying before the expiration of his second term.

Mr. Bush was admitted to the bar at the general term of the Supreme Court held at Albany March 10, 1856, and began practice at Liberty, Sullivan county. Since December, 1874, he has been located at Monticello, the county seat. He has made a reputation as a prominent member of the state bar, and has conducted numerous important suits in all the courts of the state and in the federal courts.

Upon the incorporation of the Village of Liberty, he was chosen its first president. He was appointed to fill the office of county judge, made vacant by the death of his brother, and in November, 1872, was elected for a full term of six years in that position. In 1890 he was

appointed by Governor Hill a member for the 3d judicial district of the constitutional commission created for the purpose of revising the judiciary article of the state constitution. In connection with the labors of this commission he served as a member of the standing committee on the Supreme Court.



BUTLER, WILLIAM ALLEN (born in Albany, New York, February 20, 1825), is the son of Honorable Benjamin Franklin Butler, one of the most prominent leaders of the bar of the State of New York during the first half of the present century, one of the revisers of the statutes of the State of New York, and attorney-general of the United States in the cabinets of Jackson and Van Buren.¹ Imitating his father in winning a foremost place as a lawyer, William Allen Butler has also distinguished himself as an author, especially in the direction of poetical satire, and has exhibited a deep interest in the study of social problems and in educational matters.

He received his early education in schools at Albany and Georgetown, D. C., was graduated in 1843 from the University of the City of New York, and studied law in his father's office. Before entering upon the practice of law, he spent part of two years, 1846 to 1848, in travel in Europe. Upon his return he commenced practice in New York City, and he has continuously followed his profession there from that time to the present. His early practice was in association with his father. For many years past he has been at the head of the well-known law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard. Mr. Butler has been one of the most successful among the leading lawyers of New York City, and has been counsel in many of the most notable cases occurring during the long period of his active practice.

He has been concerned in the organization and business of some of the most important banking, trust, and insurance corporations, and has long held a conspicuous position at the admiralty bar. His interesting cases include the following in the United States Supreme Court, settling, according to the principles which he advocated in each case, important rules of the maritime law of this country: "The Pennsylvania" (19 Wallace, 125); "The Lottawanna" (21 Id., 558); "The Scotland" (105 U. S., 24), and "The Montana" (129 Id., 397). He has been president of the American Bar Association (1886), and of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York (1886 and 1887), under whose auspices he published, in 1888, a history of the Revision of the Statutes of New York, with biographical sketches of the revisers.

Mr. Butler's contributions to literature have been notable. During his explorations in Europe, in 1846-48, he contributed to the *Lit-*

¹ For a sketch of Benjamin F. Butler, see Vol. i., p. 274.

crary World a series of sketches of travel entitled, "Out-of-the-Way Places in Europe." In the same periodical he also published a series of humorous papers under the general caption of "The Colonel's Club." His "Cities of Art and the Early Artists" was published in the *Art Union Bulletin*. "The Future," a poem, was issued in 1846, while from that time "poetical pieces, displaying wit and fancy," frequently appeared in the current periodicals, and especially in the *Democratic Review*. In 1850 he published a volume entitled, "Barnum's Parnassus." In 1857 he published anonymously in *Harper's Weekly* his famous satirical poem, "Nothing to Wear." This satire obtained immediate celebrity, was reproduced in many forms in the United States and England, and translated into German and French. Its authorship being a secret, it was claimed by an impostor, until Mr. Butler publicly acknowledged himself the author.

In 1858 Mr. Butler published his "Two Millions," written and originally delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College. A little later appeared the "General Average," a "stinging satire on sharp practices in mercantile life." His notable address delivered before the New York Bible Society on "The Bible by Itself" was published in 1860, and in 1862 a biographical sketch of "Martin Van Buren." In 1871 he published an essay on the ethical relations of "Lawyer and Client," founded upon a lecture on the same subject before the Law School of the University of the City of New York. About the same time appeared his collected poems (Boston, 1871). In 1879 he published a memorial address on Evert A. Duyckinck, who had been his intimate personal friend. Mr. Butler is also the author of two successful works of fiction—"Mrs. Limber's Raffle," which was originally published anonymously in 1876, and "Domesticus," a story touching upon the labor problem in various ways, which appeared in 1886.

He has been deeply interested in the cause of education, and for a long term of years has maintained an active part in the direction of the University of the City of New York, serving upon the council of that institution, by continuous re-elections, since 1862, and delivering an annual course of lectures on admiralty law before the Law School.



CADY, JONATHAN RIDER (born July 31, 1851, at Rayville, in the Town of Chatham, Columbia county, New York), is the eldest son of Perkins F. and Ann M. Rider Cady, his ancestors having long resided in Columbia county, and being of English origin. One of the members of his father's family was the late Judge Daniel Cady, of Johnstown, Fulton county, who served as a justice of the Supreme Court and judge of the Court of Appeals, and who was the father of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Mr. Cady was educated in the public schools, and at the Friends'

School, Providence, Rhode Island. He studied law in the office of Gaul & Esselstyn at Hudson, graduated at the Albany Law School,



J. Reuben Casey

and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He resides and practices his profession at Hudson.

While pursuing his studies at the law school he served as clerk to the judiciary committee of the assembly. This was during the mem-

orable legislative session of 1872, when the charges of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York against Judges Barnard, Cardozo, and McCunn were investigated, leading to the impeachment of Barnard, the resignation of Cardozo, and the removal of McCunn. This investigation was conducted by the assembly judiciary committee, whose chairman was L. Bradford Prince, since chief-justice of New Mexico and governor of that territory. Among its members were Samuel J. Tilden and David B. Hill. He thus enjoyed the advantage of close association and acquaintance in early life with some of the most prominent men of the state.

Since his admission to the bar he has steadfastly devoted all his energies to the learning and pursuit of the law. His experience has been extensive and varied. In 1882 he formed a partnership with Albert Haysradt, Esquire, which continued until 1892. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1888, on motion of Attorney-General Garland. From January 1, 1890, to December 31, 1896, he served as county judge of Columbia county, making a conspicuous record for judicial ability and strength. At the expiration of his term of service he declined the renomination that was tendered to him by a unanimous vote of the committee.

Very early in his practice, when he was twenty-five years of age, he was associated with Charles L. Beale in the defense of John V. Kiere and his wife, who had been jointly indicted for the murder of Charles Hermance, a popular citizen of Hudson. Mr. Beale was taken suddenly and severely ill on the second day of the trial, and the entire conduct of the defendants' case thus unexpectedly devolved upon Mr. Cady. In the trial, which lasted about a week, Gershom Buckley, district attorney of Columbia county, and John B. Longley, ex-district attorney, both lawyers of ability and distinction, were opposed to him for the prosecution. He succeeded in obtaining the acquittal of the wife, and in limiting the verdict against the husband to one of murder in the second degree.

He has taken part in several other well-known homicide cases. Associated with Robert E. Andrews, he defended Henry Moett, charged with a double murder in Taghkanic. Moett was convicted of the murder of his wife, and three times sentenced to death; but his persistent counsel finally prevailed upon a motion for a new trial, on the ground of newly discovered evidence and surprise, made at the Oyer and Terminer, and their client escaped with his life, the district attorney consenting to accept a plea of murder in the second degree. With Mr. Andrews he also defended Lewis Coon, indicted for the murder of his wife. Coon escaped the death penalty and was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree. He was associated with the district attorney, Mr. Aaron B. Gardenier, in the successful prosecution of Oscar F. Beckwith for murder in the first degree. On behalf of the People he conducted the preliminary examination of Giuseppe

Scoma, charged with a murder in the Town of Greenport, and developed a remarkable chain of circumstantial evidence upon which the defendant was finally convicted in the first degree. He was counsel with the district attorney upon the second trial of Andrew Ford, accused of the murder of his wife in the Town of Chatham. This was one of the most notable cases involving alleged arsenical poisoning ever tried in the state. He successfully defended Reuben Best, indicted for the murder of one Sisson in the Town of Claverack, and he has appeared in a number of other homicide cases, either upon the part of the People or of the defense.

In conjunction with District-Attorney Gardenier he conducted the extradition proceedings against J. H. W. Cadby, who was charged with very extensive forgeries, and secured his return from the Province of New Brunswick, after a strenuous legal contest which, commencing in the Province of Ontario, at Hamilton, was removed to Halifax in Nova Scotia, and thence transferred to the Province of New Brunswick. It went through all the courts of that province, and was finally disposed of by the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada, at Ottawa. Many prominent Canadian lawyers took a part in it, and it was the first successful attempt, up to that time, to secure extradition from New Brunswick.

While his practice at the criminal bar has been varied and interesting, it has formed but a minor and incidental part of his work. He has been for many years one of the most active lawyers in eastern New York, and transacts a large volume of counsel business in the state and federal courts, as well as in those of other states.

He was associated with Joseph H. Choate, Matthew Hale, Robert F. Wilkinson, George Bliss, William A. Sutherland, and John F. Parkhurst in the celebrated Deane senatorial contested election case of 1891, which resulted in a decision by the Court of Appeals in favor of Deane, the republican candidate, although the democratic board of state canvassers afterward awarded the seat to the latter's opponent. Upon the occasion of this arbitrary action by the board of canvassers, Mr. Cady appeared before them on the part of the republican counsel, and in memorable and effective language protested against and condemned the illegality and dishonesty of the proceeding.

In 1896 he was counsel for William L. Ward in the matter of the contested republican nomination for representative in congress in the 16th congress district of New York, composed of Westchester county and a portion of New York City. The regularity of Mr. Ward's nomination was contested by Ben L. Fairchild, for whom Honorable Benjamin F. Tracy, late judge of the Court of Appeals and secretary of the navy under President Harrison, appeared as leading counsel. The struggle in the courts was bitter and protracted. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the 3d department decided in favor of Mr. Ward, and he was elected to the office.

In politics he has been attached from boyhood to the republican party, and he is one of its recognized leaders in the state. He was for eight years chairman of the republican county committee of Columbia county, and has frequently represented that county in state conventions.

From 1885 to 1889 he was postmaster of Hudson, receiving his appointment from President Arthur. In 1893 he was elected a delegate-at-large to the state constitutional convention, which assembled in 1894. In that body he was chairman of the committee on canals, and framed and secured the passage of the amendment providing for the improvement of those great waterways of the state. This provision of the constitution was adopted by the largest popular vote cast for any of the amendments, and is the basis of the legislation since passed authorizing the expenditure of \$9,000,000 for canal improvements. He was also a member of the judiciary committee, and was one of the sub-committee of four that drafted the amendments to the judiciary article. His associates on the sub-committee were Elihu Root, Louis Marshall, and John M. Bowers. In the republican state convention of 1896, at Saratoga, he made the speech in which Governor Black was placed in nomination.

Mr. Cady is especially prominent at the state bar as an advocate, ranking with the leading *nisi prius* lawyers. He is thorough and effective in the preparation and the presentation of his cases. He is, moreover, a careful student of the fundamental principles of the law, and to the qualities of the brilliant advocate adds the equipment of the sound, sagacious, and well-balanced lawyer.

He was married in 1873 to Sarah C., daughter of Philip K. Burger, of Hudson. They have two children, Elizabeth B. and Perkins F.



AMERON, DANIEL (born in Broadalbin, Montgomery county—now Fulton,—New York, March 5, 1825), is a son of Allan and Catharine Cameron. His mother's name before marriage was Catharine Fraser.

He acquired his literary education at Johnstown Academy (Johnstown, New York), studied law with Honorable John Wells, of Johnstown, and was admitted to the bar January 4, 1848, at the general term of the Supreme Court, held at Fonda, Montgomery county. He thereupon commenced practice at Johnstown, where he continued until 1876. Since that time he has practiced in Brooklyn.

For a number of years, while in Johnstown, Mr. Cameron held the offices of superintendent of schools and justice of the peace.



CAMERON, WINFIELD SCOTT (born in Ellicott, Chautauqua county, New York, June 5, 1838), is the son of John Armstrong and Harmony Hitchcock Cameron. He was educated at the Jamestown Academy, the Randolph Academy, and the Chamberlain Institute, attended the Albany Law School, and received his office training for the profession under Honorable Alexander Sheldon, of Randolph, New York, and at Jamestown, New York. He was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in May, 1866, and since that time has practiced at Jamestown, becoming one of the prominent lawyers and citizens of that locality and section.

Mr. Cameron was one of the members to charter the Jamestown Street Railway Company, and for many years has been a director and secretary of that company. He was for a long period a director of the City National Bank of Jamestown, and upon its consolidation with another bank, in the Chautauqua County Trust Company, he became a director in the new institution, which position he still holds. He was a member of the assembly in 1868 and 1869, and has served on the board of trustees of the Village of Jamestown.

On August 5, 1862, Mr. Cameron enlisted as a private in the 154th regiment, New York state volunteers. He was at the battle of Fredericksburg, was wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and many other battles and engagements, and marched with Sherman to the sea, remaining in the service to the close of the war. He was brevetted major by the president, and lieutenant-colonel by Governor Fenton, for meritorious services in battle and on Sherman's march. In 1864 he was appointed acting assistant-inspector-general on the staff of the 20th army corps, in which position he continued until the end of the rebellion. Mr. Cameron's only brother, John E. Cameron, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness.



CANTINE, CHARLES FREEMAN (born in Saugerties, Ulster county, New York, November 4, 1858), is the son of Peter and Sarah A. Cantine. He was educated at the Saugerties Academy and Rutgers College, being graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1880. He began the study of the law under the direction of his father, a practitioner in Saugerties, and then took the complete course at the Columbia College Law School. Upon the completion of his studies there he was admitted to the bar at Ithaca, in May, 1882. He soon afterward engaged in professional business in Kingston, where he has practiced without interruption since.

Mr. Cantine is now (1897) serving as district attorney of Ulster county, to which office he was elected in November, 1895.



CARTER, JAMES COOLIDGE (born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, October 14, 1827), is the son of Major Solomon Carter, a prominent citizen of Lancaster, Massachusetts, and at times its representative in the legislature, and is lineally descended from the Reverend Thomas Carter, the original emigrant, who at the age of twenty-five came to New England in the ship *Planter* in 1635, having previously been educated at Saint John's College, Cambridge. Reverend Thomas Carter was "ordained as the first minister of Woburn, December 2, 1642,"¹ and served the church continuously for forty-two years, until his death in 1684, at the age of seventy-four.²

Mr. Carter was prepared for college at Derby Academy, Hingham, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Harvard in 1850, having distinguished himself at this university for scholarship, and by winning two prizes for essays and one for a Latin dissertation. He was graduated from the Harvard College Law School in 1853, and the same year was admitted to the bar in New York City, where he has been in active practice since.

By brilliant and thorough professional work he achieved the distinction now universally accorded him of a foremost place among great American lawyers. His treatment of questions of law, in the words of another, exhibits the possession of "one of the finest legal minds this country has ever produced." His penetration and grasp of a subject may be described, in lieu perhaps of better adjectives, as intellectual and logical; although, in the presentation of his theme, he is able to add much of the persuasive warmth of eloquence to the more convincing, if less emotional, effect of searching analysis and keen logic.

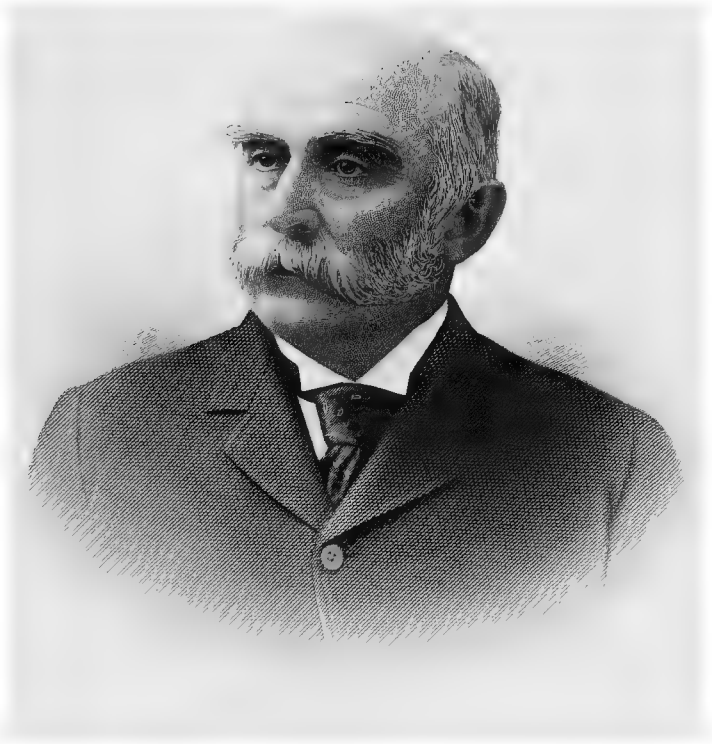
He has been prominent in famous litigations and controversies involving questions of public interest and of national and international law. He has been counsel for the City of New York in many of its most important cases carried to the New York Court of Appeals. Among such litigations were the proceedings in the nature of *quo warranto* respecting the title to several important city offices; cases of the alleged claims of private parties against the city for wharfage rights; the important proceedings for exemption from taxation instituted by the elevated and surface railroad companies and various foreign banks and other corporations; the claims against the city for the recovery of huge sums as alleged rents of private buildings leased for use as armories, and the recent suits for enormous amounts brought

¹ "History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts," by Samuel Adams Drake, Vol. ii., Boston, 1880.

² The line comes down from this clergyman to James C. Carter as follows: Reverend Thomas Carter¹; his oldest child, Reverend Samuel Carter², minister of the church in Groton, Massachusetts (born August 8, 1640; died 1693); his oldest surviving son, Samuel Carter³ (born January 7, 1677; died August 30, 1738), who settled

in Lancaster, Massachusetts; his son, Ephraim Carter⁴, of Lancaster; his oldest surviving son, Captain Ephraim Carter⁵, of Lancaster; his son, Major Solomon Carter⁶, of Lancaster; his son, James C. Carter⁷, of New York.

Through his mother, Elizabeth White, Mr. Carter is descended from John White, one of the early settlers of Lancaster.



James C. Carter

by the contractors for the building of the new aqueduct. He was also counsel for the people of the State of New York in the famous suit to recover from William M. Tweed \$6,000,000 for moneys abstracted from the city treasury under the fraudulent contrivance known as the "Six Million Audit."

He has argued in the Supreme Court of the United States a large number of cases, many of them involving questions of constitutional law. Among others, the proceedings of the banks of New York City to set aside their tax assessments were carried before this tribunal, Mr. Carter arguing for the city; he also appeared in the Louisiana Lottery cases, which raised the question of the validity of the United States statutes denying to lotteries the use of the public mails; in the Counselman case, involving the right of the government to compel the testimony of the accused before grand juries; in a series of cases testing the claims for land grants made by the United States to aid the construction of transcontinental railroads; in the cases questioning the validity of congressional litigation prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers; and the important case of the Bate Refrigerator Company, involving the construction of United States statutes upon the subject of patents.

In addition to the above cases, he was one of the principal counsel for the defendants in the noted litigations some years ago in connection with the will of the celebrated Madam Jumel, which were carried through the various tribunals to the United States Supreme Court. The original case—an attack upon the will—was followed by the claims of various pretenders to the right of inheritance. These cases presented a singular union of professional and dramatic personal interest, and in his able conduct of them Mr. Carter attracted wide attention.

More recently he has also argued in the United States Supreme Court the important cases to recover on foreign judgments from the late firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. Another of his litigations, the case of the *Scotia*, was carried through the United States courts and up to the Supreme Court. This case involved two important issues: first, concerning the limitation of liability for marine torts; second, the question whether a British vessel, libeled in the courts of the United States by the owners of an American vessel, could avail of the defense afforded by United States statutes prescribing rules of navigation, in view of the fact that American vessels libeled by British citizens in the English admiralty courts are denied the benefit of similar British statutes by the courts of England.

But of cases involving international law, the more important and most recent in mind in which he has been engaged was the argument in 1893, before the tribunal of arbitration at Paris, upon the question of the rights of the United States in the seal herds and seal industries of the Pribylof Islands in the Bering Sea. As counsel for the

United States he delivered a brilliant argument. In the income tax cases he was counsel for the government, and delivered a powerful argument for the constitutionality of the law.

An independent in politics, he is one of the more prominent figures in the group of distinguished New York lawyers who have been active in all movements looking to municipal reform. His activity in this direction began with the organization of the Bar Association of the City of New York as a protest against the Tweed régime, and more especially against the degradation of the bench under Tweed's corrupt henchmen, Judges Barnard and Cardozo; and from that time to the present he has participated in every similar movement for the elevation of the legal profession or the purification of our political institutions. In 1875 he rendered distinguished service as a member, by appointment of Governor Tilden, of the commission to devise a form of municipal government for the cities of the State of New York. Since its organization in 1892 he has been president of the City Club, a society of about 650 well-known citizens associated expressly to reform the evils of corrupt or incompetent municipal government.¹

He is the author of several notable addresses and monographs on legal subjects. "The Proposed Codification of our Common Law" (New York, 1884), a masterly argument against the threatened codification, prepared at the request of a committee of the Bar Association, attracted wide attention to the subject and added to the fame of its author. The address before the Virginia State Bar Association in 1889 on "The Provinces of the Written and the Unwritten Law," and that on "The Ideal and the Actual in the Law," delivered at the thirteenth annual meeting of the American Bar Association, August 21, 1890, and reprinted (Philadelphia, 1890) from the Transactions of that association, were scarcely less notable.



CARVER, DAVID H. (born in the Town of Union, Broome county, New York, March 19, 1843), is the son of Reverend John and Maria Sturgess Carver. His father was a methodist minister, who removed from Columbia county, New York, to Broome county in 1852, and died at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, in 1872. The son attended a district school and the Cortlandville Academy, at Cortland, New York. At the age of seventeen he began teaching school in Cortland and Broome counties. In this occupation he continued for three winters, and then entered Hamilton College, from which he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts in the class of 1871. The master of arts degree has since been conferred on him by that institution. In 1874 he was graduated from the law department of Hamilton. He also pursued legal studies for one

¹ He is also a member of the Union League, Century, University, Metropolitan, and Alpha Delta Phi Clubs of New York City.

year in the offices of Chapman & Martin (the late Honorable O. W. Chapman and Honorable Celora E. Martin, of the Court of Appeals), at Binghamton.

Immediately after his admission to the bar (which occurred at Utica in July, 1875), Mr. Carver began practice at Binghamton, where he has continued without interruption until the present time. He is at the head of the firm of Carver, Deyo & Jenkins, which has the largest professional business, and is generally recognized as the leading law firm of Broome county.

Mr. Carver has held the offices of district attorney of the county (1880-83) and member of the board of education of Binghamton (1886-92). He has been president of the Binghamton Library Association for the past ten years, and president of the Binghamton Presbyterian Union for three years.



CARY, CHARLES SYLVESTER (born in Hornellsville, New York, November 25, 1827), is the son of Christopher and Mary Cary. He received a common school, academic, and legal education, being graduated from Alfred Academy (now college) in 1847, and from the National Law School, at Ballston Spa, New York, in 1850. He was admitted to the bar at Canton, Saint Lawrence county, New York, in May, 1850, and soon afterward opened a law office in Olean, New York, where he is still engaged in the practice of the profession.

Mr. Cary's career of nearly half a century at the bar of western New York has been highly successful and distinguished. Throughout this long period he has attended every term of the Supreme Court held in his county, and for very many years he has had an exceptionally large and important clientage, extending throughout the oil regions. He has been successively at the head of the firms of Cary & White, Cary & Bolles, and Cary, Rumsey & Hastings.

While he has never been a politician in the ordinary sense, or an office-seeker, he has taken an active interest in political affairs and has filled various high official positions. In his party affiliations he has always been a democrat. Notwithstanding his connection with the democratic organization he was appointed by President Lincoln, in 1863, a commissioner of the board of enrollment for the 32d district. In 1865 and 1866 he served as collector of internal revenue for the same district. In 1872 he was the democratic candidate for congress in the Chautauqua-Cattaraugus district. A large number of the votes cast for his republican opponent were rendered technically invalid by an inaccuracy in the ballots, and there was no doubt that Mr. Cary was legally entitled to the seat. He refused, however, to undertake a contest for setting aside the evident will of the people on merely technical grounds. In 1883 he was elected to the assembly, overcom-

ing a large republican majority, and in the same year, being nominated for justice of the Supreme Court by the democratic convention for the 8th judicial district, he ran some 11,000 votes ahead of his ticket. He was appointed in 1886, by President Cleveland, a member of the national commission on the Pacific railroads, and from 1887 until March, 1889, also by Mr. Cleveland's appointment, he occupied the office of solicitor of the treasury of the United States. In 1895 he was urged to become the democratic candidate for secretary of state of New York, but declined.

Mr. Cary has also long been prominently identified with western New York railway interests and banking institutions. He has held the positions of president of the Olean, Bradford & Warren, the Kendall & Eldred, and the Olean & Bolivar railroads, and is now vice-president of the Coudersport & Port Allegheny Railroad. He was one of the incorporators, and is still a director, of the Exchange National Bank, of Olean.



CARY, EUGENE (born November 21, 1857), is the son of Richard L. Cary and Lucia Beecher. He was graduated at Cornell University in 1878 with the degree of B.S., read law with Honorable T. P. Grosvenor, of Dunkirk, New York, and Lewis & Rice, of Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in June, 1884. He practiced alone at Dunkirk from June, 1884, to November, 1884, and from that date to October, 1885, as a member of the firm of Sherman & Cary, and then until May 1, 1887, at Niagara Falls, in association with H. C. Tucker. From then he practiced alone until May 1, 1893, when he organized with William C. Wallace the firm of Cary & Wallace, a partnership which still continues.

Mr. Cary has taken an active interest in politics. In the campaign of 1884 he was a member of the Chautauqua county republican committee, and edited the political department of the Dunkirk *Journal*. He was for one year a member of the Niagara county republican committee, and in 1895 he was chairman of the judicial convention for the 8th judicial district. Since April, 1896, he has been a member of the Niagara Falls board of education.

He is a director of the Bank of Niagara and the Power City Bank.



CASSEDY, ABRAM STEVENS (born in Ramapo, Rockland county, New York, November 29, 1833; died in Newburgh, New York, April 29, 1896), was the grandson of Archibald Cassedy, who emigrated from the north of Ireland about the time of the Revolution, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Rockland county, New York. He was imbued with the indomitable industry and moral principles characteristic of the Scotch-Irish, and

became a successful and respected member of the community. His son Archibald engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits and married Lydia Gurnee, daughter of Judge Gurnee, of Rockland county, who was of French descent. They lived at Ramapo, where Abram S. was born.

Abram S. Cassedy received an academic education and was graduated from the State Normal College, at Albany, in 1852. He studied law with Judge William F. Fraser, at Clarkstown, New York, and then with Wilkin & Gott, at Goshen, New York, and was admitted to practice in 1857. Doctor Charles Drake was then county clerk, and Mr. Cassedy was appointed his deputy, and filled the position for two years. Then for the next four years he was clerk of the board of supervisors of Orange county. Meanwhile, in 1859, he removed to Newburgh and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1862 he was elected district attorney of the county on the democratic ticket, and served three years. In 1869 he formed a partnership with Honorable Charles F. Brown, son of Honorable John W. Brown, and the firm of Cassedy & Brown acquired a large clientage. The partnership continued until Mr. Brown became a justice of the Supreme Court. From 1886 until his death he was in partnership with his son, William F. Cassedy, under the firm name of A. S. & W. F. Cassedy. In 1874 Mr. Cassedy commenced a term in the board of education, and served one year as its president; he declined the nomination for a second term. In 1875-78 he was corporation counsel.

In 1880 he was nominated by acclamation by his party for mayor, and was elected by a large majority. During his service in this office the Quassaick creek bridge was built, the West Shore Railroad was building, and the first steps were taken to perfect arrangements for the centennial celebration. He was a director and attorney for the Quassaick National Bank of Newburgh for the last twenty years of his life.

During the partnership of Cassedy & Brown they represented in part the Erie Railroad in Orange county, and were attorneys at Newburgh for the North River Construction Company, which built the West Shore road. They paid out about \$700,000 for the company in procuring the right of way through the city and its immediate vicinity. He was local attorney for the West Shore, and afterward for the receivers. In October, 1885, he was appointed by the court as referee in the matter of the foreclosure sale of the West Shore, and in November of that year sold the road at Newburgh court-house for \$22,000,000 and distributed the proceeds among the creditors. It is worthy of mention that in making this distribution he issued one check for \$1,067,412.76, and three others for more than half a million dollars each. Since then he represented the West Shore Railroad Company in Newburgh.

Mr. Cassedy was an able lawyer, painstaking and conscientious in

all his acts, and won in a marked degree the confidence of the community.

He married Margaret J., daughter of Doctor Charles Drake, of Newburgh, in 1861. William F. Cassedy, his oldest son and partner, is now practicing law in Newburgh, and Frank H., his younger son, is following the same profession at Chicago, Illinois.



HACE, A. FRANK B. (born in Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, February 13, 1837), is the son of John McGonegal Chace and Eliza Ann, daughter of John L. Becker. In the paternal line his family is of English descent. His mother's ancestors, on both sides, were natives of Holland. During his infancy his parents removed to New York City, where his father engaged in business; but six years later, influenced by considerations of health, the family returned to Columbia county, purchasing a large farm near Spencertown. Here young Chace was reared to manhood. He attended the district school and Spencertown Academy, and, looking forward to a college education, completed his preparation for it at the New York Conference Seminary (Charlotteville). He then passed a creditable examination for admission to the junior class of Union College. But the death of his father in the summer of 1856 compelled him to abandon his plans and devote himself to the care of the family and the farm. While pursuing his academic studies he obtained employment as a teacher in the country and village schools, continuing in this occupation for four winter terms.

In 1859, having decided to fit himself for the legal profession, he entered the law office of Martin H. Dorr, at Hillsdale. At the time of the firing on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, he was nearly prepared for admission to the bar. Early in that month a meeting to promote the enlistment of volunteers had been held in Hudson, as the result of which, and of a subsequent meeting, Company K. of the 14th regiment of New York state volunteers was recruited, composed of members of some of the most prominent families of the city and county. In this company Mr. Chace enlisted as a private on April 23, eleven days after the firing on Fort Sumter. On the 17th of May following he was mustered into the United States service, and one month later the regiment was sent to the front. He participated with his regiment and company in the battles of Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, and Malvern Hill, having meantime been promoted to the rank of corporal, in charge of the colors.

At the bloody battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, he was wounded in the left thigh by a rifle ball, suffering a fracture of the femur. McClellan's army, retreating to Harrison's Landing, was forced to leave its thousands of wounded on the field. Here Mr. Chace lay for twenty-four hours, when he was removed by a cavalry squad of the rear guard

to an old barn. His leg was straightened, bandaged, and splinted, but it was not until six days after receiving his wound that he was examined by a surgeon. This, however, proved a fortunate circumstance. Up to that time it had always been assumed by the medical



A. FRANK B. CHACE.

profession that amputation of the limb was the only recourse in a case such as his; and undoubtedly if he had been placed in an army hospital promptly after being wounded his injured leg would have been taken off. But when, six days subsequently, he was put under surgical treatment, it was decided not to amputate, and, much to the

surprise of the medical and surgical department of the army, he was able not only to preserve the leg, but gradually to regain the use of it. His case attracted much attention, being the subject of articles by specialists in the leading medical journals. Mr. Chace has always attributed his successful endurance of this ordeal largely to his vigorous constitution and to his perfectly temperate and careful habits of life as a youth and young man.

After being removed, as already related, from the battlefield to a place of temporary shelter, Mr. Chace, in common with the other union wounded, presently fell into the hands of the enemy. He was then (July 8) taken in a rude wagon over a rough corduroy road to Richmond and placed in Libby Prison, where he remained for fourteen days. Being exchanged at the end of that time he was transported to the United States army hospital at Baltimore, from which he was discharged (also being honorably discharged from the military service) on the 11th of October.

Upon his return home he zealously devoted his abilities to the union cause, frequently addressing war meetings while yet on crutches. Resuming his legal studies he opened a law office in Hillsdale in the spring of 1863. He did a successful office business and in the Justice's Court until his admission to the bar (December, 1863), when he engaged regularly in his profession, enjoying a steadily increasing practice. From the spring of 1864 to the spring of 1866 he was in partnership, at Hillsdale, with Edgar L. Snyder, in the firm of Chace & Snyder. On July 8, 1867, he removed to the City of Hudson and formed a professional association with Judge John C. Newkirk. The firm of Newkirk & Chace soon took a prominent place at the bar of Columbia county and the judicial district, transacting a large and profitable business until its dissolution, by mutual consent, in November, 1889. Mr. Chace thereupon succeeded to its clientage. He has recently established the new firm of A. Frank B. Chace & Sons, in which two of his sons, Alfred Bruce Chace and J. Frank Chace, are associated with him. His youngest son, William Wallace Chace, is at present (1897) a student in the office.

From the outset of his professional career Mr. Chace's abilities have been widely recognized and abundantly rewarded. Still in the vigor of life, he is now, at the age of sixty, admittedly the leader of the bar of Columbia county; and his extensive reputation and clientage have gained for him also a high rank at the bar of the state. For many years he has done an especially large counsel business, trying suits for many of the young lawyers of the county, as well as for practitioners in surrounding counties. He has always given his attention mainly to litigated civil cases, having little taste for the criminal branches of the profession. Thoroughly read in the law, he is conspicuous among the lawyers of his part of the state for judgment and discrimination in all matters involving fundamental principles and

constructions. He is equally well known for conscientious and exact devotion to details. A considerable part of his practice has been in connection with wills and other instruments; and it is said that no legal document drawn by him has ever been broken or even in any manner questioned. He is, moreover, prominent as an advocate; and although of late years his duties as a counselor have engaged most of his time, he still takes part with zest in the contests of the forum.

Of the many important suits tried by Mr. Chace in his thirty-three years of practice, a few may be instanced as involving certain fundamental or otherwise particularly interesting questions of law.

He was associated with Rufus W. Peckham (now one of the justices of the United States Supreme Court) in the case of *Chrysler vs. Kennedy*, as counsel for the defense. This was an action for damages. The judge held that the defendant was liable for a breach of warranty if the jury found that, in a real estate transaction with the plaintiff, he had made exaggerated statements as to value—the plaintiff having seen and examined the real estate. Upon the trial the presentation of the law of the case was, by agreement of counsel, left to Mr. Chace. The jury rendered a verdict of \$30,000, which was affirmed by the general term. But the Court of Appeals ordered a reversal, and the case was subsequently settled for \$1,000.

Mr. Chace's firm obtained the first discharge for debt granted in Columbia county under the national bankrupt act, and also interposed the first successful opposition to a discharge applied for under the terms of that statute.

In the peculiar will case of *McGiffert et al. vs. McGiffert et al.*, Mr. Chace obtained a notable victory for his clients. John McGiffert, a resident of Hudson, upon his decease left considerable property, which he disposed of by a holographic will, containing a provision prohibiting the distribution of the estate among the beneficiaries until a period of ten years should elapse. The court held this provision to be a void limitation and not a trust term, and preserved the will without the limitation; Mr. Chace, by a very able argument, having disproved the contention that the provision was a void trust term, which, if established, would have caused the court to hold that the entire will consequently failed.

In *Groat vs. Gile*, his firm procured a very interesting decision concerning the right of a purchaser to the increase or produce of personal property in cases where possession of the property had not been changed. Gile, a farmer, entered into a contract in the month of April to sell to Groat and another, speculators, a flock of ewes with about the same number of lambs, and received \$25 on the contract, it being agreed that the ewes and lambs should run on the farm until October, when the balance of the purchase money was to be paid. At shearing time the seller sheared the sheep against the protest of the purchasers, who thereupon sued him for the value of the

wool. A decision was rendered in favor of the purchasers, Mr. Chace's clients, which was reversed by the general term; but upon appeal to the Court of Appeals the original decision was sustained.

In the suit of the Board of Water Commissioners of the Village of Philmont *vs.* the Forest Lake Club and others, he secured a construction of the law of damages upon a point at that time involved in some confusion. This action was brought by the authorities to condemn a portion of the water of Forest Lake for the use of the village. The commissioners held, with Mr. Chace, that as the village was a customer for the rights claimed in the suit, this fact should be taken into account in determining the amount of damages to be awarded.

In the notable divorce case of *Younghanse vs. Younghanse*, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Chace was counsel for the wife, charged by her husband with desertion. A counter-plea of desertion was preferred by the defense, and the court decided in favor of the wife, granting a divorce and alimony. It was said by Judge Hamilton, who held the term, that this was the first divorce case in the State of Ohio in which a counter-claim had been allowed and prevailed.

Mr. Chace, though born and bred a democrat—his father having been attached to the freesoil wing of the democratic party,—has always, since attaining his majority, been an ardent and active republican. He has supported the principles of the republican party, on the stump and otherwise by his influence, in almost every campaign for thirty years. He has frequently been a delegate to county, congressional, and state conventions. He has always refused, however, to take nominations for public offices not in the line of his profession, and twice he has declined to become a candidate for district attorney of the county.

As a public speaker he has long been distinguished for effectiveness and eloquence. He has frequently been selected to deliver addresses on occasions of especial importance and interest.

He is prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic and in the Masonic fraternity. In the former organization he has held the office of commander of R. D. Lathrop Post, No. 138, and he is at present an aide-de-camp on the staff of the state commander. In the Masonic order he has served three terms as master of Aquila Lodge, No. 700.

While uniformly declining to accept ordinary political offices, he has been active and influential in all matters related to the welfare of the City of Hudson, of which he is one of the most prominent citizens, equally respected and esteemed for his abilities and for the honesty and integrity of his character and life. From June 1, 1881, to June 1, 1886, he was a member of the local board of education, and during the last year of his service was its president.

August 16, 1865, he was married to Mary Z. Bruce, only daughter of Alfred Bruce, a successful merchant. Mrs. Chace is the only sister of Wallace Bruce, of Brooklyn, the well-known poet and lecturer, and

formerly United States consul to Leith, Scotland. Mrs. Chace is a graduate of the Hudson River Institute and Claverack College. Their only children are the three sons above named, to whom they have given a liberal education, including a course at Yale College. Each of the young men has chosen the profession in which their father has made so great a success.



CHAPMAN, ORLOW W. (born in the Town of Ellington, Connecticut, January 7, 1832; died in the City of Washington, January 19, 1890), was the son of Honorable Calvin and Hortensia Dorman Chapman. Among his ancestors were Edward Chapman, who settled in Windsor, Connecticut, about 1660, and was the earliest of the family in America. He was a soldier in the colonial army, and died from a wound received in a battle with the Indians in 1675. Others in the line of his ancestors were Captain Samuel Chapman, who died in the service of his country during the French war; also Colonel Samuel Chapman, of the revolutionary war.

The education of Orlow W. Chapman as a farmer's boy was confined to a few months' study in winters, and later to preparatory studies in the academies at Ellington, Connecticut, and Monson, Massachusetts. He entered Union College, at Schenectady, New York, graduating in the class of 1854, and being a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. During his collegiate course he supported himself largely by teaching during portions of the year. After graduation he taught classes in languages in the Fergusenville Academy for one year, and in 1855 entered the law office of Messrs. Parker & Gleason, at Delhi. He was admitted to the bar at a general term of court at Owego, New York, in 1857. In 1858 he removed to Binghamton. In 1862 he married Susan F. Pope, who still survives him. In 1868 he formed a law partnership with Honorable Celora E. Martin, now a judge of the Court of Appeals, in 1876 Honorable George F. Lyon, now justice of the Supreme Court, being added to the firm, which partnership as thus constituted continued until the appointment of Judge Martin as justice of the Supreme Court in 1877, and that with Justice Lyon until Mr. Chapman's death in 1890.

Mr. Chapman was appointed by Governor Morgan district attorney of Broome county in 1862, and was elected to that office in 1865. In 1867 he was elected state senator, and he was re-elected in 1869. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Hoffman a member of the constitutional commission. In the same year he was nominated by Governor Hoffman as superintendent of the insurance department, being unanimously confirmed by the state senate, and resigned his position as member of the constitutional commission to accept that of insurance superintendent. The latter office he held until his resignation in 1876. He was a member of the national republican convention

at Chicago in 1890, and one of the 306 who favored the renomination of General Grant.

Mr. Chapman was appointed solicitor-general of the United States by President Harrison in 1889, and held that office at the time of his death, January 19, 1890. In Washington the president with his cabinet, and the highest officials of the government, attended the brief funeral ceremonies. In Binghamton every mark of respect was paid to his memory. Mourning emblems were displayed throughout the city, business offices were closed, and the citizens in a veritable pilgrimage of sorrow crowded to the church where the funeral services were held.

Mr. Chapman was a man of beautiful and striking presence, towering like Saul above his fellow-men. Nature had been most generous to him. With a broad, vigorous, well-balanced, active intellect, in a physical frame that men might envy for its massive strength, he was steady of purpose, sound of judgment, clear of comprehension, untiring in research, keen in discrimination, accurate in conclusion, and fruitful in adaptation. His mind was disciplined by education, refined by culture, and quickened by social intercourse; he was patient, earnest, faithful, eloquent, apt for occasions, always to be relied upon, and added to all a gracious charm of manner, a rare personal magnetism and a kindness of heart that never wore out.



CHASE, EMORY ALBERT (born in Hensonville, Greene county, New York, August 31, 1854), is the son of Albert Chase, of English descent, who was engaged for many years in contracting, building, and lumbering, and then retired on a farm, and Laura O. Woodworth Chase, of Scotch ancestry. Most of his early life was spent on his father's farm. He attended the public school at Hensonville, and continued his studies at the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, but did not graduate. He received his preparation for the legal profession in the office of King & Hallock (Rufus H. King and Joseph Hallock), at Catskill, New York, and was admitted to the bar at Ithaca May 6, 1880. He had previously obtained an interest in the firm of Hallock & Jennings (Joseph Hallock and W. Irving Jennings), at Catskill, and in 1882 he became one of its members, the firm name being changed to Hallock, Jennings & Chase. After Mr. Hallock's retirement, September 22, 1890, the business was continued under the style of Jennings & Chase, until December 1, 1896, when it was dissolved in consequence of Mr. Chase's election (on the republican ticket) as justice of the Supreme Court for the 3d judicial district. Since the 1st of January, 1897, he has devoted himself to the duties of that office.

During his career at the bar Judge Chase was constantly connected with important litigations arising in the 3d judicial district. He was

admitted to practice also in the United States District and Circuit Courts and the United States Supreme Court. He has long been prominent in the local affairs of Catskill. He was a member of the board of education for fourteen years previously to December, 1896, and for five years was its president. He served for a long period as corporation counsel of the Village of Catskill, retiring from that office in 1895, and was supervisor of the Town of Catskill in 1890.

Judge Chase has also been conspicuously identified with several of the most representative local interests. He is now 1st vice-president of the Catskill Savings Bank, a director in the Tanners' National Bank, the Cairo Railroad Company, and the New York & Hudson Steamboat Company, and is president of the Catskill Rural Cemetery Association.



HEW, JOHN CALHOUN (born at Holly Springs, Mississippi, May 28, 1838), is the eldest surviving son of Captain John Chew and Mary Ann Smith, both natives of Maryland; and is of the ninth generation, in this country, in direct descent from the founder of the American branch of the Chew family, John Chew, of Chewton, Somersetshire, England, who settled in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1620-21.

Mr. Chew's education was acquired mainly at Chalmers Institute, Holly Springs, Mississippi, but it was supplemented by a private course of study, and by extensive travel in this country, while recuperating from a precarious state of health, which precluded a two years' term at a Virginia college for which he had prepared. Later he read law with Thomas W. Harris, of Holly Springs, concluding his law studies at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, from which he graduated, March 6, 1860. He was admitted to the bar the following April, at Brenham, Texas, where he began the practice of law, establishing the same year a cotton plantation on the Brazos River in that state. The civil war intervening, Mr. Chew at its close resumed practice at Houston, Texas. In 1866, during an extensive European tour, he wrote a series of letters to the *Galveston News* that attracted wide attention. On his return, in addition to his law practice, he became connected with the press of Houston, as editor and proprietor and afterward as correspondent at New York of the *Houston Telegraph*.

In 1872 he took up his residence in New York City, where he established an office, representing large Texas interests at the metropolis. For nearly a quarter of a century he has remained counsel and fiscal agent at New York of important corporations, municipal, railway, and land, and has been promoter of various industrial interests in the great southwest. In 1873 and 1874, by appointment of Governor Davis, he was fiscal agent of the State of Texas in New York City; and from 1873 to 1876, by appointment of President Grant, he was

United States centennial commissioner, from the same state, in charge of the international exhibition at Philadelphia.

Mr. Chew has been eminently successful in dealing with the intricacies of financial questions; and, through his efforts for the interests he has represented, he has contributed largely to the development of the resources of the southwest.

In 1861 he married Zilphia Guthrie Fuller. She died August 8, 1863, leaving issue a son, Reverend John Marshall Chew, who, since June, 1891, has been rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, at Newburgh, New York. Mr. Chew married again February 1, 1876, Theodora R. Seixas.



CHOATE, JOSEPH HODGES (born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 24, 1832), is lineally descended in the sixth generation from John Choate, who emigrated to Ipswich, Massachusetts, from England about the middle of the seventeenth century, taking the oath of allegiance in 1667. Various members of the Choate family attained distinction in Essex county, Massachusetts. Thomas Choate, born in 1671, and commonly called "Governor Choate," was active in public affairs, a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and a zealous opponent of Governor Andros and his tyrannous government. John Choate, grandson of the pioneer of that name, was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives from 1741 to 1761, serving also as speaker of the house, and for five years was one of the governor's council. Another grandson of the first settler, Francis Choate, was for thirty years a justice of the peace, and was a writer and speaker of note. David Choate, in the fourth generation of descent, was a revolutionary soldier and prominent in local affairs, while his son, Rufus Choate, was the famous orator, jurist, and statesman, who attained a national reputation. Rufus had a brother David, who was a trial justice in Essex county, and served in both branches of the Massachusetts legislature. Captain Rufus Choate, Junior, son of the famous lawyer of that name, was a union soldier during the war.

Joseph Hodges Choate, of New York City, received his early education in the public schools of Salem, Massachusetts, entered Harvard College at the age of sixteen, and graduated four years later in 1852. In 1854 he graduated from the Dane Law School, in 1855 was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and in 1856 removed to New York City and was admitted to the bar of this state. He has since practiced continuously in New York City, and has risen to a position where he stands, in a group with a few other lawyers, confessedly at the head of the bar of the city and state. He has achieved a national reputation as an orator, and as a pleader in cases at law. He has been counsel in many of the most famous litigations which have occurred in the last



Yours very truly
Joseph H. Choate

quarter of a century. He was one of the Committee of Seventy which organized the campaign against the Tweed ring, and he was associated with Charles O'Connor in the prosecution and conviction of Tweed and his confederates. He was also counsel for General Fitz John Porter, and secured his client's reinstatement to military rank after several years' litigation and argumentation before the military commission at West Point, appointed by President Hayes to try the case. He also successfully defended General di Cesnola in the libel suit brought against him by Gaston L. Feuarent, growing out of the controversy regarding the integrity of the Cyprus antiquities presented by Cesnola to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. More recently Mr. Choate was counsel for Laidlaw in the action of Laidlaw *vs.* Russell Sage, for damages incurred at the time of the throwing of the Norcross bomb in Mr. Sage's office. He was also counsel, in May, 1895, for Medical Inspector Kershner, of the United States navy, tried by court-martial. But perhaps no argument by Mr. Choate has been more notable than that before the United States Supreme Court in the recent income tax case. In the first hearing of this case Mr. Choate secured exemption from taxation for corporate and vested interests, and in the rehearing he succeeded in having the remnant of the income tax law declared unconstitutional.

Mr. Choate is famous as an after-dinner speaker, and his deft services in this direction are in constant requisition at important public social functions. In politics he is an active republican, and a leader in reform movements within the party, as contrasted with the methods of the "practical politicians." He is a member of the Union League Club, and of the New England Society, and has served as president of each of these organizations, as also of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.



CHURCH, FRANK BENJAMIN (born in Friendship, Allegany county, New York, December 17, 1852), is the son of Smith and Mary D. Church. He was educated in the common schools and the Friendship Academy, and studied law in the office of S. M. Norton at his native place. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester, April 10, 1880, and thereupon organized with Mr. Norton the firm of Norton & Church. This association continued until January, 1888, when he removed to Wellsville. He has since been practicing his profession there in partnership with his brother, Frederic H. Church.

Mr. Church was a member of the constitutional convention of 1894, representing the 32d senate district. In March, 1889, he was appointed United States commissioner for the northern district of New York, an office which he still holds.



LARK, FREDERICK LEWIS, was born in East Wilson, Niagara county, New York, December 2, 1851, and died in Tonawanda, New York, February 6, 1887. He was the son of Charles Marsh Clark, of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, and Mary W. Lewis, daughter of Valentine Lewis, Esquire, of Milton, New York, near Cornwall.

His early youth was spent on his father's farm and in the district school. Later he attended the Wilson Academy, and afterward the Lockport Union School, from which he graduated with honor in 1874. He immediately began the study of the law in the office of Holmes, Fitts & Chipman, of Lockport, where he remained until his admission to the bar in 1877. In July of that year he opened an office in Tonawanda, in partnership with Elias Root, under the firm name of Root & Clark. This partnership continued until the spring of 1882, when, Mr. Root retiring from the firm, Mr. Clark continued the business in his own name, and built up an excellent clientage and lucrative business. In 1885 he again formed a partnership association with Mr. Root, which continued for two years, but his close application had undermined his health, which was never robust, and he died in 1887, at the early age of thirty-five years.

During the ten years of Mr. Clark's active professional life he achieved successes attained by but few men at mature years. The Tonawanda *Herald* of February 10, 1887, referring to his professional career, said:

It was not long before his many sterling qualities of mind and heart were duly recognized and appreciated by the business community in which he cast his lot, and during the short decade in which he was permitted to pursue his profession he built up a successful practice and achieved marked success.

He was the soul of honor, courteous and generous, which, added to his natural ability and high legal attainments, won for him the good will and esteem of all with whom he had business or social relations.

The entire Tonawanda press reflected with equal prominence the popular feeling.

By the bar Mr. Clark was recognized as "an intense worker, always thoroughly in earnest; a man of unusually good judgment, an excellent counselor in business and in legal matters."

Memorial resolutions were passed by the Tonawanda Aid and Savings Association, the Royal Arcanum, and the various lodges, councils, and organizations of which he was a member. The funeral services, which were conducted by the pastor, Reverend I. P. Smith, assisted by the Reverend G. H. Dunning, of Buffalo, were held in the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Clark was a regular attendant, and of which he was a trustee at the time of his death.

In January, 1885, Mr. Clark married Isabella P. Fuller, daughter of Nelson Fuller and Pamela Tupper, both of Orleans county, New York, and a descendant of Doctor Samuel Fuller, of the *Mayflower*.



CLEARWATER, ALPHONSO TRUMPSBOUR (born at West Point, New York, September 11, 1848), is of Dutch descent, his family having settled in Ulster county in 1664, coming from Baarn, Holland. (The original spelling of the name was "Klaarwater," it being anglicized about the beginning of the present century.) His ancestor, Jacob Clearwater, with Rip Van Dam, then governor of the province, Adolph Philipse, Doctor Gerardus Beekman, and Colonel William Peartree, procured a patent of 7,000 acres of land in the southern portion of Ulster county. On his mother's side Judge Clearwater is a descendant of Jean Baoudin, the distinguished Huguenot exile from France. His remote ancestors took a prominent part in the eighty years' war which resulted in the establishment of the Dutch republic. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812, and both his great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather were soldiers in the war of the American Revolution.

He was educated in the City of New York and at the Kingston Academy, studied law with Judge Augustus Schoonmaker and Senator Jacob Hardenberg at Kingston, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. Since his admission he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and has been connected with many of the most important cases tried in Ulster county during the last twenty years. These are too many for enumeration here. The ones of greater interest will be found in the reports of the Court of Appeals from 54 to 152 New York, and of the Supreme Court from 7 Lansing to 15 Appellate Division Reports.

In 1877 he was elected district attorney of Ulster county, in 1880 was re-elected, and in 1883 was chosen a third time to the same office. In 1889 he was elected county judge of Ulster county, and he was re-elected to that office in 1895, being now the county judge of the county. He took an active interest in the codification of the statutes relating to the practice in criminal cases, and at the request of the late David Dudley Field prepared many of the provisions of the present code of criminal procedure.

Judge Clearwater is, and always has been, a republican, and has represented his party in national, state, congressional, senatorial, and judicial conventions. He is president of the Kingston Club, president of the Wiltwyck Rural Cemetery Association, and president of the Citizens' Charity Relief Association of Kingston. He is vice-president of the Huguenot Society of America, and was the first vice-president for Kingston of the Holland Society. He is a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, and Grolier Clubs of the City of New York, a member of the Saint Nicholas Society, of the Holland Society, of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and of the Ex Libris Societies of London and Washington. He is a corresponding member of the New York Historical Society, a member of the State Bar Association, one of the

trustees of the Senate House Association of Kingston, was chairman of the committee representing the Holland Society in the construction of a monument at Delfts Haven, Holland, to commemorate the sailing of the Pilgrims from that port in 1620, and is corresponding member of several state historical societies. He has repeatedly delivered historical addresses, and is a frequent speaker at the dinners of the Holland, Huguenot, and Saint Nicholas Societies. He delivered the commemorative address upon the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Kingston Lodge, No 10, F. and A. M., his subject being "The Antiquity of Free Masonry."

He spent the greater part of the year of 1888 in Europe, and at the dinner given by the chamber of commerce of the City of Rotterdam to the Holland Society, delivered the address in response to the formal speech of welcome to the society made by the burgomaster of the city on behalf of the Dutch government. This address, in which he paid a high tribute to the influence of the Dutch race in the formation of the American republic, has been published by the direction of the burgomaster and scheppens of Rotterdam.

Judge Clearwater is, and for many years has been, deeply interested in the preservation and publication of data relative to the formative period of this republic, particularly that in which the residents of Ulster county bore a conspicuous part; and at his request the board of supervisors of Ulster county have undertaken and are now carrying on under his supervision the translation of the Dutch records of the county, from 1614 to 1777. He has also taken an active interest in the preservation and publication of the records of the Dutch churches of the county, and it is largely due to his efforts that the records of two of the most famous churches in America, the 1st Dutch Church at Kingston, and the Huguenot Dutch Church at New Paltz, have been translated and published. The further prosecution of this work is now being carried on by the Holland Society, of which Judge Clearwater was one of the founders.

In 1875 the judge married Anna Houghtaling, only daughter of Colonel William D. Farrand, of San Francisco, California, and granddaughter of Henry Houghtaling, of Kingston. They live in a large old-fashioned house at Kingston, commanding a fine view of the low lands of the Esopus, the Brabant Hills, and the Catskill mountains, and here they dispense an old-time hospitality.



LEVELAND, GROVER (born at Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, March 18, 1837), is descended from an English family, early seated at Ipswich, Suffolk county, a member of which, Moses Cleveland, emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635, settling at Woburn. He is lineally descended in the eighth generation from this pioneer. Mr. Cleveland's father, Richard Falley Cleveland, a graduate from Yale College and a Presbyterian clergy-

man, married Annie Neal, daughter of a Baltimore merchant. When the son was four years of age, his father accepted a call as pastor of the church at Fayetteville, New York, and here young Cleveland received an academic education, and afterward served an apprenticeship as clerk in a country store. He then removed with his father to Clinton, Oneida county, where he enjoyed further educational advantages. In his seventeenth year he was appointed assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind, New York City, where his elder brother, William, was also a teacher. In 1855, he assisted his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, in the compilation of the "American Herd Book," as also in the preparation of a number of the succeeding volumes. In August, 1855, he obtained a clerkship with the law firm of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of Buffalo, and in 1859 he was admitted to the bar. From that time until January 1, 1863, he remained in the employ of his firm as managing clerk.

In 1863 Mr. Cleveland was appointed assistant-district attorney of Erie county. This office he held for three years. During the civil war he was drafted to serve in the union army, but borrowed money and hired a substitute to take his place. Two of his brothers were already in the army, while his mother and sisters were dependent upon his earnings for their support.

In 1865 he received the nomination for district attorney of Erie county on the democratic ticket, but was defeated. He formed a law partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpool, which continued from January 1, 1866, until August 1, 1869, when he became a member of the firm of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. In 1870 Mr. Cleveland was elected sheriff of Erie county. At the expiration of his term of office, in 1873, he resumed the practice of law as a member of the firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. By the retirement of Mr. Bass, and the admission of George J. Sicard, in 1881, the firm name was changed to Cleveland, Bissell & Sicard.

Mr. Cleveland's public reputation may be said to date from his election as mayor of Buffalo in 1881, as the nominee of the democratic party, but also the acknowledged candidate of the reform elements outside of party lines. He was elected by an unprecedented majority. Entering upon his duties as mayor May 2, 1882, he became known almost immediately as the "Veto Mayor." "By vetoing extravagant appropriations he saved the city nearly \$1,000,000 in the first six months of his administration." The city government of Buffalo at that time was flagrantly corrupt, and Mr. Cleveland's determined stand for pure government occasioned a bitter contest with the city council, in which he was victorious. His course as mayor brought him into prominence as a public man, and upon the convening of the democratic state convention at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, he was nominated for governor of the state.

In his inaugural address as mayor of Buffalo, Mr. Cleveland said:

"It seems to me that a successful and faithful administration of the government of our city may be accomplished by constantly bearing in mind that we are the trustees and agents of our fellow-citizens, holding their funds in sacred trust, to be expended for their benefit; that we should at all times be prepared to render an honest account of them, touching the manner of their expenditure; and that the affairs of the city should be conducted, as far as possible, upon the same principles as a good business man manages his private concerns." This profession Mr. Cleveland had zealously carried out in the conduct of the mayoralty. Similarly in his letter of acceptance of the nomination for governor, he wrote: "Public officers are the servants and agents of the people, to execute the laws which the people have made, and within the limits of the constitution which they have established. . . . We may, I think, reduce to quite simple elements the duty which public servants owe, by constantly bearing in mind that they are put in place to protect the rights of the people, to answer their needs as they arise, and to expend for their benefit the money drawn from them by taxation." Mr. Cleveland was elected governor by the enormous plurality of 192,854 over Honorable Charles J. Folger. It has been well said that his "state administration was only an expansion of the fundamental principles that controlled his official action while mayor of Buffalo."

As his course as mayor had won the confidence of the citizens of the state, in like manner his career as governor, considered in connection with the phenomenal vote given him by the people, attracted the attention of the nation, and at the national democratic convention held at Chicago in July, 1884, he was nominated for the presidency, with Thomas A. Hendricks as candidate for vice-president. The ticket was elected by a popular majority, as well as by a majority in the electoral college. As president of the United States, Mr. Cleveland once more exhibited a determination to veto measures which he deemed injurious, and thus gained the distinction of using the veto power beyond all precedent on the part of a chief executive of the United States. A majority of these vetoes, however, were of private pension bills, and Mr. Cleveland took a bold stand in relation to this species of abuse, regardless of the clamor which was raised in the name of the old soldiers.

President Cleveland's first administration was also characterized by efforts for civil-service reform, and by the message of 1887, in which he made the tariff question the issue of the succeeding election. In 1888 he was again the democratic candidate, but was defeated by Benjamin Harrison in the electoral college, although receiving a popular majority. At the end of his term he resumed the practice of law, locating in New York City, and subsequently appeared in many important cases before the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1892, notwithstanding the most bitter opposition of the democratic machine in his own state, he was the choice of the democrats of the country for a third nomination for the presidency, and was nominated on the first ballot in the national democratic convention at Chicago. He was elected by a large majority, both of the popular vote and of the electoral college. The second term of President Cleveland was begun under circumstances seemingly promising the complete establishment of the governmental and party policies for which he stood. Chosen by a peculiarly decisive expression of the popular will—which was especially decisive in the great doubtful states,—on clearly defined issues, with both houses of congress under the full control of his party, all the conditions appeared favorable to a masterful administration. But very serious divisions existed in the democratic party, alike on questions of principle and along factional lines. The issue of the free coinage of silver had long found much favor among the democratic masses, and the advocates of that program were now determined to force it to the front. On the other hand, the president was unalterably committed against enlarging the functions of silver in the financial system of the country, and, indeed, believed it was needful to further limit those functions. He accordingly called an extra session of congress for the purpose of repealing the silver purchase law of 1890. In that body bitter antagonisms were immediately developed, and, although the repeal bill was ultimately passed, it was evident that grave and probably permanent differences had supervened between the executive and a considerable element of his party. Meantime, a money panic had seized the country, and a long period of severe business prostration followed. The democratic majority in congress was not even united on the tariff bill; the measure framed, after months of delay, was so unsatisfactory to the president that he refused to give it his approval, although permitting it to become a law without his signature. The silver wing of the party, embracing financial and agrarian extremists of all varieties, continued hostile to Mr. Cleveland throughout his administration. The finances of the government were consequently involved in serious difficulties. Under the new tariff the revenues raised were insufficient to meet expenditures, and congress failed to provide any means of relief. Moreover, the gold reserve of the treasury at times declined alarmingly. The executive, perceiving no other resort, was obliged to issue special sales of bonds, to the amount of several hundreds of millions, to replenish the reserve and supply the deficit in the revenues. These executive acts were violently condemned by the extremists. The country naturally lost confidence in the democratic party, and at the congressional elections of 1894 a heavy republican majority was returned.

Thus Mr. Cleveland's second term, inaugurated under the brightest auspices, ended in utter failure from the point of view of positive legis-

lation. In several important respects it compares, however, with the most distinctive presidential administrations in the history of the republic. On the occasion of the formidable railroad riots at Chicago the president, dissatisfied with the action of the governor of Illinois, authorized the use of federal troops for the protection of property, under the terms of the interstate commerce provisions of law, thereby asserting the supremacy of the national military power in a manner most novel and significant. In his remarkable special message to congress, in December, 1895, on the subject of the boundary controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela, he gave expression to the Monroe doctrine in terms more resolute and practical than had been employed by any other president. Another memorable act of executive policy was the negotiation by the state department of a general arbitration treaty with Great Britain, which, though rejected by the senate, forms a precedent in the spirit of our relations with foreign powers upon which strong hopes for the future are based by the advocates of international arbitration as a substitute for war. Finally, toward the end of his term, he caused a sweeping extension to be made in the civil-service regulations, applying the exclusive merit test to substantially all the ordinary offices under the government.

Upon leaving the presidency, in March, 1897, he took up his residence in Princeton, New Jersey, with the intention of passing the remainder of his life in retirement.

Mr. Cleveland's candidacy for the various public offices which he has filled has been remarkable for the large independent vote he has commanded, and the considerable number of voters whom he has drawn from opposing parties. However opinions may differ as to the wisdom or expediency of some of his policies and executive acts, dispassionate men agree that the great lesson of his public career is its demonstration that an honest and earnest administration of office, as opposed to the scheming and wire-pulling tactics of "practical politicians," will generally win the confidence of the people, and prove in the end to be the wisest and shrewdest policy.



LINTON, GEORGE (born in Buffalo, New York, September 7, 1846), is a son of the late George W. Clinton, a grandson of Governor De Witt Clinton, and great-grandson of General James Clinton, of the Revolution. His mother, Laura Catherine Clinton, was a daughter of John C. Spencer, the reviser, and a granddaughter of Chief-Justice Ambrose Spencer.¹ He attended the Buffalo schools, being graduated from the Central School (now High School), and studied law with the Honorable Henry L. Clinton, of New York, and also at Columbia College Law School, from

¹ Sketches of Mr. Clinton's father, his grandfather Clinton, and his grandfather and great-grandfather Spencer, appear in their alphabetical sequence in the biographical pages of Vol. i.

which institution he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws. He was admitted to the bar in New York City, May 18, 1868, and after a brief period of practice there removed to Hudson, Wisconsin. In 1874 he returned to his early home, Buffalo, where he has since been continuously engaged in active and very successful practice, advancing steadily to the eminent position which he now occupies at the bar of that city.

Mr. Clinton has taken a hearty interest in promoting improvements in the great canal system of the state, whose construction was so peculiarly the achievement of his renowned grandfather. He was for several years, and until it ceased to exist, president of the Union for the Improvement of the Canals of New York. To the efforts of this organization is due the credit of awakening the public interest in the canals which has resulted in the improvements now in progress.

He has held the public offices of park commissioner of Buffalo (1882-83), member of the assembly (1884), and member of the trunk sewer commission of Buffalo. He has also served as president of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange (1893).

For two years Mr. Clinton was connected with the faculty of the Buffalo Law School as professor of admiralty law. The pressure of his professional business compelled him to resign this position.



COATSWORTH, EDWARD EMERSON (born in Buffalo, New York, November 5, 1866), is the son of Caleb and Jane Webb Coatsworth. He was educated at Public School No. 4 and the Central School of Buffalo, prepared for the profession of the law in the office of Tabor & Sheehan, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, January 6, 1888, since which date he has been in active practice in that city. He is associated with John Cunneen in the firm of Cunneen & Coatsworth.



CODLING, WILLIAM BEACH (born in Wilton, Connecticut, May 9, 1855), is the son of Reverend Robert and Matilda B. Codling. His father was a naturalized Englishman. The son attended public and select schools, the high schools of South Norwalk and West Winsted, Connecticut, and the Fort Edward (New York) Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in 1877. He taught school from 1877 to 1884, studied law under the direction of the late Judge J. Lawrence Smith, of Smithtown Branch, New York, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, February 13, 1885. He has since practiced in Northport, New York. He served as school commissioner for the 2d district of Suffolk county two terms, from 1888 to 1894.



COFFIN, OWEN TRISTRAM (born near the Village of Mechanic, Town of Washington, Dutchess county, New York, July 17, 1815), is the son of Robert and Magdalen Bentley Coffin. He is of the sixth generation in descent from Tristram Coffin, who emigrated from Devonshire, England, about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled on the Island of Nantucket, of which he became one of the proprietors (owning one-tenth of it), and also the chief magistrate.¹ Mr. Coffin's mother was a daughter of Colonel Taber Bentley (a descendant of the family to which the famous Doctor Bentley belonged) and a granddaughter of Colonel James Vanderburgh, of the Revolution.² Robert Coffin, the father of Mr. Coffin, was a thrifty farmer, prominent in the affairs of his town, of which he was a magistrate for many years, and represented the county in the assembly. He had ten children (the subject of this sketch being his seventh child and fourth son), of whom four survive, whose united ages are 326—an average of eighty-one,—the eldest being ninety and the youngest seventy-four.

Owen T. Coffin attended the schools of his neighborhood and was prepared for college at the Sharon (Connecticut) Academy and the Kinderhook Academy. In 1837 he was graduated at Union College, in the same class with John K. Porter, afterward the distinguished judge of the Court of Appeals, between whom and himself a friendship was formed which was never interrupted. He studied law in the office of Judge Rufus W. Peckham, the elder, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and began practice at Carmel, Putnam county. In 1842 he removed to Dutchess county, and in 1845 became a member of the law firm of Johnston, Coffin & Emott, of Poughkeepsie, in which Charles Johnston, ex-member of congress, and James Emott, afterward justice of the Supreme Court, were associated with him. Retiring from this firm, he formed a co-partnership with General Leonard Maison, a well-known lawyer of Poughkeepsie, whose daughter he had married in 1842. During his residence in Poughkeepsie he held several positions of importance, including that of district attorney of the county.

In 1851 he became a partner with Honorable W. Nelson and his son, W. R. Nelson, in the firm of Nelson & Coffin, at Peekskill, where he still resides. After nearly twenty years of successful practice at the Westchester county bar, in which he established a reputation as one of its leading and strongest members, he was elected, in 1870, surrogate of the county. In this office he continued for four succes-

¹ One of Tristram Coffin's descendants was Isaac Coffin, who entered the British navy before the breaking out of the American Revolution and rose to the rank of admiral. He was knighted and received a grant of the Magdalen Islands, at the mouth of the Saint Lawrence, of which one of the name, Colonel Coffin, is the present lord. Admiral Coffin, after leaving the navy, was for many years a prominent member of the British parliament.

² Colonel James Vanderburgh was descended from Holland ancestors, who at an early period settled in Dutchess county. He was a prominent citizen of Beekman, in that county, was a member of the provincial congress of 1776, and was a zealous patriot in the Revolution. While Washington and Lafayette were in his vicinity, he entertained them, with their staffs, at his house.

sive terms, retiring on the 31st of December, 1894. His long service as surrogate of Westchester county was distinguished throughout by an exceptional capacity for the delicate duties of that responsible



Oren M. Coffin

position. "Many of his judgments were carried to the highest court of the state and received its sanction, and many opinions in cases decided by him have been referred to as authority in other courts."¹

Judge Coffin is one of the most prominent and respected citizens of

¹ *The Surrogate*, March, 1891.

Peekskill. He has always taken a warm interest in educational matters. For thirty-eight years he has been president of the board of trustees of the Peekskill Academy. For a long period he has been a member and warden of the Peekskill Episcopal Church. Though now (1897) eighty-two years old, he is still in the vigor of active life.

In 1889 he received from Union College the degree of doctor of laws.

He has been twice married. His first wife, Belinda Emott Maison, whom he married in 1842, died in 1856. In 1858 he was married to Harriette Barlow, daughter of the late Doctor Samuel Barlow, and a sister of the late S. L. M. Barlow.



COLE, IRVING W. (born in Farmer, Seneca county, New York, September 21, 1859), is the son of Ira Hopkins and Mary Caroline Denison Cole. He received his education in the school of his native place, and in the Cook Academy, Havana, New York. He entered the law office of Honorable O. P. Hurd, at Watkins, New York, and during his studentship was clerk of the Surrogate's Court of Schuyler county for two and one-half years. In 1883 he was graduated at the Albany Law School. Being admitted to the bar, he began practice in September of the same year at Watkins, in association with his brother, ex-Speaker Fremont Cole. Since October 1, 1893, he has practiced at Buffalo, and since May 1, 1894, in partnership with E. J. Plumley, under the firm name of Plumley & Cole.



COLEMAN, ROSWELL CARPENTER (born in Goshen, Orange county, New York, December 3, 1840), is the son of James Carpenter Coleman and Phebe Ann Mead. He is of English descent by both parents. His ancestors have lived in this country for about two hundred years, and have been residents of Orange county for more than one hundred years. By occupation they have been mostly farmers. His mother is a granddaughter of Colonel Matthew Mead, of Connecticut, who served in the Revolution; and ancestors of both his parents were refugees from Wyoming, Pennsylvania, after the massacre.

He was graduated from Ward School No. 35 in the 9th ward of the City of New York into the New York Free Academy, where he remained for one year. He completed his course of academic education at Farmers' Hall Academy in Goshen, New York. While attending school he also clerked in stores and worked upon the farm. He studied law at Goshen with Sharpe & Winfield, and afterwards attended and graduated from the Albany Law School with the degree of bachelor of laws, being admitted to the bar at Albany in May, 1863. He at once commenced practice at Goshen as managing clerk in the office of Joseph W. Gott, where he remained for about four years. He then

engaged in practice for himself. On January 1, 1896, upon retiring from the office of surrogate, he opened an office in Newburgh, and in May following moved with his family to that place.

He held the office of justice of the peace of the Town of Goshen from 1865 to 1872, and that of surrogate of Orange county from 1883 to 1895, inclusive.

He is principally known to the profession outside of his county by the numerous opinions written by him while surrogate, which appear in the law reports. In 1875 he with his associates became famous as members of the celebrated American rifle team which then visited Ireland. In that year he was appointed by Governor Tilden inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of captain, in the 19th battalion of state militia.



COLGAN, WILLIAM PAUL (born in Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, New York, July 4, 1869), is the son of Bernard and Mary Prendergast Colgan. After attending the Dunkirk Union Schools he was appointed by President Cleveland in May, 1885, to a position in the United States mail service, in which he continued until May 29, 1889, being dismissed for political reasons. Soon after leaving the mail service he began the study of law, at first with Holt & Holt, of Dunkirk, New York, and then with his brother, John H. Colgan, of Buffalo. He was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, June 8, 1893, and on January 1, 1894, entered into a legal copartnership in that city with his brother, under the firm style of Colgan & Colgan, which continued until the latter's death, September 14, 1894. Since that date he has practiced alone.

Mr. Colgan has won a reputation among the young lawyers of Buffalo. He was associated with Honorable John Laughlin in the defense of Bernard Murray, charged with the killing of William H. Bright, President of the Genesee Oil Works, and succeeded in acquitting James Towe, charged with the murder of Josie Bennett in Buffalo in 1894. Aside from his criminal practice Mr. Colgan enjoys a large and lucrative civil practice, being counsel in numerous cases of importance.



COLLIN, FREDERICK (born in Benton, Yates county, New York, August 2, 1850), is the son of Henry Clark and Maria Park Collin. He attended district school and Penn Yan Academy, completing his preparation for college under the direction of his brother, Charles A. Collin. He was graduated at Yale in 1871 with the degree of bachelor of arts, subsequently receiving from that institution the A.M. degree. After leaving college he pursued legal studies with Collin & Atwill, and also with John A. Reynolds, with whom he is now associated in the well-known law firm of Reynolds, Stanchfield & Collin. He was admitted to the bar at Syra-

cuse, October 26, 1876, and entered upon practice at Elmira, where he has continued without interruption since, becoming equally prominent at the bar and in political and public life.

From 1887 to 1894 he served as president of the board of education of that city. In 1894 he was elected mayor, and in 1896 was re-elected. He is still the incumbent of the mayor's office, his term expiring with 1898.



COTHRAN, GEORGE W., LL.D. (born in Royalton, Niagara county, New York, February 25, 1834), is a son of John Cochran and Amelia Grove. The changed spelling of the name was instituted by Mr. Cothran's elder brother, and generally adopted by the family.

George W. Cothran was the youngest of a family of thirteen. In 1838 his father died, leaving a small and heavily encumbered estate, and in the fall of that year his mother removed with her children to Richland county, Ohio. In 1842 she returned to the homestead at Royalton, New York, whence she removed in 1850 to Lockport. Young Cothran received only an elementary education, but having an alert mind and an ambition to succeed in life, he built extensively by self-study upon these meager foundations. Before he had attained his majority, he had contributed numerous articles to magazines and other periodicals, and had also made himself highly proficient in the mechanic arts, his practical studies in this department being prosecuted so thoroughly that it has been said of him that "to-day he could not only draw plans for a house, a mill, or a bridge, but could construct them."

In August, 1854, he entered the law office of Phineas L. Ely, of Lockport, and three years later he was admitted to the bar at Buffalo. He remained for another year with his preceptor, and then, in September, 1858, began practice for himself in Lockport. He was immediately successful; at the second term of court after the opening of his office only one law firm in Lockport had a larger number of cases on the calendar than he.

Soon after the breaking out of the war Mr. Cothran decided to abandon his profession and enter the military service. In September, 1861, he organized a battery of volunteer light artillery, of which he was commissioned captain. Although his military career was comparatively brief, it was eminently creditable, and, indeed, brilliant. "Cothran's battery" achieved a reputation not excelled by that of any other volunteer battery in the army of the Potomac. He was at Winchester, Cedar Creek, Beverly Ford on the Rappahannock, Newmarket, Cedar Mountain in Virginia, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, and participated in various reconnaissances, retreats, and marches. It was by his battery that General Ashby was killed near Newmar-

ket, Virginia, in 1862. After the battle of Antietam, at which he was under fire for eight hours, he was recommended to the president for promotion by every commissioned officer in the 11th army corps. But influences at Washington, probably controlled somewhat by political considerations, were not favorable at the time to his advancement, and he remained with his battery while serving on the staff of General Williams as chief of artillery of the 1st division of the 12th corps. Preferring the responsible position of battery commandant, he declined a proffer of promotion to the rank of major or lieutenant-colonel tendered him by the adjutant-general of New York. In 1863, having contracted sciatica-neuralgia as the result of severe exposure, he resigned from the army and returned to Lockport. In the same year he married Jennie, the daughter of W. W. Mann, of Buffalo, and removed to that city.

In Buffalo Mr. Cothran soon rose to prominence in his profession, ranking among the ablest and most successful practitioners of that brilliant bar. On January 1, 1877, he was appointed county judge of Erie county by Governor Robinson, as his first official act, a selection which has been specially recommended to the new governor by ex-Governor Tilden. At the close of his term he was urged by the members of the bar to continue on the bench, but he declined the nomination. He also declined a nomination for judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo. On a subsequent occasion, however, he consented to be a candidate for that office, but was defeated with his party at the polls.

In July, 1879, he went to Chicago to assist his friend, F. E. Hinckly, in the conduct of certain complicated railway litigations. He was instrumental in arranging the affairs of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company and placing that corporation on a satisfactory basis. He also became general solicitor of the Chicago & Iowa, the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, and the Chicago, Rockford & Northern railroad companies. While in Chicago, he was in partnership for about two years with Judge Van H. Higgins and Henry J. Furber. In 1887 he returned to Buffalo, where he has practiced ever since.

Among the important cases with which Judge Cothran has been connected, especial mention may be made of *Fisher vs. the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company* (46 N. Y., 644), which compelled a revision of the passenger tariff on all the railways of the United States, and out of which some nine thousand actions have resulted, and *Cothran vs. Ellis* (107 Ill. Reports), settling an important question of law relating to transactions on boards of trade.

He has made a number of notable contributions to legal literature. He has edited what is known as the sixth edition of the New York Revised Statutes in three very large volumes, and also has edited and annotated several editions of the general statutes of Illinois from 1879 to the present time. Besides these works he has published "The

Law of Supervisors " (Albany, 1888) and " The Law of Assessors and Collectors " (Albany, 1889).

The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by Baker University (Kansas) in 1877.

Throughout his life Judge Cothran has manifested an active interest in free-masonry, having taken all the degrees and orders except the thirty-third. At the triennial gathering of Knights Templar at Chicago in 1880, he was Grand Master Hurlbut's chief of staff. He was one of the founders of Medinah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Chicago.

He has collected a very valuable library, which is especially rich in law books, in literature, and in music. He has one of the largest private collections of music in America. He has always been a warm friend of educational institutions. He took a leading part in founding the Buffalo College of Physicians and Surgeons, became its president, and filled in it the chair of medical jurisprudence.



CLOUDERT, FREDERIC RENÉ (born in New York City, March 1, 1832), is the son of Charles Coudert, born in Bordeaux, France, in 1795, who after an adventurous career in the service of the Bonapartes escaped to America in 1824, where he settled for the remainder of his life. He was an officer in the Guard of Honor attached to the old imperial herald of Napoleon I., was wounded in the famous three days' fight at Leipsic, participated in the battles of Montereau and Montmirail, and served actively in the desperate engagement when the allies entered Paris. After the restoration, through the influence of Lafayette, he became involved in the conspiracy to place the Duke of Reichstadt (Napoleon II.) on the throne of France. The conspiracy failed, and he was tried and condemned to be shot. Through some informality in the trial, the execution was postponed, and after many months spent in prison he escaped to England. Two years afterward he returned to France in disguise, which was discovered, but through the assistance of influential friends he escaped to the United States. He was awarded two decorations for his devotion to the cause of the Bonapartes, one being the Legion of Honor, and the other a medal presented by the Second Empire for services rendered to the First. This was the medal which Napoleon I., when dying at Saint Helena, desired to have presented to the companions of his glory, and which was, in accordance with his wishes, awarded by Louis Napoleon to every surviving officer and soldier of the First Empire. Louis and Joseph Bonaparte were entertained at Charles Coudert's house during their visit to America.

Frederic R. Coudert received his early education at his father's school in New York City, and at the age of fourteen entered Columbia College, graduating with the highest honors in 1850, his address on

that occasion attracting attention from the press. In 1852, at the age of twenty-one, he was admitted to the New York bar. His brothers, Louis and Charles Coudert, Junior, joined him in the practice of law, forming the firm of Coudert Brothers, which, with its Paris branch, is one of the oldest law firms in New York, transacting a large business and numbering among its clients many of the governments of Europe.

Of late years there have been a great number of cases involving nice questions of law, in which the advice of Mr. Coudert has been sought. His success as a jury lawyer has been pronounced. He has the happy faculty of quickly recovering himself in a trial, if the facts seem to change or the evidence to go against him. He at once leads the jury to believe that the particular adverse evidence brought out was exactly what he had contemplated as a possibility.

As a mark of his fairness, courtesy, and popularity, he was selected by his fellow-members of the bar to be their spokesman in opposition to the civil code which was so persistently urged upon the legislature. He was also selected to write the memorial of Charles O'Connor, and again honored by being elected president of the Bar Association of New York City. As a speaker he commands the closest attention of his professional brethren. His style is clear, his ready wit enlivens the most tedious subjects, and he also has the power of appealing to the judgment and convincing the intellect. It would be impossible to give a complete list of his orations and after-dinner speeches. One of the most notable was his address at the centennial celebration at Columbia College in 1887. He lectures at times for charitable purposes, and has treated as platform subjects "Edmund Burke," "Lying as a Fine Art," "Manners and Morals," "The Church and the Bar." He has written largely for the leading periodicals upon subjects outside of his profession.

Mr. Coudert has taken an active part in the political work of the democratic party. During the Tilden and Hayes campaign his services were in constant request. After that election, he was appointed by the democratic committee to go to New Orleans and assist in securing a fair count of the vote of Louisiana. He was a personal friend of Samuel J. Tilden, and in 1879 an ardent supporter of Governor Robinson. During the latter campaign he made an eloquent speech in favor of "democratic union," and was the only speaker who claimed the rapt attention of the noisy crowd. He supported Mayor Grace in both his campaigns, and took a prominent part in the first election of Mr. Cleveland. He was president of the Lawyers' Campaign Club, and made many speeches in favor of the candidate.

Mr. Coudert has himself positively refused political preferment, and has several times declined nominations which signified election to the Court of Appeals. Aside from this, he has held many positions of trust and honor. In 1877 he was appointed to represent the inter-

ests of American commerce at the international congress on the law of nations, held at Antwerp. In 1882 he attended another session of that congress, held in Liverpool. He was one of the most prominent figures in the so-called "anti-snap" organization, the activity of which was chiefly instrumental in securing the nomination of Grover Cleveland for president in 1892. He was chairman of the Maynard committee of the New York Bar Association, which investigated the alleged election frauds, influencing the defeat of Maynard in 1893. He was counsel for the United States, with Edward J. Phelps and James C. Carter, in the famous Behring Sea controversy with Great Britain, before the jury of arbitrators at Paris in July, 1893. In January, 1896, he was appointed by President Cleveland a member of the high commission to inquire as to the true boundary line between the Republic of Venezuela and the Province of British Guiana—a commission constituted pursuant to the recommendations in Mr. Cleveland's famous Venezuelan message.

For ten years Mr. Coudert was president of the French Benevolent Society. He was the first president of the United States Catholic Historical Society, holding this office several terms, was president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of New York City, and for many years president of the Columbia College Alumni Association. For three years he was government director of the Union Pacific Railroad; for several years vice-president, and is now president, of the Manhattan Club; for a considerable period was trustee of Seton Hall College, New Jersey; and is a trustee of Columbia and Barnard Colleges, a member of the visiting committee of Harvard College, and a director in numerous social and charitable institutions. He was awarded the degree of doctor of laws from Seton Hall College in 1880 and from Fordham College in 1884, and the degree of doctor of canon and civil law (J. U. D.) from Columbia in 1887.

Mr. Coudert has also received many honors from foreign governments. He was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor of France during the presidency of Marshal McMahon; an officer of the crown of Italy for services rendered to the Italian ambassador to Washington; and an officer of the Order of Bolivar by Venezuela, as a graceful compliment in recognition of the address he delivered on the inauguration of the Bolivar statue in Central Park.



COWING, RUFUS BILLINGS (born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, May 25, 1840), is the son of John Kirkland Cowing and Sedate Foote. He received a good common school education, took courses in Jamestown Academy and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and was graduated from Harvard College. He studied law in the office of Niles & Bradley, New York City, and was graduated from the Harvard College

Law School, being admitted to the bar the same year (1864) both in Boston and New York.

Judge Cowing began practice in New York City, and was soon in the enjoyment of a successful business. A few years later his practice was interrupted by his elevation to the bench, in which capacity he has served continuously since. As a judge Mr. Cowing has acquired an established reputation. He has been on the criminal bench of New York for seventeen years, and during that time has disposed of more than seventeen thousand cases.

In 1877 he was alderman-at-large of New York City. He is a member of various social organizations, president of the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, and vice-president of the Union League Club. As a lawyer and judge he has followed in the footsteps of three of his uncles, one of whom was judge of Chautauqua county for twenty-five years, another, city judge of Milwaukee for seven years, and a third, ex-law partner of Honorable John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury in President Cleveland's cabinet.



CROAK, JOHN (born October 25, 1846), is the son of Thomas and Ann Croak. He attended the common schools and the Mariners' Harbor Academy (Staten Island), studied law with S. E. Church and Brown & Estes, of New York City, and also at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Albany on December 5, 1867. He was subsequently admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit Courts.

Mr. Croak has served two terms as district attorney of Richmond county (1876 to 1882) and one term as a member of the state legislature (1892). In August, 1894, he was elected one of the trustees of the Firemen's Home, of Hudson, for a term of five years. He has always practiced in New York City.



CROWLEY, RODNEY RUFUS (born in Mount Holly, Rutland county, Vermont, November 12, 1836), is the son of Rufus and Permelia Crowley. Both his parents were great-grandchildren of Abraham Crowley, who was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, and about 1760 located at Mount Holly, Vermont. Mr. Crowley's father, Honorable Rufus Crowley, was a member of the legislature in Vermont, and in 1841 removed to the Village of Randolph, New York, where he followed mercantile pursuits, and was twice chosen a representative in the assembly at Albany (1847 and 1857).

Rodney R. Crowley attended the common schools and took the four years' course in the Randolph Academy, being graduated from that institution in 1855. He then read law, successively, with Weeden &

Henderson, of Randolph, Honorable Porter Sheldon, of Rockford, Illinois, and Honorable Alexander Sheldon, of Randolph. He was admitted to the bar May 16, 1861, at Buffalo.

On the 17th of August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B. of the 64th regiment, New York volunteers. He was promoted rapidly, receiving the appointment of captain in December, 1862. He was engaged in some of the most desperate battles of the war, and was wounded at Fair Oaks, and again at Gettysburg, the second time so seriously as to compel his resignation (November 7, 1863). Later he was appointed provost marshal of the 31st district of New York, serving from December, 1864, to October 15, 1865, with the rank of captain of cavalry.

Engaging in the practice of the law at Randolph, Captain Crowley soon became prominent in the profession and also in political and official life. He was connected with the Jumel estate litigation in 1871, was counsel for the defense in the Mudge murder case, and acted as counsel, among other suits, in the litigations concerning the Chamberlain estate (1874-75), railroad bond suits (1878-79), in bank cases at various times, and in a great variety of country cases, Surrogate's Court practice, etc.

In 1868 and 1869 he served as supervisor of the Town of Randolph, from 1869 to 1871 was collector of internal revenue for the 31st district of New York (embracing Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties), was elected state inspector of prisons in 1875 by 21,000 majority, and continued in the office until its abolition in 1877, and was deputy superintendent of banks of the State of New York from 1893 to 1896. He has also held the position of president of the Village of Randolph (1890 and 1891).

In politics he was a republican until the Greeley campaign, when he joined the democratic party, with which he has since been affiliated. He has been a delegate to numerous democratic state conventions, and from 1891 to 1893 was chairman of the Cattaraugus county democratic committee.

He has taken an active interest in veteran societies, having been commander, in 1892 and 1893, and again in 1897, of G. A. R. Post 297, and president, in 1894, of the 64th New York Volunteers Regimental Society. He is a royal arch mason and a member of the A. O. U. W.

On September 2, 1861, he was married to Jane Hobart Mussey, of an old Connecticut family. They have two grown children.



CRUMB, LEVERETT FINCH (born in Matawan, Monmouth county, New Jersey, November 28, 1859), is the son of Reverend John W. and Roba Finch Crumb. When he was six years old his parents removed from New Jersey to Peekskill, Westchester county, New York, which has been his home ever

since. He attended the old Howard Street School until his fifteenth year, and then entered the Peekskill postoffice as a clerk. Later he pursued studies at the Westchester County Institute and the Peeks-



Lawrence F. Crumby

kill Military Academy. In 1878 he began the study of the law in the office of Edward Wells (since deceased), and in May, 1883, was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Crumb from early youth took a hearty interest in politics, being ardently attached to the principles of the republican party, and his political career began almost simultaneously with the practice of his profession. In April, 1883, he was elected to the responsible position of clerk of the Village of Peekskill, and a year later was chosen corporation counsel of the village. These two offices he has held ever since, having been re-elected annually for fourteen years, although at one time the partisan complexion of the board from which he derived his appointment was democratic.

In 1895 he was nominated by the republican party for the office of county clerk of Westchester county, and after a very difficult and exciting canvass he was elected by a large majority, becoming on January 1, 1896, the first republican clerk that the County of Westchester had had in its history. As county clerk he is also clerk to the Supreme Court and the County Court. His administration of the office has been characterized by great conscientiousness and the introduction of many improvements in its conduct, his knowledge and ability as a lawyer enabling him to promptly perceive in what particulars existing defects could be remedied. In 1896 the county clerk's office was the center of a most bitter and persistent partisan struggle to prevent his printing of the official ballots. In the course of this contest thirty-two stays, mandamuses, and injunctions were served upon him, but he successfully carried out his official duty, without violating any of the orders of the court, and placed the ballots in the hands of the electors for the whole county, without error, on election morning.

In his profession Mr. Crumb has built up a large practice. To this he gives careful and assiduous attention in addition to his many public duties. He is recognized as one of the ablest practitioners of the county. His success, both professionally and in political life, is largely due also to unusual qualities of executive ability, to which he adds uncommon energy and activity, and a pleasing personality that has attracted to him many warm friends and a large personal following.

He is one of the leading and most popular citizens of Peekskill, and takes much interest in all matters calculated to promote its interests and prosperity. He was instrumental in organizing the Board of Trade of Peekskill in 1890, and was chosen its first secretary, a position which he still holds, having been continued in it from year to year.

Mr. Crumb has a number of fraternal connections. He is active in Freemasonry, being a member of Courtlandt Lodge No. 34, F. and A. M., Mohegan Chapter No. 221, R. A. M., and Westchester Commandery No. 42, Knights Templar, of Sing Sing. He is also a member of Cryptic Lodge No. 75, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Bald Eagle Tribe No. 264, I. O. R. M.

He is a member of the City Club of Yonkers. He is a trustee in the 1st Baptist Church of Peekskill, and assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is prominent in the work of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

On April 26, 1888, Mr. Crumb married Nellie M. Starr, youngest daughter of George S. Starr, of Peekskill.



CUDDERBACK, CORNELIUS E. (born in Port Jervis, New York, March 10, 1849), is the son of Elting Cuddeback and Ann B. Elting, both of Huguenot descent. Jacob Caudebec, the ancestor of all of the name in this country, came from France as a fugitive after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In 1690 he received, with others, a patent from Queen Anne for 1,200 acres of land in the vicinity of Port Jervis, and his descendants still own and occupy a considerable portion of it.

Mr. Cuddeback attended the public schools at Port Jervis, was graduated at Yale in 1871 with the degree of bachelor of arts, read law for a few months with Carr & Howell in Port Jervis, and in 1873 was graduated from Columbia College Law School. In May of the same year he was admitted to the bar in New York City, and soon afterward he entered upon the practice of his profession at Port Jervis, where he has since continued. He has participated actively and with success in most of the litigations arising in that village and its vicinity since he engaged in practice. He served as corporation attorney for the Village of Port Jervis for twelve years from 1879 to 1891, and was a member of the reorganization committee of the Port Jervis, Monticello & New York Railroad Company in 1894 and attorney for the receiver of that corporation during the period of its insolvency.

At the celebration by the Minisink Valley Historical Society of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the valley, Mr. Cuddeback contributed an address on some of the important historical aspects of that interesting locality.



CULLEN, EDGAR MONTGOMERY (born in Brooklyn, New York, December 4, 1843), is the son of Doctor Henry James Cullen and Eliza McCue. His father, born in Ireland, came to America early in life, studied medicine, and became one of the most eminent physicians of Brooklyn. His grandfather, Henry James Cullen, Senior, was settled at Malla Might, County Sligo, Ireland. Judge Cullen's mother was the sister of Judge Alexander McCue, of Brooklyn.

Judge Cullen prepared for college at Kinderhook Academy, was graduated from Columbia College in 1860, and, having decided to become a civil engineer, attended the Troy Polytechnic Institute.

With the outbreak of the civil war he entered the union army as a volunteer, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 1st United



Edgar M. Cullen

States infantry. He was assigned to the Department of the Mississippi, and participated in the battles of Corinth and Farmington. In 1862 Governor Morgan commissioned him—at the age of nineteen—

colonel of the 96th New York volunteers, attached to the 18th army corps, and in this capacity he served throughout the operations in Virginia, resulting in the capture of Petersburg and the surrender of Richmond.

Resigning his command at the close of the war, he resumed the vocation of civil engineer, which he followed actively for a year and which led to his appointment, in 1875, as engineer-in-chief with the rank of brigadier-general on the staff of Governor Tilden. Meantime he had studied law in the office of his uncle, Judge McCue, was admitted to the bar at Brooklyn in May, 1867, and had successfully entered upon the practice of law. Hewas a partner in the firm of McCue, Hall & Cullen, re-organized about 1870 as Hall & Cullen, which enjoyed a large corporation business. In 1872 he was appointed assistant-district attorney, and served the city several years in that office. In 1880, as nominee of the democratic party, he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court for the 2d judicial district of the State of New York.

On the bench he attracted attention by his integrity and legal acumen. His connection with the notorious Dutchess county election case is worthy of special attention. It is alike complimentary to the integrity of the justice and to the intelligence and patriotism of the people of the 2d judicial district, who, irrespective of party, hastened to support with their franchises a judge whose honest, impartial administration of the law had mortally offended the unscrupulous element in control of his own political party. No attempt can be made here to explain to those who have not the facts in mind the many legal complications in the Dutchess case. Suffice it to say that the political complexion of the state legislature for the ensuing year depended upon the returns of the 1891 election for senator in the hands of the board of canvassers for Dutchess county, and that in the partisan strife over this issue two sets of returns had come into existence through the action of this board, one of which, if accepted by the state board of canvassers, would elect the republican candidate, while the other would elect his democratic rival. The original figures, as tabulated by the county board (which was overwhelmingly democratic), favored the republican. An adjournment was had, however, and at the next meeting, instead of footing up the figures which it had already officially tabulated, and sending the result to the state canvassers, the board arbitrarily adopted, by resolution of a democratic supervisor, other figures, derived how or whence no one knew. When the county clerk, the legal secretary of the board, who chanced to be a republican, hesitated to certify this fabricated return, a democratic secretary *pro tem.* was appointed (one Mylod), who signed and transmitted the false figures to the state board of canvassers. Actions were at once begun restraining the state board from canvassing this return and compelling the county board to reconvene and correct its

work. The facts were so notorious that Mr. Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court, himself a democrat, said in his opinion in one of these actions: The state board *has a return which does not indicate the true result*. It is proper that the board should hold its hand until the true record reaches it."

Eventually the Dutchess board reconsidered its action and issued corrected returns which demonstrated the election of the republican candidate, but meantime Governor Hill had peremptorily removed the republican county clerk of Dutchess and appointed a democrat (Mr. Storm Emans) in his place. With the co-operation of this appointee every effort was made to prevent the forwarding of the corrected returns to the state board of canvassers. Orders requiring their transmission from one judge were followed by stays from another. In this situation the case was brought before Mr. Justice Cullen, December 19, 1891. He ordered the transmission of the corrected returns to Albany, but upon the agreement of the counsel on both sides to promptly carry the whole case to the Court of Appeals for decision on its merits, he restrained the state board of canvassers from canvassing either return until a decision from the Court of Appeals for their guidance should be handed down; providing, however, in case of unwillingness of counsel to bring the case to a decision as agreed, or, as he expressed it, "on proof that said appeals are not prosecuted with due diligence," the restraint upon the board of canvassers might be vacated on a day's notice. In making this order, Justice Cullen declared:

I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that this is a great political question and must be decided by strict law. If each party is desirous of seeing justice done, I think they will agree that it ought to go to the court of last resort. Though this court does not wish to be understood as evading any responsibility, it suggests that the case be taken to the general term of the Supreme Court of the 1st department in New York on Monday, where a formal judgment may be taken, and that the next day it be taken to the Court of Appeals, the condition being, however, that the certificate now in the hands of the county clerk of Dutchess be transmitted to Albany, so that the state board of canvassers, now under a stay which you do not question, may act at once on whatever return the Court of Appeals may decide to be valid.

The next important development was of a sensational character. Pursuant to Mr. Justice Cullen's order of December 19, the new county clerk of Dutchess, on the evening of December 21, mailed at Poughkeepsie copies of the corrected returns to the governor, secretary of state, and comptroller, respectively, but at three o'clock the following morning set out for Albany, where he

proceeded first to the executive mansion to consult Governor Hill. Hill testified that he directed him to go to Mr. Isaac H. Maynard, the deputy attorney-general, for advice, which he at once did, and then with Maynard proceeded to the offices of the three officials to whom the copies of the return had been sent.

At the governor's office a messenger boy was found in charge, who testifies that he permitted them to look over the governor's mail, take out the letter containing the return, and carry it off, and that when he subsequently informed the governor of what had been done, the latter told him "that was all right." At the office of the comptroller an office boy was in charge who testifies that Mr. Maynard came in and told him he wanted to get a letter that had been "*mis-directed*," and thereupon went to the table on which the mail had been deposited and helped himself. But at the office of the secretary of state that official himself was in, and states under oath that *he handed back to Mr. Emans the envelope*.¹

Proceedings were instituted to punish Clerk Emans for contempt of Justice Cullen's order, it being assumed that he had not, in effect, transmitted the returns. This view, had it prevailed, would have made Emans the scapegoat for the guilty state officials, while at the same time establishing the opinion, which the conspirators so greatly desired, that the correct returns had not been, in law, transmitted to them. But Mr. Justice Cullen, in his notable decision in the contempt proceedings, held otherwise. He denied the motion to punish for contempt, on the ground that the order of the court requiring an actual transmission of the returns to the state board of canvassers had been complied with, and that any criminal operations by the clerk subsequently in re-possessing himself of the returns must be reached through some action other than contempt proceedings. He declared:

Though the duty imposed on the clerk, both by the statute and the order of this court, was to transmit, still it is clear that at some point this duty of the clerk ceased, and that the responsibility for the returns devolved upon other officers. The person who was clerk might afterward purloin the returns and thereby commit an offense, but it would not be official misconduct, but personal crime, nor would it be a disobedience of the court's order. Such point occurred when the returns reached the officers to whom by the law and the court's mandate they were directed to be sent. . . . Though the inclosures containing the returns had not been opened, no imposition was practiced upon any of the officers as to their contents, but the officers were entirely aware of the character of the papers delivered up. There was, therefore, in law and in fact, a complete transmission of the returns to the officers prescribed by statute. The returns were not before the board of state canvassers, not because of any defect in the transmission, nor of a disobedience of the order of the court, but because by the action of the secretary of state, the governor, and the counsel (Maynard) of the comptroller, the returns were taken from the several public offices, where they had been properly received, and were given to Mr. Emans.²

Thus, as the eminent committee of the New York City Bar Association, citing Mr. Justice Cullen's opinion, justly remarked:

The county clerk's transmission of the returns of the 21st was regular and lawful. On the morning of the 22d they were regularly and lawfully in the respective offices of the governor, the secretary of state, and the comptroller.

¹ "The Dutchess County Case," by John I. Platt, Poughkeepsie, 1892, p. 19.

² Report of Committee of New York City Bar Associa-

tion, appointed March 8, 1892. Also reports of Joint Legislative Committees, Albany, 1892.

The secretary of state, under the statute, was bound to procure the two copies in the offices of the governor and comptroller. And those officers had no right in law to deliver those copies to any other person than the secretary of state.

It was this opinion of Mr. Cullen, moreover, which that committee refers to as the occasion of their organization as a committee to report upon Mr. Maynard's connection with the case, the resolution under which they were appointed beginning, "*Whereas*, It appears from a late opinion pronounced by a judge of the Supreme Court that grave offenses may have recently been committed in the taking of an election return from the office of the comptroller of this state," etc.

Naturally enough, Mr. Cullen's straightforward course in this case, together with a similar impartiality in other instances bearing a political complexion,¹ was a cause of grave offense to that stripe of politicians who justified the fraud which had been perpetrated at Albany. In 1894 it became apparent that this element hoped to avenge itself by nominating a successor to Mr. Cullen. But the scheme was frustrated. The Brooklyn Bar Association, as a body and irrespective of party, passed resolutions declaring that, in view of the character and reasons for the opposition to Mr. Justice Cullen, the honor of the judiciary and the bar required his re-election. Accordingly, he was nominated by the republican convention of Kings county, September 29, 1894, and one week later (October 6) was nominated by both wings of the democracy. Thus, as the candidate of all parties, he was re-elected by an enormous vote of confidence.

In his acceptance of the republican nomination, Mr. Cullen said: "That I am a democrat, you all know. That party faith may influence a judge in the decision of principles which are the cardinal doctrines of his party, may well be. Nay, I go further: such should be the case; otherwise the profession of political faith would be mere political hypocrisy. But in the application of those rules of justice, honesty, and fairness, which people of all parties hold alike—aye, even in the application of those principles which are party tenets,—certainly the judge should know no distinction between man and man, or party and party, but award according to his light the same justice to each."



CUNNEEN, JOHN (born near the City of Ennis, County of Clare, Ireland, May 18, 1848), is the son of Daniel and Bridget Scanlon Cunneen. In his fourteenth year he came to Albion, Orleans county, New York, making the journey from Ireland alone. He had attended a private school in Ireland, and completed his education in public schools in the vicinity of Albion, and in the Albion Academy. November 1, 1870, he entered the law office of John H. White, at Albion, as a law student, and in Janu-

¹ Notably in liberating by habeas corpus citizens who had been summarily arrested and refused bail by the political bosses of Gravesend, Long Island.

ary, 1874, was admitted to the bar. He thereupon began practice at Albion, where he continued until January 1, 1890, when he removed to Buffalo and became a member of the law firm of Tabor, Sheehan, Cunneen & Coatsworth, composed of Honorable Charles F. Tabor, then attorney-general of the State of New York, Honorable William F. Sheehan, then speaker of the assembly and subsequently lieutenant-governor, Mr. Cunneen, and Edward E. Coatsworth. This firm was dissolved in October, 1894, when Mr. Sheehan removed to New York City. Since then Mr. Cunneen has been associated in business at Buffalo with Edward E. Coatsworth, in the firm Cunneen & Coatsworth.

Mr. Cunneen's life has been devoted almost exclusively to his professional work since his admission to the bar. He has been a successful lawyer, having been engaged in cases involving difficult questions of law and fact, and very large amounts, notably the litigations occasioned by the mismanagement of the managing executor of the estate of Roswell S. Burrows, at Albion. This estate was worth over a million dollars, but had been largely dissipated, and the managing executor left the country a defaulter. Charles H. Moore, of Albion, was appointed receiver, and engaged Mr. Cunneen as his attorney. The estate had large interests at Richmond, Virginia; Baltimore, Maryland; New York City, and other places. No regular books of account had been kept by the executor, and none of the personal estate was on hand when the receiver took possession, many of the available securities being held in banks in the cities mentioned, in pledge for loans made to the managing executor, who had used a large portion of the moneys borrowed in unfortunate speculations. Litigations arose between the holders of these securities and other claimants upon the estate, including the receiver of a bank at Albion, and the receiver of the estate. Almost five years of Mr. Cunneen's life were devoted to these litigations, in which he was remarkably successful. In the suit between the receiver of the bank and the receiver of the estate, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the northern district of New York, Mr. Cunneen recovered a judgment for his client of about a half million dollars, which is said to be the largest amount ever recovered in a single suit by any attorney residing in Orleans county.

He also succeeded in a suit between the receiver of the Burrows estate and the American Loan and Trust Company of the City of New York, which involved the power of executors in dealings with trust property, and which establishes important rules of law on the subject. It was twice decided in the Court of Appeals, and is reported in 115 N. Y. Reports, 65, and 133 N. Y. Reports, 696.

Since removing to Buffalo Mr. Cunneen has appeared as attorney and counsel in many of the most important cases which have been tried in that city. Prominent among these was the Ingalls will case,

the trial of which occupied about eight weeks continuously in the Surrogate's Court of Erie County and a like period of time before a jury in the Circuit Court, and involved the title to about \$800,000. The jury disagreed, and an amicable settlement was afterward made between the interested parties. In this case he was associated with Adelbert Moot and William B. Hoyt, of Buffalo, and David J. Wilcox, of Springville, New York, and opposed by Honorable Sherman S. Rogers, John G. Milburn, and several other prominent members of the Buffalo bar.

Mr. Cunneen has always regarded it a patriotic duty to interest himself in public questions. He has been in demand as a campaign speaker in every important campaign since 1870, and has generously responded. He represented Orleans county in the democratic state conventions for many years, and represented one of the congressional districts of Erie county in the national convention of 1892 at Chicago. In 1895 and 1896 he represented that county in the democratic state committee, of which he was chosen secretary. He has never been an office-seeker, however, the only exception being that in 1883 he was the nominee of the democratic party for the office of district attorney of Orleans county, and while the republicans had 1,500 majority, Mr. Cunneen was defeated by only twenty-six votes.



CURTISS, HARLOW CLARKE (born in Utica, New York, November 6, 1858), is the son of Charles Gould Curtiss and Amelia Lent Main. He was graduated at Trinity College (Hartford, Connecticut), in 1881, with the degree of bachelor of arts, studied law with Cleveland, Bissell & Sicard, of Buffalo, was admitted to the bar at Rochester, October 5, 1883, and in November of the same year began practice in Buffalo, where he has since continued.



CURTISS, JOHN DELEVAN (born in Frewsburg, Chautauqua county, New York, April 13, 1858), is the son of Edward J. and Elizabeth Eaton Curtiss. Both his parents died before he had completed his fifth year, leaving him without money and with practically no relatives or friends. He attended school in the winters and worked on a farm in the summers until the age of sixteen, when he received a teachers' certificate. He thereupon devoted himself to teaching during the winter season, continuing to attend school in the spring and fall and to perform farm work during the summer. He thus was able, notwithstanding the great disadvantages of his early years, to obtain a very respectable academic education, completing the course of study at the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute.

In 1880 he entered the law office of John G. Wicks, of Jamestown,

and after three years of professional study he was admitted to the bar at Rochester, October 5, 1883. He soon afterward began practice at Jamestown, where he has continued to the present time, enjoying a large and successful business.



UTTING, CHARLES HENRY (born in Buffalo, New York, November 23, 1856), is the son of Thomas S. and Maria Barbour Cutting. He was educated in Buffalo, attending Public School No. 18 and the Buffalo Central High School, studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar at Rochester, April 5, 1878, and since that date has been engaged in active practice at the Buffalo bar, chiefly as attorney for mercantile houses. He was for five years, from 1877 to 1882, a member of Company C., 74th regiment, New York state national guard.

Mr. Cutting's father, Thomas S. Cutting, was for twenty-five years a legal practitioner in Buffalo, well known and highly respected. He died in 1881.



DALY, CHARLES PATRICK (born in New York City, October 31, 1816), is descended from the ancient Irish family of O'Daly, of County Galway, his parents having emigrated to New York from the north of Ireland in 1814. He was educated at a private school, and, early thrown upon his own resources by his father's death, obtained employment as a clerk at Savannah, Georgia, and a little later shipped before the mast. Three years of a sailor's life sufficing him, he returned to New York City and apprenticed himself to the trade of stationery manufacture. At the same time he pursued his studies and joined a debating society. His abilities in debate attracted the attention of William Soulé, who persuaded him to enter his law office. After three and a half years of legal study he was admitted to the bar, the rule of that day requiring seven years of preparation being suspended for the occasion.

Judge Daly formed a partnership with Thomas McElrath (who with Greeley founded the *New York Tribune*), and entered upon a successful practice. He was elected to the state legislature in 1843, refused a nomination for congress, and in 1844 was appointed by Governor Bouck to succeed Judge Inglis on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas. The constitution of 1846 making the judges elective, he was continued upon the bench by popular vote, and successively re-elected until his enforced retirement, December 30, 1885, having reached the constitutional limit of seventy years of age. His term of continuous service for forty-two years upon the same bench is perhaps only paralleled in the history of the judiciary of the United States in the case of Judge William Cranch, of Washington.¹

¹ Judge Cranch served the extraordinary term of fifty-four years on the bench of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, and for a half century was presiding-justice.

In 1857 he succeeded Honorable Daniel P. Ingraham as "chief-judge" of the court, this title of the presiding-justice being changed to "chief-justice" in 1871.

A meeting of the bar of New York City was held, December 30, 1885, in testimonial to Chief-Justice Daly, upon his retirement, ex-President Arthur, David Dudley Field, William Allen Butler, Honorable Richard O'Gorman, and Honorable Richard L. Larremore making addresses, to which Mr. Daly responded. The gavel which he had so long wielded, encased in gold, was presented to him. Ten years later, December 30, 1895, Judge Daly was himself a chief participant in the meeting of the bar to commemorate the dissolution of the historic Court of Common Pleas, under the terms of the constitution of 1894, consolidating the Superior Courts of cities with the Supreme Court of the state. He delivered an address, giving a historical account of the court. From William Allen Butler's address, upon the retirement of Judge Daly, the following is extracted:

To have served as associate-judge, first judge, and chief-justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York is to have held a foremost place as a judicial officer in the commercial center of the nation, during the most eventful period in the history of our jurisprudence—a period marked by progress and reform, by the simplification of the methods of procedure, by the application of the principles of justice to all the new and unprecedented activities of the age, by the enlargement of the field of judicial cognizance and research through the aid of science and the inexhaustible energies of commerce, by the investiture of the courts of common law with the benignant powers of equitable jurisdiction, and by the unexampled advance of freedom and the rights of man. . . .

Very near to the people in its original and its appellate jurisdiction, this court has commanded the respect of the bench and the bar, by the character of its judges and the weight of their decisions, a respect largely due, as many of us can testify, to the personal probity, the undeviating courtesy, the ability, the industry and painstaking of the learned and accomplished jurist who for more than twoscore years has aided in its administration of justice, and for more than a quarter of a century been its presiding-judge. Standing thus as a representative of the past as well as the present judicial system, we may well point to the chief-justice as an example of the best working of both, and as illustrating, in his person and career, the excellence of the judges we had when judges were appointed, and the excellence of the judges we have had since judges became elective; while his protracted term certainly vindicates the wisdom of the popular suffrage by which his long continuance in office has been secured.

In 1860 Judge Daly received the degree of doctor of laws from Columbia College. He has delivered numerous addresses on public occasions and before learned bodies, has lectured at the Columbia College Law School, and for many years has been president of the American Geographical Society. Many of his decisions appear in the "Reports of Cases in the Court of Common Pleas, City and County of New York" (New York, 1868-87), compiled under his supervision.

His published works include: "Historical Sketch of the Judicial Tribunals of New York, from 1623 to 1846" (New York, 1855); "History of Naturalization and its Laws in Different Countries" (1860); "Are the Southern Privateersmen Pirates?" (1862); "Origin and History of Institutions for the Promotion of Useful Arts by Industrial Exhibitions" (Albany, 1864); "When was the Drama Introduced in America?" (1864); "First Settlement of Jews in North America" (1878); "The Jews of New York"; "What We Know of Maps and Map-making before the Time of Mercator" (1879); "The Ancient Feudal and the Modern Banking System Compared"; "History of the Surrogate's Court of New York"; "Barratry: Its Origin, History, and Meaning in the Maritime Law"; "History of Physical Geography"; "Have We a Portrait of Columbus?" "Is the Monroe Doctrine Involved in the Controversy between Venezuela and Great Britain?" "Wants of a Botanical Garden in New York"; "Biographical Sketch of Gulian C. Verplanck"; "Sketch of Henry Peters Gray, the Artist"; "Biographical Sketch of Charles O'Connor."



DALY, JOSEPH FRANCIS (born in Plymouth, North Carolina, December 3, 1840), is the son of Captain Denis Daly, of Limerick, Ireland, who while a youth received an appointment as purser's clerk in the British navy, afterward built and sailed his own vessel in the merchant service, and finally settled in North Carolina as wharfinger, ship-owner, and merchant. His wife, whom he married in New York, July 31, 1834, was Elizabeth Therese (born March 9, 1812, in Montego Bay, Jamaica), daughter of Lieutenant John Duffey, of the British service, and Margaret Moriarty, of Tralee.

Judge Daly has resided in the City of New York since 1849. He began the study of the law with S. Weir and Robert B. Roosevelt, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1862. From that time until his elevation to the bench, in May, 1870, he was actively engaged in practice. Among his prominent and interesting cases were the prosecutions of public officials before the governor in 1865; injunctions against waste by municipal officers in *Hecker vs. the Mayor*, in January, 1865, the first action of the kind²; trials of public officials, investigations of local departments, and a suit involving the constitutionality of legislative appropriation of private wharf property for a canal district without compensation to owners (*Roosevelt vs. Godard*).³

Together with Hamilton W. Robinson, Charles H. Van Brunt, and Richard L. Larremore, Judge Daly was elected to the Court of Common Pleas, May 17, 1870, taking office July 1 of the same year. He has served as judge continuously since that time, having been re-

¹ 19 Abbott's Practice Reports, 376.

² 18 Ibid., 369.

³ 52 Barbour's Reports, 534.

elected with Judge Larremore and Henry Wilder Allen in November, 1884. In October, 1890, he was chosen chief-judge, and under the amended constitution of 1894 was transferred to the Supreme Court, January 1, 1896.

Mr. Justice Daly has done a vast amount of editorial, critical, and miscellaneous writing, besides his judicial opinions, which are to be found in Daly's, Abbott's, Howard's, and the Miscellaneous Reports, the *State Reporter*, and the *New York Supplement*. He was married to Emma Robinson Barker, step-daughter of Judge Hamilton W. Robinson, November 19, 1873. She died in 1886, leaving three children. He was married again June 18, 1890, to Mary Louise, daughter of Edgar M. Smith. Judge Daly was one of the founders and incorporators of the Players' Club, together with Edwin Booth, Augustin Daly (his brother), Lawrence Barrett, and others. He is president of the Catholic Club and a member of the Geographical Society, the New York Law Institute, the Southern Society, the Democratic Club, the Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick, the American Authors' Guild, the Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Asylum, the advisory board of Saint Vincent's Hospital, and other societies. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him in 1883 by Saint John's College, Fordham.



DANFORTH, GEORGE LINTNER (born in Middleburgh, Schoharie county, New York, July 19, 1844), is a son of the distinguished Judge Peter S. Danforth (noticed below) and Aurelia, daughter of Reverend Doctor George A. Lintner, of Schoharie, New York. He received his preparatory education in a select school at Middleburgh and in Schoharie Academy, entered Rutgers College, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1863 with the degree of bachelor of arts. Afterward his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. He studied law under the direction of his father, and was admitted to the bar upon examination by the general term at Albany in September, 1865. Soon afterward he engaged in practice at Middleburgh, where he still resides. His career at the Schoharie county bar has been eminently successful, and he has also been identified in a conspicuous manner with the public, educational, and general affairs of his community and with banking and railway interests of foremost local importance.

Mr. Danforth, in 1886, held the position of president of the Village of Middleburgh, and he has served for six years as a trustee of that municipality. In 1894 and 1895 he was president of the board of education of the Middleburgh High School, and he has been connected with that body as a trustee for a period of seven years. He was a democratic delegate from the 17th senatorial district to the New York constitutional convention of 1894.

He has taken a strong interest in historical investigations appertaining to Schoharie county and that section of the state, has delivered various lectures on historical subjects, and for seven years has been president of the Schoharie County Historical Society.

For the past ten years Mr. Danforth has been identified with the 1st National Bank of Middleburgh. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Middleburgh & Schoharie Railroad Company, and since 1892 has been treasurer of that corporation.

On December 15, 1869, he married Anita Whitaker, of New York City. Their son, Pierre W. Danforth, is the publisher of the *Middleburgh Press*.



DANFORTH, PETER SWART (born in Middleburgh, Schoharie county, New York, June 19, 1816; died there, July 18, 1892), was the son of George Danforth, a lawyer of Middleburgh, who was born in Albany on the site of the present state capitol, and died in Savannah, Georgia, at the age of forty-one. The son at an early age became a student in Kinderhook Academy, and at seventeen entered Union College, of which the famous Doctor Eliphalet Nott was then president. At this institution he made a highly creditable record. He was one of five in a class of one hundred and thirty-seven who were received into the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was graduated in 1837. Among his classmates were the late Judge John K. Porter, Reverend Phineas Gurley, D.D., of Washington, D. C.; Edward Tuckerman, formerly professor in Amherst College; Reverend Mr. House, the distinguished missionary, and Owen T. Coffin, for eighteen years surrogate of Westchester county.

Mr. Danforth began the study of law in the office of Robert McClellan, member of congress from the Schoharie district, and later studied for a year under the celebrated Marcus T. Reynolds, of Albany. Admitted to the bar at Albany on January 1, 1840, he began practice at Middleburgh with Judge Lyman Sanford, with whom he remained associated for sixteen years. In 1845 he was appointed district attorney for Schoharie county, a position which he retained for three years. In 1854 and 1855 he represented Delaware and Schoharie counties in the state senate. In that body he delivered a notable speech, in April, 1855, upon the engrossing question of internal improvements, advocating the policy of retrenchment.

For a long period he was prominently identified with the state militia, being judge advocate of the 18th brigade for fourteen years. Always a democrat in politics, he was conspicuous among the "war democracy" during the rebellion, took an active part in raising regiments for the union army, and contributed generously for that purpose from his private means. He was active in the sanitary commis-

sion, and served as one of the four commissioners-at-large appointed by the State of New York.

In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Hoffman a justice of the Supreme Court. He retired from this office in 1874.

Judge Danforth was warmly interested throughout his life in religious, educational, and benevolent work and institutions. He was a communicant of the Dutch Reformed Church, and was frequently a representative in its general synod, serving on its most important committees. He gave special attention to Sunday-school matters, and during a visit to England delivered numerous addresses in connection with the Robert Raikes centenary. For fourteen years he held the position of trustee of the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton.

He was married October 10, 1839, to Aurelia Lintner, only daughter of Reverend Doctor George A. Lintner, of Schoharie. Three children were born of this marriage:—George Lintner Danforth (noticed above); Elliot Danforth, a lawyer in New York City, and Cornelia S., wife of Doctor Isaac W. Ferris, son of the late Chancellor Ferris, of the New York University.



DANIELS, CHARLES (born in New York City, in the month of March, 1824 or 1825), is of Welsh descent. He was born in obscurity and poverty, was left an orphan when very young, and his earliest recollections are of hard work for his daily bread, first on farms in Ontario county and after that learning and following the trade of shoemaker. His educational opportunities were confined to a part of two terms in district schools and part of one term in an academy. About the age of seventeen he strolled one day into the courtroom at Canandaigua and listened to an eloquent address delivered to a jury by Mark H. Sibley. This made a profound impression on him, and he resolved to become a lawyer. Removing to Buffalo in 1842 he reduced his living expenses to \$2 a week, spending the remainder for books, which he studied industriously at night and while at work on the shoemaker's bench. He secured his admission to the bar in 1846, being specially favored as to time by the late Chief-Justice Nelson, who presided over the court before which he was examined. He thereupon formed a legal co-partnership with Honorable Eli Cook, afterward mayor of Buffalo, which continued until 1852. From that time until his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court he practiced alone, constantly gaining in reputation as one of the most able, as well as one of the most learned and most industrious, members of the profession.

In 1863 Mr. Daniels was nominated and elected to the office of justice of the Supreme Court of the state. He retained that position for twenty-eight consecutive years, also serving during the year 1869 as a member of the Court of Appeals. While still on the Supreme bench

he was nominated by the republican party as its candidate for a full term as Court of Appeals judge, but was defeated.

The long career of Judge Daniels in the Supreme Court was marked throughout by the highest conscientiousness, integrity, and capacity. It is fully recognized that a judge more honest, more devoted to duty and more generally correct in his decisions has never sat in the higher tribunals of this state. He was rarely overruled, and some of his decisions are justly celebrated. Upon his retirement from the bench very flattering tributes were paid to him by the profession and the judiciary. A reception in his honor was tendered by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, at which the justices of the United States Supreme Court, the federal justices for the 2d circuit, and the justices of the State Supreme Court were present.

Judge Daniels has taken a hearty interest in the affairs of the City of Buffalo, where he resides, and has been especially prominent in the promotion of improvements for the harbor and for public buildings.

Since he left the bench he has served four years in congress as a republican representative. In the 54th congress he was chairman of the committee on elections.



DAVIS, NOAH (born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, September 10, 1818), received his early education in the public schools of Albion, New York, whither his parents had removed in 1825, and at a seminary in Lima. Studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1841, and began practice in the Village of Gaines and later in Buffalo. In 1844 he returned to Albion, forming a partnership with Honorable Sanford E. Church, which continued for fourteen years. At the end of that period, in March, 1857, Mr. Davis was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court, and was subsequently elected to succeed himself.

In November, 1868, however, he resigned from the bench to accept the seat in congress to which he had been elected on the republican ticket. After serving from March 4, 1869, to July 20, 1870, he resigned from the house of representatives to accept an appointment by President Grant as United States attorney for the southern district of New York. This office he also resigned, December 31, 1872, having been elected a justice of the Supreme Court of New York for the 1st judicial district. He served with distinction upon the bench in New York City until his retirement at the end of his term, in January, 1887, at which time a committee of members of the New York bar presented a portrait of him by Daniel Huntington to the Supreme Court. Judge Davis said at the time: "It is my nature to form strong convictions, and sometimes I express them too strongly, but neither by speech nor silence have I ever designed to injure any suitor or his counsel. In searching the record of my judicial life I can find no

entry that I ever decided any cause or matter contrary to my then convictions of right."

Two interesting trials before Judge Davis were those of Edward Stokes for the murder of Fisk, and William M. Tweed, indicted on twelve counts for malfeasance in office. The penalty for Tweed's offense was imprisonment for a year, but in order to punish him more severely Judge Davis made the sentence cumulative, inflicting the full penalty of a year's imprisonment for each of the twelve counts of the indictment. In the Court of Appeals, two years later, this cumulative sentence was set aside as contrary to law. Judge Davis and Charles O'Connor (who had prosecuted Tweed) thereupon indulged in severe strictures upon the justices of the Court of Appeals, and much feeling was exhibited.

In 1874 Judge Davis became presiding-justice of the Supreme Court of the 1st judicial district, holding the position until his retirement from the bench.



ECKER, GEORGE HENRY (born in Branchport, Yates county, New York, April 23, 1842), is the son of William H. Decker and Lucy Caroline, daughter of Benjamin Durham.

In the paternal line he is of Dutch descent, and is in the sixth generation of the Decker family in this country. His maternal grandfather emigrated from England and purchased a large tract of land in Yates county, which is still in the family. George H. Decker attended district school and prepared for college at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary (Lima, New York), and was graduated in the classical course in 1866 from Hamilton College, which in 1869 conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. After his graduation he taught in the Walkill Academy at Middletown, for one year, when he resigned and commenced the study of law with Franklin & Morris, of Penn Yan. In September, 1888, he returned to the Walkill Academy as its principal. In this position he continued until June, 1870, meantime completing his legal studies under the tuition of James N. Pronk, of Middletown. In May, 1870, he was admitted to the bar at the general term at Poughkeepsie. Resigning his principalship in the academy, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Middletown, where he has continued to the present time.

Mr. Decker has gained a prominent position at the Middletown bar. He has been connected with numerous cases of local importance, noteworthy one involving the constitutionality of a portion of the charter of the City of Middletown, which affected also nearly every other village and city charter in the state. His contentions in this case were sustained by the courts.

He has held the offices of city clerk of Middletown for one year, and corporation counsel for two terms. He has for sixteen years been a member of the local board of education, serving as its president for

two years. He has also for three years been secretary of the board of managers of the New York State Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane at Middletown.



DEMAREST, ABRAM ACKERMAN (born in Nanuet, Rockland county, New York, October 27, 1831), is the son of Abram J. Demarest and Jane Ackerman. He is of French Huguenot ancestry on his father's side, and of Holland descent on his mother's. His early education was received at the public schools at Nanuet, and in the spring of 1850 he was graduated from the State Normal School at Albany. From January 1, 1857, to January 1, 1869, he occupied the office of county clerk of Rockland county. During this period he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in 1871, and began practice in Nyack, Rockland county, where he has continued to the present time. In the years 1885, 1886, and 1887 he was district attorney of Rockland county.

Mr. Demarest was one of the early and most active promoters of the Rockland Central Railroad, being a director of the company and its attorney. This road, which required about ten years for its completion, was consolidated with the Ridgefield Park Railroad under the name of the Jersey City & Albany Railroad, and later was sold to and became a part of the West Shore.



DEPEW, CHAUNCEY MITCHELL (born in Peekskill, New York, April 23, 1834), is of Huguenot descent on his father's side and of New England descent through his mother. He was prepared for college at Peekskill, was graduated from Yale College with honors in 1856, studied law with Honorable William Nelson, of Peekskill, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. The same year he was elected a delegate to the republican state convention, having been active in connection with the republican party during the two years of his legal study. He began the practice of law, but did not cease his political activity, canvassing the state for Lincoln in 1860. In 1861 he was elected to the assembly from the 3d district of Westchester county, and re-elected the following year, during which he was chairman of the committee on ways and means and frequently acted as speaker. In 1863 he was the successful republican candidate for secretary of state. He declined a re-nomination for this office in 1865, and removed to New York City, where he was soon appointed tax commissioner. President Johnson had made out the papers for Mr. Depew's appointment as collector of the port of New York, but a rupture between the president and Honorable Edwin D. Morgan led to a change of plan. Appointed United States minister to Japan by Secretary of State Seward, Mr. Depew resigned after holding the commission a few weeks.

Mr. Depew early abandoned the regular practice of law to devote

himself to the general management of the affairs of a great corporation. In 1866 he was appointed attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company. Upon the consolidation of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad companies, in 1869, he was made general counsel. Subsequently he became a director. In 1875 he was appointed general counsel of the entire Vanderbilt system, and elected a director of each company composing it. Upon the re-organization in 1882 he was elected 1st vice-president of the New York Central, and he succeeded James H. Rutter as president of this road and the West Shore, June 14, 1885. These positions he has held ever since.

Contemporaneously with his business activity, Mr. Depew has retained his strong interest in politics. In 1872 he was the candidate for lieutenant-governor of New York on the ticket of the liberal republicans who had nominated Greeley for president. In 1874 the legislature appointed him a regent of the State University, and he has held this office ever since. His name was before the legislature eighty-two days for election to the United States senate in 1881, when Senators Conkling and Platt had sought to embarrass President Garfield by their resignations. He was the leading candidate, and failed of election by but ten votes on joint ballot. After the assassination of President Garfield he withdrew, feeling "that the senatorial contests should be brought to a close as decently and speedily as possible." In 1884, with a two-thirds republican majority in the legislature, he was offered the United States senatorship, but declined. In 1888, in the national republican convention, he received the solid vote of the delegation of this state for the presidency. Diverting his strength to Benjamin Harrison, the latter was nominated. In the national convention of 1892 he was one of the leaders who secured Harrison's re-nomination, as opposed to Mr. Blaine. Mr. Depew refused the appointment as secretary of state to succeed Blaine offered him by President Harrison.

As an orator and after-dinner speaker Mr. Depew enjoys a national reputation. Since 1872 he has been a trustee of Yale College, and in 1887 received the degree of doctor of laws from that institution. He is president of the New York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Saint Nicholas Society, for seven years was president of the Union League Club, for ten years president of the Yale Alumni of New York City, and is a member of the Holland Society of New York and the Huguenot Society of America.



DE WITT, JEROME (born in Nicholson, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1845), is the son of Evi De Witt, a descendant of the Dutch De Witt family, and Anne E. Wilson, of English birth and ancestry. He was educated at home by his mother, in the public schools and at academies in Sus-

quehanna county, Pennsylvania. He received his professional training at Binghamton, in the law offices of William Barrett, Honorable Horace S. Griswold, and Honorable Benjamin N. Loomis, and also was a student for one year in the law department of the University of Michigan. On February 9, 1871, he was admitted to the bar at Albany, and has since been in continuous practice at Binghamton, where he has become prominent in his profession and as a citizen. For about twelve years, ending in May, 1895, he held the position of treasurer of the Binghamton State Hospital.



DEXTER, SEYMOUR (born in the Town of Independence, Allegany county, New York, March 20, 1841), is the son of Daniel Dexter, a successful farmer, born in Herkimer county, New York, and Angeline Briggs Dexter, born in Yates county, New York. He is a lineal descendant of Reverend Gregory Dexter, an associate of Roger Williams in the Providence plantations. Young Dexter attended district school, and at the age of fourteen entered Alfred Academy, where he studied for two winter terms. He then entered Alfred University, but at the breaking out of the war left his books to enter the army. On April 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company K., 23d regiment, New York state volunteers. At the end of his two years' term of service he was mustered out with the rank of corporal, and returned to college, being graduated in 1864 with the degree of bachelor of arts. The literary degree of Ph.D. has since been conferred upon him.

Selecting the legal profession, he went to Elmira in the fall of 1864 and entered the office of James L. Woods. In May, 1866, he was admitted to the bar at the general term in Binghamton. He then became managing clerk for George M. Diven, and after a year in this capacity he formed a partnership with Robert T. Turner, to which E. C. Van Duzer was later admitted. The firm of Turner, Dexter & Van Duzer soon commanded a prosperous business and took a high rank at the state bar.

In the spring of 1872 Mr. Dexter was appointed city attorney of Elmira, and in the fall of the same year he was elected to the assembly, being the only republican chosen to that office in Chemung county from 1866 to 1883. Declining a re-nomination the next year, he continued his legal practice until the 1st of January, 1878, when he assumed the office of county judge and surrogate of Chemung county, to which he had been elected the previous fall on the republican ticket. At the close of his term he was re-elected. He remained on the bench until July, 1889, when he resigned to accept the presidency and active management of the 2d National Bank of Elmira, a position which he still occupies. Upon his retirement from the bench

a banquet was tendered him by the county bar and highly complimentary resolutions were adopted.

Judge Dexter has won a high reputation in the management of the banking institution of which he is the head. His inclination and capacity for financial concerns had previously been displayed in his administration of the affairs of the Chemung Valley Mutual Loan Association, of which he has been president since its organization in 1875. This association now has assets of nearly \$700,000, and has been a very important factor in the promotion of thrift and substantial citizenship in Elmira. During the past ten years Judge Dexter has devoted especial attention to the cultivation of general interest in local building and loan enterprises. He was one of the chief promoters of the New York State League of Co-operative Savings and Building Loan Associations (being its president for three terms), organized the United States League, and was its president for two years, and was the organizer and presiding officer of the world's congress of building and loan associations at the Columbian exposition. He was the proposer of the motto of the United States League, "The American Home the Safeguard of American Liberties," which is now printed on all the literature of local associations in the United States. He is the author of a standard work on this subject, "Dexter's Treatise on Co-operative Savings and Loan Associations," published by the Appletons in 1889.

He has also been actively interested throughout life in all economic and public questions, and has contributed considerably to their discussion. In 1890 he delivered an address on "The Economic Value of Local Building and Loan Associations" before the American Economic Association, and in 1892 he discussed the subject of "Compulsory Arbitration" before the American Social Science Association at Saratoga Springs. He has delivered other addresses of importance, was for three years a lecturer on political economy before the advanced classes of the Elmira Reformatory, and has been a contributor of articles to the magazines and the press.

Judge Dexter has not practiced law since he took his place on the bench in 1878, although he consented in a few instances to serve as counsel before resigning the office of county judge and surrogate; since then his time has been given to the active management of the bank. He is now president of the New York State Bankers' Association.

He has been, and is still, prominent in various institutions. He is a trustee of Elmira College and Alfred University. He was conspicuously identified with the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, drew all the bills relating to that institution until it was turned over to the state, and was chairman of its ways and means committee while its buildings were being erected. He was one of the charter members of Baldwin Post, G. A. R., and has been judge advocate of the state de-

partment of that organization. He has been a member of Park Church, Elmira, from the time he was a law student, sustaining an active connection with its Sunday-school work, and a close friend of its eminent pastor, Reverend T. K. Beecher.

Judge Dexter was married, June 17, 1868, to Eleanor E. Weaver, daughter of Ebenezer Weaver, of Leonardsville, Madison county, New York. They have four living children, two sons and two daughters.



DEYO, ISRAEL TRIPP (born on a farm in the Town of Union, Broome county, New York, January 28, 1854), is the son of Richard Deyo and Caroline Ackert (or Eckert). His father was born in Ghent, Columbia county, New York, in 1819, and was of French Huguenot stock, a lineal descendant of the original Ulster county patentee. His mother was of German parentage. He attended the district school and Binghamton High School, being graduated from the latter with the valedictory, in 1875. In the fall of the same year he entered Amherst College, from which institution he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of bachelor of arts. His legal studies were pursued mainly in the office of D. H. Carver, of Binghamton. He was admitted to the bar at the general term at Albany in January, 1883, and has practiced at Binghamton since that date, for the past ten years as a member of the firm of Carver, Deyo & Jenkins.

This firm, of which Mr. Deyo's old preceptor is the head, has for several years been connected with much of the important litigation arising in Binghamton and that part of the state. It effected a compromise with the creditors of the Lester Shoe Company, which failed in 1892 with liabilities aggregating more than half a million. Through it was brought about the re-organization of the Chenango Valley Savings Bank, which became insolvent in 1895. Carver, Deyo & Jenkins are attorneys for various local banks, including the Strong State Bank, the People's Bank, and the Chenango Valley Savings Bank, are general attorneys for the Security Mutual Life Association, and similarly represent many other corporations.

Mr. Deyo is prominent and well-known in republican politics. He served in the state legislature in 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893, declining a re-nomination. During his service he was a member of some of the most important committees of the assembly, and one of the republican leaders of the house. In April, 1894, he was appointed by Governor Flower on the commission to investigate the charges preferred against the managers of the State Reformatory at Elmira. The report of this commission was submitted to the governor in December of that year, and is a valuable contribution to the literature of the times bearing upon the treatment of criminals, particularly in relation to the Elmira Reformatory system.



DILL, CHARLES G. (born in Middletown, New York, March 9, 1839), is the son of Charles Dill, born in Little Britain, Orange county, New York, in 1799, and Apphia C. Dill, born near Middletown in 1801. He received a common school and academic education, being graduated at the Wallkill Academy (Middletown) in 1856. He studied for the legal profession in the law department of the University of Albany, and also in the office of Wilkin & McQuoid, of Middletown, and was admitted to the bar at Albany, May 13, 1861. He has since pursued a general practice at Middletown, in which he has enjoyed marked success.



DILLON, JOHN FORREST (born in Northampton, Montgomery county, New York, December 25, 1831), is the son of Thomas Dillon and Rosanna Forrest, and grandson of Timothy Dillon, of the ancient Irish family of Dillon. When he was seven years of age his parents removed to Iowa, then a sparsely settled territory. He attended the public schools, and, entering the medical department of the Iowa University, was graduated three years later and practiced medicine for six months. Believing he had been unwise in the choice of a profession, he supported himself by engaging in business as a druggist and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1852.

After practicing law a few months he was elected prosecuting attorney of Scott county, Iowa. Declining re-nomination, he formed a legal partnership and engaged in a successful practice which gave him local reputation. In 1858 he was elected judge of the 7th judicial district of Iowa, embracing four counties, and was re-elected at the solicitation of the bar of the district. During this period he prepared his first legal work, a digest of Iowa Reports, the fruit of careful study of the decisions of the Iowa Supreme Court. During his second term as district judge he was elected to the Supreme Court of the state by the republican party and served his term of six years, dating from January 1, 1863, a part of the time as chief-justice. He was re-elected in 1869, but before he had qualified was appointed by President Grant United States circuit judge of the 8th judicial circuit, embracing the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and (eventually) Colorado. He had already accumulated materials for his notable work on "Municipal Corporations" (Chicago, 1872), and being under contract to the publishers, completed it with the help of his gifted wife, Anna M., daughter of Honorable Hiram Price, of Davenport, Iowa. During his ten years as circuit judge (1869-1879) he also founded and himself for one year edited the *Central Law Journal*; published "Removal of Causes from State to Federal Courts" (1875), and "Municipal Bonds" (1876); each winter delivered lectures on medical jurisprudence before the stu-

dents of the Iowa State University, and prepared five volumes of "United States Circuit Court Reports" (1871-80), largely made up of his own decisions.

In September, 1879, Judge Dillon removed with his family (two sons and two daughters) to New York City to accept the professorship of real estate and equity jurisprudence in Columbia College Law School and the position of general counsel to the Union Pacific Railway Company. In 1881 he formed a partnership with General Wager Swayne (which was dissolved in 1893), and in 1882 resigned his professorship in Columbia College, giving his attention entirely to practice in New York City. He has argued notable cases in the Court of Appeals, including the Arcade Railway cases and the cause of the property-holders in connection with the new parks acquired by New York City. He also enjoys a large practice in the United States Supreme Court. He argued, among others, the express cases in that court, the Boyd-Thayer contest for the governorship of Nebraska, the *quo-warranto* case of the State of Kansas *against* the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific railroad companies, involving the title to the Missouri Pacific Railway, and the Texas Railway Commission case. He was also senior counsel for the defense in the trials of the unique case of Laidlaw *vs.* Sage, growing out of the exploding of a bomb by the dynamiter Norcross. He is standing counsel of such important interests as the Union Pacific Railway system, Missouri Pacific system, Western Union Telegraph Company, Manhattan Railway Company, Texas & Pacific Railway Company, Keweenaw Association (Limited), and the estates of James C. Ayer, Sidney Dillon, and Jay Gould.

Judge Dillon is a member of the association for the reform and codification of the law of nations, and attended its third annual conference in Europe. He is also one of two Americans who are among the forty members of the *Institute de Droit International*. He was one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Morton to prepare a charter for "Greater New York." Judge Dillon's work on "Municipal Corporations" reached the fourth edition in 1890, and his "Removal of Causes" the third edition in 1881. He is also author of "Laws and Jurisprudence of England and America" (1894), and numerous addresses. In 1891-92 he was "Storrs" professor of municipal law in Yale University, and in 1892 was elected president of the American Bar Association. The famous work on "Municipal Corporations" has been characterized (by Mr. Irving Browne in the *Albany Law Journal*) as "a legal classic, a work that will live alongside of Kent and Story and Washburn and Parsons and Greenleaf, when nearly all the other books of the past decade are quite forgotten."



DITTENHOEFER, ABRAM JESSE (born in Charleston, South Carolina, March 17, 1836), is the son of Isaac and Babetta Dittenhoefer, both natives of Germany, who came to this country in 1834, settling at Baltimore, removing thence to Charleston, and in 1840 to New York City, where Isaac Dittenhoefer became a prominent merchant. Judge Dittenhoefer attended the public schools of New York, the Columbia College Grammar School, and Columbia College, where he received first prizes in Latin and Greek. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the New York bar, and at once entered upon a successful practice.

As a lawyer, Judge Dittenhoefer has been conspicuous in litigations relating to the dramatic stage, and is recognized as an authority in that branch of the law. He procured the incorporation of the benevolent institution, the Actors' Fund, and has since been its counsel without compensation. While successful in stage litigations, he has also been active in every other branch of the law, appearing as counsel in many commercial and corporation cases. He is at present counsel for the Lincoln National Bank, the Franklin National Bank, and the Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company. He has also been retained in important criminal cases. Years ago he was appointed one of its counsel by the board of aldermen indicted for granting permits to encumber the streets with newspaper-stands, and succeeded in quashing the indictment. He was counsel for the old excise commissioners, Doctor Merkle, Richard Harrison, and Murphy, indicted for an infraction of the law, and succeeded in obtaining a verdict of acquittal. In the more recent indictments against the excise commissioners, Meakim, Fitzpatrick, and Koch, he was one of the leading counsel for the commissioners, and after years of litigation the indictments were dismissed on a motion argued by him.

Judge Dittenhoefer identified himself with the republican party in its infancy. He served as chairman of the German republican central committee for twelve consecutive terms. At the age of twenty-two he was the unsuccessful candidate of the republican party for justice of the City Court, but some years later was appointed by Governor Fenton to the bench of that court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Honorable Florence McCarthy. In 1860 he was a republican elector. President Lincoln offered him the position of United States judge for the district of South Carolina, his native state, but he declined, being unwilling to abandon his practice in New York. He was a delegate to the republican convention that nominated President Hayes. Judge Dittenhoefer was married in 1858. His son, Irving Mead Dittenhoefer, is a lawyer, a partner with his father.



DIVEN, ALEXANDER SAMUEL.—To recall to the memory and review the career of General A. S. Diven, with a brevity and conciseness suitable for these pages, is embarrassing and unsatisfactory to the person who undertakes it. His long life of more than eighty-seven years was so full, that a mere recapitulation of what he accomplished would more than occupy the space allotted, and to set forth only one phase would be unjust to his memory. He excelled as a statesman, a lawyer, a soldier, and a business man, making such a record in each one of these lines of endeavor as alone would have satisfied the ambition of most men.

General Diven belongs by ancestry, birth, and residence to New York state and its history. He was born within its borders, on the beautiful hills near the head of Seneca Lake and not far from the famous Watkins Glen, on February 10, 1809. His ancestors were of Irish and English extraction. His direct ancestor, from whom he gets one of his Christian names, Alexander Diven, came from "sweet Tyrone among the bushes," and settled in the valley of the Cumberland, where many of his descendants now dwell. His wife, Margaret, was English.

General Diven's father was John Diven, a patriot soldier of the Revolution, who rose from the ranks to be a captain. After the war he became interested in the Duncan Islands in the Susquehanna river, near Northumberland, Pennsylvania, but losing them by some ancient flaw in the title, he removed, in 1799, to what is now Schuyler county, New York. The farm that he bought, cleared, and long occupied, is on the hills west of the Village of Watkins, and is still in the possession of the family. He was the first postmaster in that locality. John Diven's second wife was Eleanor Means. Her family was among the sufferers in the Wyoming valley in the massacre of 1777. A small child then, with some of the survivors she had a thrilling escape, fled down the Susquehanna and settled near Northumberland. She became the mother of General Diven. He was the only son by this marriage, besides him three daughters having been born into the family. Two of these, Eleanor and Charlotte, lived unmarried on the old homestead, to an advanced age. John Diven died in 1842 at the age of eighty-six.

General Diven's education, obtained by his own exertions, was completed at the academies in Penn Yan and Ovid. When twenty-one years of age he went to Elmira and studied law in the office of Judge Hiram Gray, at the same time teaching school. He was also at different times in the offices of Fletcher Haight in Rochester and Judge J. M. Parker in Owego, conducting for a few months the county clerk's office in the latter place. He chose for his residence the then promising little town of Angelica, in Allegany county, to which place he removed in the spring of 1833. He was licensed as an attorney on July 15, 1830, as counselor on May 12, 1837, and as solicitor

on May 16, 1837, and was admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit Courts on March 18, 1842. In Angelica he formed a partnership, lasting only a year and a half, however, with George Miles, a lawyer of commanding ability and large practice, who subsequently removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and became a justice of the Supreme Court of that state. For four years, from 1838 to 1842, General Diven served, by appointment, as district attorney of Allegany county. In 1845 he returned to Elmira, taking up his residence on "Willow Brook farm," a short distance from the city, a beautifully located spot, that ever after, except for a brief period, was his home. The next year he formed a partnership with Colonel Samuel G. Hathaway and James L. Woods, under the firm name of Diven, Hathaway & Woods. It speedily became the leading law firm of all that section of the state, continuing until July, 1861, when it was dissolved and General Diven formed a partnership with his son under the firm name of A. S. & G. M. Diven. This connection was in existence until the fall of 1865, when General Diven relinquished entirely the practice of his profession.

During the height of his career as a lawyer was the period when there was intense activity in railroad construction. His industry, ability, and business sagacity drew him within the influence of this activity and absorbed much of his energy. Largely through his instrumentality that great thoroughfare of the southern tier, the New York & Erie Railroad, was completed. From 1843 onward, for more than ten years, he helped to carry it safely through its early struggles for existence. He was the commissioner to obtain the right of way for it, and with his firm managed the legal business of the western end of the line. He had, too, a large part in its practical construction. Afterward, in 1862, when it again fell into financial straits, he was made a director of the company and then its vice-president. He served in that capacity up to 1872, and during most of these years resided in New York City.

Many other lines of railroad had the benefit of General Diven's sagacity and energy. He was interested and largely instrumental in the construction of the several lines of road that now make up the Northern Central Railway, that connects Philadelphia with the New York Central at Canandaigua, a line running through Elmira, and also its continuation to Niagara Falls. He was the active partner in a firm that constructed a large portion of the main line of the Missouri Pacific road and had nearly completed what was then known as its southwest branch when the war broke out and all operations thereon ceased. With one of his sons in the early seventies he built the road from Carbondale, Pennsylvania, to near Susquehanna, and soon afterward constructed a portion of the New York & Canada Railroad, along the west shore of Lake Champlain, both now operated by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. This closed General Diven's active business career.

General Diven was always interested in the politics of his country, but never a politician in the ordinary acceptance of the term. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson at his first election, and was an earnest democrat until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was a candidate for the assembly from Allegany county in 1843, and again in Chemung county in 1854. He neither desired nor had he solicited these nominations, and his time was so fully engrossed with his extended legal business that he scarcely thought of or attended to them. He was not elected in either instance. In the great contest of 1840 he took the stump for the democratic ticket and worked with zeal and energy for its success.

General Diven was opposed to the institution of slavery, but recognized its constitutional protection, and believed it should be restricted to the states where it existed, but prohibited in the territories and not allowed in any new state. With such views he became one of the founders of the republican party and canvassed all of the southwestern counties of the state in the Fremont campaign of 1856. While he was engaged in his extensive railroad operations in Missouri in 1857, without his knowledge and against his consent, he was nominated for the New York state senate, and although absent from home during most of the canvass, was elected by a very handsome majority. He was very prominent in the body of which he was a member, introducing resolutions and advocating the national policy of his party, with persistent energy and eloquence. In 1858 his name was before the republican state convention as a candidate for lieutenant-governor. But it was presented by the radical wing of the party, and that element being much the lighter, greatly to his satisfaction he was not nominated. In 1859, his name, without solicitation on his part, was again before the state convention, for judge of the Court of Appeals. But he was opposed because of a report made by him in the senate against a so-called "personal liberty bill," and the nomination went elsewhere. But the next year, in 1860, he was nominated for congress, took an active part in the canvass, and received a large majority of the votes of his district. He speedily became one of the strongest men on the floor of the house. In the newspapers of the period he is referred to as "one of the ablest men in congress, as well as one of the purest and most patriotic." He was the first to introduce resolutions for the employment of negroes in the army. Three of his speeches are worthy to stand with the best political literature of the house, and at the time attracted wide attention and comment. In one he contended that it was impossible to put an end to the war by legislation, and pleaded the necessity for its prosecution for the purpose for which it was undertaken—the preservation of the union—solely. He "stood by" Lincoln. In another he inveighed forcibly against the "confiscation bill," arguing that congress had no power over the property of individuals by virtue of the laws of war. But

probably his best speech, grounded on the very highest order of statesmanship, and one that created great excitement throughout the country, was one in favor of the surrender to the English of Mason and Slidell. It was considered at the time, and deservedly, to be the best exposition of the reasons for the policy that ultimately prevailed in the unfortunate incident.

In the summer of 1862, while yet a member of congress, General Diven rose from his seat and after a stirring and patriotic speech, which in the then condition of our country thrilled every one who heard it, asked for leave of absence to go home and raise a regiment of troops. Of course the leave was granted, and the outcome was the 107th New York volunteers, which was ready for the field in September of the same year, and was the first regiment in the state to respond to the call of President Lincoln, issued in July.

General Diven went to the front with the command of lieutenant-colonel, his commission signed by Governor E. D. Morgan, dated September 6, 1862. The colonel of the regiment, Van Valkenburg, also a member of congress, soon after retired on account of his health, and General Diven became colonel, his commission as such being dated October 21, 1862. He distinguished himself at the front, was in the battle of Antietam, and led his regiment on the bloody field of Chancellorsville, the published official records of the war bearing frequent testimony to his gallantry.

Early in 1863 the State of New York was divided into three departments for purposes of the draft, and Elmira was selected as the rendezvous for the eleven western congressional districts, which formed one department. General Diven was chosen as commander of the post, as he was one of the most conspicuous men in the region, and his personal relations with the authorities of the state, then democratic, were such that there would be little apprehension of any friction between them and the general government. The wisdom of the choice was apparent from the start. The operations of the general government were conducted in the division without the shadow of a difficulty, to its entire satisfaction, while in other portions of the state there was continued turmoil and confusion. General Diven, for the purpose of the post, was made adjutant-general and acting-assistant-provost marshal-general, with the rank of major, his commission as such being signed by Mr. Lincoln, March 8, 1864. A little over a year after that, on March 28, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious services during the war. It was only eighteen days before President Lincoln died and was one of the latest official acts that he performed.

General Diven's attachment for and loyalty to the spot that he chose for and always called his home were conspicuous. Whatever made for its advantage and interest was close to his heart. He made of his "Willow Brook" property one of the loveliest country seats

in the whole land. Many of his railroad operations, as can be seen, had Elmira for their center. He was interested in and gave freely of his time, money, and energy to the building up of a serviceable water works system in his city. He also helped to originate, with his son, its street railway line. He was one of the founders, a liberal patron, and for many years chairman of the board of trustees of the Elmira College for women, the first institution in the country to educate and grant degrees to women, on lines similar to those of colleges and universities for men. From early manhood he was a member of the presbyterian church, and was always connected with the organization in Elmira, being for many years one of its active, influential, and interested officers. With every minute of his life, as might be said, fully occupied, he yet found some leisure to maintain a good acquaintance with literature and society. He was quick, apt, and accurate in quotation and of such excellence as a reader of the older authors that many found him, at times, in his own home, charming to listen to. He was a great lover of children, and in his presence, with childish intuitiveness, they were at once at peace and at home.

In July, 1834, General Diven married Amanda M. Beers, of a well-known family of that region, who was born on October 22, 1811. She died on August 18, 1875, after a married life of more than forty years that was a perfect union in all respects. During the war, for some time she was in the field with her husband, and her care and consideration for the soldiers of his regiment made her beloved by all, and established a memory that is still warm and bright in the hearts of many of the members of the 107th. Eight children were the fruits of this marriage, of whom two sons and three daughters survive. A second marriage took place in 1876, to Maria Joy, who still survives.

Twenty years ago, General Diven acquired property on the Saint John's river, Florida, near the City of Jacksonville, and since that time he spent his winters there. While engaged in no regular active business, he kept himself in touch with the progress of events, took great interest in political matters, and devoted much of his time and means to benevolent and educational institutions and enterprises.

Early in January, 1896, he made his usual trip to Florida, but soon after was attacked by the grippe. He rallied somewhat and in April was able to return to his Elmira home. For a time hopes were entertained that, in the pure air of his native valley, he might ultimately recover, but his great age was against him, and after a brief rally his strength gave way and he gradually sank to his final rest. He died on June 11, 1896, four months over eighty-seven years of age. The funeral services were observed at his home at "Willow Brook," there being present one of the largest gatherings of a like nature ever known in the history of the county. The body was attended to the family vault in Woodlawn cemetery by a delegation of the survivors of the 107th regiment. Numerous meetings were held by public

bodies, citizens, and societies, of which he had been a member, and there was a representative memorial gathering of the Chemung county bar. At all of these sentiments were uttered and resolutions adopted bespeaking the high character of the deceased, bewailing his loss, and lamenting him as one of the most distinguished, beloved, and honored citizens of Elmira and the state.



DIVEN, GEORGE MILES, eldest son of the preceding, and named for the partner and warm personal friend of his father, was born at Angelica, New York, August 28, 1835. He inherited many of his father's personal characteristics, not the least of which were his energy, activity, and capacity in the management of extensive business operations. His earlier education, obtained at the Elmira Academy and at a private school in Geneva, New York, was at times varied by employment, which, while it interrupted his regular studies, gave him lessons of experience that proved useful to him in after life. Before he had reached the age of fourteen he was for several months employed as rodman in a corps of civil engineers engaged in the construction of the Chemung Railroad. Again, in his sixteenth year, he was connected, for some time, with an extensive lumber concern in Allegany county, in which his father was interested. Entering Hamilton College in 1853, he was graduated in the class of 1857. While in college he pursued an extra course of law under Professor Theodore W. Dwight, who afterward attained great eminence in connection with the law department of the Columbia University of New York City.

After graduation Mr. Diven was engaged for more than a year in a large lumbering establishment in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, controlled by his father. Returning to Elmira he read law in the office of his father's firm until April, 1860, when he went to Saint Louis, Missouri, to take charge of the financial affairs of Diven, Stancliff & Co., contractors for the construction of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri. Except to return home in June of that year to pass an examination in Binghamton for admission to the bar of his native state, he remained at Saint Louis until June, 1861, pursuing his law studies in the meantime, with the intention of practicing his profession there. The breaking out of the war put an end to his plans. He returned to Elmira, and on July 1 of that year began the practice of his profession with his father, under the firm name of A. S. & G. M. Diven, a connection that continued until the fall of 1865. For thirty-six years he has had his office in the spot where it is now located. He early established a reputation as a good and careful lawyer and a sound and trustworthy business man. Until 1879 he continued in business alone, although having associated with him, in his railroad cases, ex-Judge Hiram Gray, until the latter was ap-

pointed one of the commissioners of appeals of the state, on July 1, 1870. On October 1, 1879, the partnership of Diven & Redfield was formed, the junior member of which, Henry S. Redfield, had studied law in Mr. Diven's office. This partnership still exists, its membership having been increased on January 1, 1896, by the admission of Mr. Diven's eldest son Eugene, a graduate of Leigh University and of the National Law School of Washington, D. C., who after two years' service as an examiner in the patent office, is making a specialty of patent law.

Mr. Diven's practice has been largely connected with railroads. For more than ten years he was an attorney for the Erie Railway Company, at one time having charge of all its legal business in the western part of the state. Since the Northern Central Railway Company, now forming part of the Pennsylvania system, leased the Elmira & Williamsport Railroad, in the spring of 1863, he has been and still continues its solicitor for the State of New York, a position he has now held for nearly thirty-four years. For about twenty-five years he has been the local attorney and counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and as such he was largely engaged in the legal work required in the re-organization of its various lines in the State of New York. While his practice has been by no means confined to railroad business, yet his calls in that direction have demanded most of his time.

With devoted attention to his profession, Mr. Diven has not only acquired a large experience and an extended reputation, but has gathered together one of the largest law libraries in western New York. He was active in the organization of the New York State Bar Association, has been a regular attendant at its meetings, and for the year 1891-92 was its president. In 1874 his college elected him one of its board of trustees, a position that he continues to hold.

An active but conservative member of the republican party from its organization, Mr. Diven has never desired and never held any political office, although serving, by appointment of the common council, nearly seven years as a member of the board of education of the City of Elmira, and for six years as its president.

While giving chief attention to his profession, Mr. Diven has had the management of matters involving unusually large sums of money, and his judgment has never failed him or been at fault. Some of the most important business enterprises of Elmira, in their immature and uncertain beginnings, have relied, with safety, upon his advice and judgment. At one time he was largely interested in coal mining, was a stockholder and director of the Erie & Atlantic Sleeping Coach Company until it was absorbed by the Pullman company; has dealt extensively in real estate; in 1868 purchased the original but bankrupt Elmira Water Works, re-organized the company, and with other members of his family brought the property to a high and profitable state

of efficiency. He aided greatly in the construction of the first street railway in his city, and for a number of years managed its affairs; was instrumental and influential in the re-organization of the Rolling Mill Company of Elmira, one of the largest plants of its kind in the country, and was foremost in the conception and construction of the Elmira State Line Railroad, now the Tioga branch of the Erie. He is largely interested in the La France Fire Engine Company, of which he has been president nearly all the time of its existence, and which, almost entirely owing to his efforts, has achieved noted prominence for its steam fire engines and other fire apparatus, by which it is known throughout the United States, and, to no small extent, in foreign countries.

Notwithstanding Mr. Diven's active life, he has found time to indulge in somewhat extensive travels, having made three trips abroad, on one of which he spent a winter along the Mediterranean and in Egypt, and he has also passed many pleasant winter months at the family residence in Florida.

He is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, the Manhattan Club of New York, the Red Jacket Club of Canandaigua, and a charter member of the Elmira City Club.

Mr. Diven, on June 3, 1863, married Lucy M. Brown, of Clinton, New York, where his college is located, a lady of the most estimable character and the sweetest disposition, combined with great personal attractiveness. She died September 2, 1888. Of the six children of this marriage four sons survive, Eugene, already mentioned, married Jeannette Pettibone Murdoch, a daughter of John Murdoch, Esquire, one of the most distinguished lawyers of southwestern New York. A child, the fruit of this marriage, is named for his great-grandfather, General A. S. Diven, and will probably carry the designation far into the twentieth century as "Alexander the Third." Of the other sons of Mr. Diven, Alexander S., named for his grandfather, a graduate of Yale College, is now (1897) studying law in his father's office; Alden B., a graduate from a course of civil engineering at Lehigh University, is engaged with the La France Fire Engine Company, and Louis has recently finished a course of electric engineering at Lehigh.



DOWNS, FRED LESTER (born in Medina, Orleans county, New York, August 14, 1855), is the son of Lester C. and Susan G. Downs. He was educated in the common schools and at Medina Academy, studied law with Stanley E. Filkins, was admitted to the bar at Rochester, April 10, 1880, and at once opened a law office in Medina, where he has since practiced his profession. He has been prominent in local affairs, having held the office of justice of the peace of the Town of Ridgeway, trustee of the Village of Medina for three years from 1883, and president of the vil-

lage for three successive terms (1892, 1893, and 1894). He has always been active in republican politics, is a member of the republican county committee, and in 1895 was elected the representative of the county in the assembly at Albany.



DUGRO, PHILIP HENRY (born in New York City, October 3, 1855), is the son of Anthony and Dorothea Dugro. He was educated in New York City at the famous grammar school of Doctor Charles Anthon, and in 1876 was graduated from Columbia College. His legal studies were prosecuted in the law offices of McKeon & Smyth and at the Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated in 1878, the same year being admitted to the bar. He has practiced his profession in New York City continuously since his admission.

In the fall of 1878, when but twenty-three years of age, he was elected to the assembly from the 14th district of the city. He also served a term in congress (1881-82), being elected from the 7th congressional district in the fall of 1880. In 1883 he was nominated for comptroller of the city, but declined on account of the death of his father. In 1886 he was elected a justice of the Superior Court of New York City, and in 1896 elevated to the Supreme Court bench through the re-organization of the judiciary effected by the constitution of 1894.



DWIGHT, CHARLES C. (born in Richmond, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, September 15, 1830), is the son of Reverend Edwin Wells Dwight, a congregational minister, and Mary Sherrill, both natives of Massachusetts. He was graduated at Williams College in 1850, and then for two years was engaged in teaching. He studied for the legal profession in the office of Amos Dean, of Albany, was admitted to the bar in 1853, and in 1855 began practice at Auburn. In 1859 he was elected county judge of Cayuga county, and was serving in that office when, upon the breaking out of the war, he entered the army, being commissioned captain in the 75th New York volunteers. In 1862 he was appointed, by President Lincoln, assistant-adjutant-general of volunteers, and assigned to duty on the staff of General Lewis G. Arnold, in command at New Orleans. In the same year he became colonel of the 160th New York volunteers. In 1863 he was judge of the Provost Court at New Orleans. From 1864 until the close of the war he served as a member of the staff of General Canby, being detailed to act as commissioner for the exchange of prisoners in the department of the gulf.

Resuming his practice at Auburn in 1865, he steadily added to the high reputation he had already gained in the profession. He was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1867, and in

1868 he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court for the 7th judicial district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Henry Wells. In 1869 he was elected to that office for a full term. He has since served continuously on the Supreme bench, and is now the senior judge in service in this state.

Justice Dwight was married, in 1868, to Miss Emma Munro, of Onondaga county.



YKMAN, JACKSON O. (born in Patterson, Putnam county, New York, in or about 1826), is the great-grandson of Captain Joseph Dykman, an early settler of Putnam county and a captain in the continental army during the revolution. He was educated in the public schools, taught school, and studied law with Honorable William Nelson, of Peekskill. After his admission to the bar, he commenced practice at Cold Spring, Putnam county, where he was elected school commissioner and district attorney of the county.

In 1866 he removed to White Plains, where he has since resided. He was elected district attorney of Westchester county in the fall of 1868, and in this office "particularly distinguished himself by the energy, skill, and success with which he prosecuted the famous Buckhout murder trial, one of the celebrated cases in the history of the county." Although a democrat in politics, Judge Dykman received the nomination of the republican party in 1875 for justice of the Supreme Court for the 2d judicial district, and, receiving the support of the best elements of both parties, was elected by a large majority.

At the end of his first term of fourteen years he received the unanimous nomination of both political parties, and, of course, received the full vote of both. He served upon his second term until the 31st day of December, 1896, when he reached the constitutional limitation of age. By virtue of a provision in the new constitution of the state, however, Governor Black, on the 2d of January, 1897, re-assigned Judge Dykman to duty, and he has since that time been engaged in the full performance of the duties of a justice of the Supreme Court.

Upon his retirement from the bench Judge Dykman was given two banquets, one by the Bar Association of Brooklyn, and one by the Bar Association of Westchester county. At the latter banquet the Honorable Chauncey M. Depew closed his eulogistic remarks upon Judge Dykman in the following language:

From the tail of a plow to an academy, from the academy to the law office, from the law office to the law practice, from the law practice to the bench, our friend Judge Dykman worthily can bear the encomium which Daniel Webster put upon Chief-Justice Jay, that "the ermine when it fell upon his shoulders, touched nothing less spotless than itself."

The lawyers of Westchester county have procured a fine portrait



J. O. Drinnan

of Judge Dykman to be painted and hung in the court-house at White Plains, and his fellow-citizens of the county presented him with an ivory gavel highly ornamented with gold.

He may often be seen at the court-house in White Plains in the discharge of his official duties. He is ever kind and courteous to all, his health is firm, and the prospect is that his usefulness will continue to the end of his term.

As a judge he has been thus characterized:

In the performance of his judicial duties, Judge Dykman is ever patient, affable, and courteous. He is kind and obliging to the members of the bar, and especially so to the younger lawyers. He has been a member of the general term of the Supreme Court from the time he took his seat on the bench, and his opinions in that court, in the numerous cases on appeal, evince laborious research, sound judgment and discretion, and absolute fairness and impartiality, and demonstrate the propriety of his elevation to the high judicial position which he occupies. At the circuit for the trial of cases he is a favorite with both lawyers and suitors for his patience and impartiality. He manifests great love for justice and right, and deep abhorrence for wrong and oppression.¹

Judge Dykman was married to Emily L. Trowbridge, of Peekskill, of the old family of that name of New Haven, Connecticut. Their two sons, William N. Dykman and Henry T. Dykman, are both practicing lawyers, the former in Brooklyn and the latter in White Plains, New York.



EARL, ROBERT (born in Herkimer, New York, September 10, 1824), is the son of John and Margaret Petry Earl. On his father's side he is descended from Ralph Earl, who emigrated from England to Rhode Island in 1634. His mother was the daughter of Doctor William Petry, born near Mentz, Germany, in 1733, who was a surgeon in the armies of Frederick the Great, emigrated to America in 1763, was an ardent patriot in the Revolution (being a member of the committee of safety of the then Tryon county, New York), and died at Herkimer in 1806.

Robert Earl was prepared for college at the Herkimer Academy and was graduated at Union College in 1845. In 1874 the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by that institution, and in 1887 by Columbia College. For two years after leaving college he was principal of Herkimer Academy, meantime pursuing legal studies with Honorable Charles Gray (afterward justice of the Supreme Court). Completing his legal education in the office of his brother, Samuel Earl, he was admitted to the bar in 1848, and he then established with his brother, at Herkimer, the law firm of S. & R. Earl, which continued until 1870.

In 1849, and again in 1860, he served as supervisor of his native town, and from 1856 to 1860 held the office of judge and surrogate of

¹ Scharf's "History of Westchester County," Vol. i., p. 533.

the county. On November 2, 1869, he was elected a judge of the Court of Appeals. He took his seat upon the bench of the court January 1, 1870, and served as chief-judge until July 1, when, under the amended constitution, he became a commissioner of appeals, serving as such until July 1, 1875. On November 5, 1875, he resumed his seat in the Court of Appeals, being appointed by Governor Tilden to succeed Judge Grover, deceased. He was in 1876 elected for a full term, and in 1890 was re-elected, having been nominated by both parties. On January 25, 1892, Governor Flower appointed him chief-judge of the court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief-Judge Ruger. He retired from the bench on the 31st of December, 1894, having reached the age limit prescribed by the constitution. He has since been living at his home in Herkimer.

In politics, Judge Earl has always been a democrat. He was married, in 1852, to Juliet, daughter of Henry J. Wilkinson, of Richfield Springs.



EATON, DORMAN BRIDGMAN (born in Hardwick, Vermont, June 27, 1823), is the son of Honorable Nathaniel Eaton and Ruth Bridgman, of early New England ancestry on both sides. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1848, subsequently receiving the degrees of master of arts and doctor of laws, and from the Harvard Law School in 1850, taking first prize for a legal essay in the latter institution. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1851, formed a partnership with Judge William Kent, and was engaged in the successful practice of law in this city for many years.

Mr. Eaton is especially known, however, through his efforts in the direction of various public reforms. In 1865 he was instrumental in securing the establishment of a paid fire department in New York City. He drafted the law of 1866, creating the board of health, and the next year drew up its sanitary code. He also prepared the law under which the police courts were organized. From 1870 to 1873 he was abroad studying the civil-service systems of Europe. Upon his return President Grant appointed him a civil service commissioner to succeed George W. Curtis. He was made president of the commission. In 1874, at the request of congress, he prepared a code for the government of the District of Columbia. In 1877 he visited Great Britain for a further study of this subject. He drafted the civil service law enacted by congress in 1883, and was the first commissioner appointed under its provisions by President Arthur.

He is an acknowledged authority on the question of civil service reform, and has written much on this and other subjects. He has been a frequent contributor to the *North American Review*, and prepared a number of articles for Lalor's "Cyclopedia of Political Science." Soon after his admission to the bar he assisted Judge William Kent

in editing "Kent's Commentaries," and in 1852 prepared an edition of "Chipman on Contracts Payable in Specific Article." He published a volume giving a history of civil service in Great Britain as the result of his investigation in 1877. He is also the author of "The Independent Movement in New York" (1880), "Civil Service Reform in Great Britain" (1880), "Spoils System and Civil Service Reform in the New York Custom House and Post Office," "Term and Tenure of Office," and "Secret Sessions of the United States Senate."

For many years he was chairman of the committee on political reform of the Union League Club. The first civil service reform society formed in this country was organized at his home in 1878.



EDWARDS, FRANCIS SMITH (born in Windsor, Broome county, New York, May 28, 1817), is the son of Joseph and Abigail Buell Edwards. His grandfather, Jasper Edwards, was a sergeant in the French and Indian war, was at the battle of Quebec, and assisted in carrying off the body of General Wolfe; and in the Revolution was with Washington when the Hessians were captured at Trenton, and also during the winter at Valley Forge.

He received a good academic education and nearly completed the classical course at Hamilton College, leaving in his senior year before graduation. He read law with Abiel Cook and John Waite, of Norwich, and Judge Roswell Judson, of Sherbourne, and was admitted to the bar in New York City, May 20, 1840. After practicing at Sherbourne, Albany, and Fredonia, he located in 1859 at Dunkirk, where he has since lived. His active professional career, from which he has only recently retired, extended over considerably more than half a century. Although ranking high as a civil practitioner, he has been especially prominent as an advocate. He defended the Battles murder case in 1862, and Governor Seymour, upon refusing a pardon, complimented him for his efforts in behalf of the condemned man. He also defended Herman Koch, charged with murder, and secured a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree.

Mr. Edwards was appointed by Governor Seward, in 1842, master and examiner in chancery for Chenango county. In 1852 he became special county judge of Chautauqua county. In 1854 he was elected on the American ticket a representative in the 34th congress, defeating Reuben E. Fenton. The first session of this congress was made memorable by the long and exciting contest for the speakership, which, to a certain extent, was a struggle between the sections nominally dividing on Mason and Dixon's line, but really separating and sub-dividing without reference to geographical considerations. Opposed to sectional agitation, and bent on giving prominence on all occasions to the questions on which he was elected, it was natural

that Mr. Edwards should have favored, during that great struggle, the choice of some northern man not so closely identified with sectionalism as was Mr. N. P. Banks; and it was also natural that finally, coming to the conclusion that the house could be organized in no other way, he should give his support to Mr. Banks, who, moreover, had solemnly pledged himself to the maintenance of American principles.

Judge Edwards has at various times held the local offices of village and city attorney and police justice. From the latter he finally retired at the beginning of 1897.



EDWARDS, SAMUEL (born in Glenville, New York, April 24, 1839), is the son of Samuel B. Edwards and Ruth L. Rogers. He attended public and private schools, and academies in Schoharie and Washington counties, and was graduated at Union College in 1862 with the degree of bachelor of arts. After studying law with S. L. Magoun, he was admitted to the bar at Albany, in December, 1864. He engaged in practice at Hudson, where he still resides. He soon rose to prominence in the profession, being retained in many important litigations, and became recognized as one of the leaders of the bar.

Since January, 1887, he has been one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the state for the 3d judicial district.



ELY, WILLIAM CARYL (born in Middlefield, Otsego county, New York, February 25, 1856), is the son of William H. Ely and Ellen Caryl. Mr. Ely's family, both in its direct and its collateral lines, is of New England origin, and is intimately identified with the history of Otsego county. Many of his lineal ancestors were soldiers in the Revolution and in the American colonial wars. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Gilbert, was a lieutenant of the 5th Massachusetts regiment of the line in the regular continental army under Washington, came to New York at the close of the Revolution, and was the second sheriff of Otsego county; he held that office for three terms, and was several times member of the assembly. The paternal grandfather of W. Caryl Ely, Doctor Sumner Ely, represented the county in the assembly, was a senator for a term of four years, and was president of the New York state medical society,¹ and his maternal grandfather, Leonard Caryl, was a member

¹ Doctor Sumner Ely entered Yale at the age of fourteen in the sophomore class, and graduated at seventeen in the class of 1804. One of his sons, Sumner Stow Ely (W. Caryl Ely's uncle), became eminent at the bar. He was graduated at Hamilton College and practiced law in New York and Brooklyn, as a member, successively, of the firms of Britton & Ely, and Britton, Ely & Snell. He

was for thirty-five years a partner of Winchester Britton. Being deaf he could not appear in court. His specialty was real estate law, but his briefs are celebrated. It may not unjustly be said that his briefs, researches, and work in the famous case of the La Abra Silver Mining Company *against* the Mexican government constitute a monument of legal learning and ability.

of the assembly from that county. Both were contemporaries and political and personal friends of Marcy, Wright, and Seymour. Mr. Ely's father, William H. Ely, served as an Otsego county assemblyman in 1874 and 1875.

W. Caryl Ely attended school at his native place, and after studying at academic institutions entered Cornell University in the class of 1878. He did not, however, graduate, leaving college in his junior year. Soon afterward he began the study of the law at East Worcester, New York, in the office of John B. Holmes (now a practitioner in Troy), and in 1882 he was admitted to the bar at Ithaca. Commencing practice at East Worcester, his abilities soon brought him into prominence at the bar of Otsego county. In 1885 he removed to Niagara Falls, where he practiced alone for two years, with steadily increasing success, and then organized with Frank A. Dudley the firm of Ely & Dudley. Since 1893 (when Morris Cohn, Junior, was admitted) the firm has been Ely, Dudley & Cohn. It now transacts the largest law business done in Niagara county.

During the first ten years of his professional career Mr. Ely was an "all-round" practitioner, trying cases at circuit, acting as counsel, arguing appeals, etc. From the beginning he was uniformly successful in jury cases. Since 1886 he has enjoyed the distinction of having recovered the largest verdict awarded in Niagara county in an action for damages for personal injuries. Notwithstanding his reputation as a jury lawyer, he has only once consented to defend a person accused of crime. In this instance his client was the treasurer of the board of water commissioners of Suspension Bridge, who had been indicted on three distinct charges. Mr. Ely tried the suit on two of the charges, with a successful issue in each.

His professional rule is, never to permit an intending client to deceive him as to the facts, and, on the other hand, never knowingly to deceive a client as to the law. In other words, he always recommends the settlement of a doubtful case, never advising a fight unless it is clear that something is to be gained which cannot be achieved otherwise; and he makes it a rule never to take a bad case if aware of its character.

Since his removal to Niagara county he has had a very large corporation practice. He was one of the original promoters and incorporators of the great Niagara Falls Power Company. He drew and secured the enactment of its charter, and has assisted in the preparation and has had charge of all subsequent legislation. He is at present local counsel to the company. He was the chief promoter of the Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric Railway, and is now its president. He was one of the founders, and is attorney and trustee, of the Niagara County Savings Bank, a flourishing and growing institution; is counsel and a director of the Carter-Crume Company, a large manufacturing corporation, and is counsel at Niagara Falls for the Manu-

facturers and Traders' Bank of Buffalo. In brief, he has been and is still actively connected with almost all the large enterprises contributing to the building up of the new City of Niagara Falls.

Mr. Ely has traveled extensively throughout the United States, taking a keen interest in everything relating to the material development of the country. He has been especially attracted by the resources of the Pacific states. In this connection he has acquired a considerable interest, and has been identified with the construction of about sixty miles of irrigating canals in the Columbia river valley in the State of Washington.

In politics, Mr. Ely has always been warmly attached to the fundamental principles of the democratic party, as all his ancestors have been for a century. He has held the offices of clerk of the board of supervisors of Otsego county (1879-80), supervisor of the Town of Worcester (1882-83), member of the assembly from the 1st district of Otsego county (1883 to 1885, inclusive), and village attorney of Niagara Falls for five years. While in the assembly he was one of the most conspicuous democratic members, serving on the ways and means, rules, railroad, and other leading committees, and being the candidate of the minority for the speakership in 1885. In 1891 he was the democratic nominee for justice of the Supreme Court for the 8th judicial district. He has been tendered the nomination for district attorney of Niagara county and other offices, and his name has been prominently mentioned among the party leaders for high state offices. He has, however, in consequence of the exacting demands of his business engagements, uniformly refused to stand as a candidate. Upon quitting his last public employment he formed the opinion, which has never since been changed, that no man should accept an office of any kind unless he can so arrange his affairs as to give to the conduct of the office all the time necessary to secure the best results to the public.

From 1893 to 1896 Mr. Ely was a member of the democratic state committee, being also for two years its treasurer and a member of the executive committee. In the campaign of 1896, unable to support the candidacy of Mr. Bryan, he resigned from the committee, writing a letter in this connection which excited much comment throughout the state.

In 1884 he married, at Cobleskill, New York, Grace Keller, a lineal descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, by the line of Elizabeth Alden, the first female child born in the Plymouth colony. Mrs. Ely is a member of the Society of *Mayflower* Descendants.



ESMOND, DARWIN WILLIAM (born in North Egremont, Massachusetts, June 22, 1845), is the son of Darwin Esmond and Geraldine L. A. Warner. He was educated in the common schools of New England, New York, and Illinois, and studied for two years each with Reverend Charles S. Brown and Reverend L. W. Walsworth, of the New York methodist conference. Later he prepared for the profession of the law in the office of Honorable Abram S. Cassidy, of Newburgh, New York. He was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, December 11, 1867, and immediately began practice in Newburgh, where he is still located.

Mr. Esmond has won a reputation as a practitioner at the Newburgh bar for fidelity and devotion to his cases, and has been connected with various causes of much local interest. In two notable trials he claims to have obtained his highest fee. One was the case of a little child of six years, who had been outraged; the other was of a serving woman, arrested on a false charge of larceny. Both were friendless and penniless; they paid him by kissing his hand.



EVARTS, WILLIAM MAXWELL (born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 6, 1818), is the son of Jeremiah Evarts, the well-known Christian philanthropist who, bred a lawyer, devoted himself to the cause of missions and the rights of the Indians. Mr. Evarts was prepared for college in the Boston Latin School, and in 1837 was graduated from Yale College, having founded the *Yale Literary Magazine* during his course. His legal studies were prosecuted at the Harvard Law School, and in the office of Daniel Lord, of New York City. Admitted to the New York bar in 1841, he at once engaged in practice there, and "soon established a reputation for learning and acumen, and was often consulted by older lawyers."¹

In the article which introduces this volume Mr. Coudert happily characterizes him as "polished, self-possessed, keen-witted, the hero of the three great cases of our generation—the Johnson impeachment, the Tilden election case of 1876, the Geneva arbitration case." There were also other cases of almost equal renown, notable among them being his defense, as senior counsel, of Henry Ward Beecher in the suit brought against him by Theodore Tilton.

From 1849 to 1853 Mr. Evarts was assistant-district attorney of New York City. In 1851 he successfully prosecuted the filibusters engaged in the expedition of the *Cleopatra* to Cuba, and the same year delivered the argument in favor of the constitutionality of the metropolitan police act. In 1857 before the Supreme Court, and in 1860 before the Court of Appeals, he argued the Lemmon slave case as counsel for the State of New York, opposing Charles O'Connor, coun-

¹ Appleton's "Cyclopædia of American Biography," Vol. ii., p. 385.

sel for the State of Virginia. In 1862, in the United States Supreme Court, he argued the right of the government in civil war to treat captured vessels as prizes, according to the laws of war. In 1865 and 1866 he successfully established the unconstitutionality of state laws taxing national bank stock and United States bonds without authorization by congress. In 1868 he was chief counsel of President Johnson in the impeachment proceedings in the United States senate, and by appointment dated July 15, 1868, became attorney-general in President Johnson's cabinet, serving until the close of the administration. In 1872, as counsel for the United States before the arbitration tribunal at Geneva on the *Alabama* claims, he "presented the arguments on which the decisions favorable to the United States were to a large extent based." In 1875 occurred the sensational trial of Beecher, in which he was conspicuous as leader of the brilliant array of counsel for the defense. Two years later, in 1877, he was again successful at his appearance as the advocate of the republican party before the electoral commission in the famous Tilden-Hayes presidential contest. He was likewise counsel in the Parish will contest and the litigation over the will of Mrs. Gardner, mother of President Tyler's widow, both of which involved great fortunes and aroused wide interest at the time. Mr. Evarts's "services were often sought in cases in which large corporations were parties, and he received in some instances fees of \$25,000 or \$50,000 for an opinion, such as that on the Berdell mortgage upon the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad."¹ For many years he has been the head of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, comprising several of the leaders of the New York bar.

Outside the strict profession of the law, Mr. Evarts is universally conceded a high rank as a statesman. He was early prominent as a leader of the republican party, being chairman of the New York delegation in the republican national convention of 1860, in which body he placed William H. Seward in nomination for the presidency. In 1861 he was Horace Greeley's rival before the New York legislature as a candidate for the United States senate, and by his subsequent withdrawal from the contest secured the election of Ira Harris. His elevation to the position of attorney-general of the United States under President Johnson has been already noted. In 1877, in recognition of his distinguished services to the republican party in the presidential contest, as well as in recognition of his profound abilities, he was given the portfolio of secretary of state in President Hayes's cabinet, serving the full presidential term. "His administration of the state department was marked by a judicious and dignified treatment of diplomatic questions, and especially by the introduction of a higher standard of efficiency in the consular service, and the publication of consular reports on economic and commercial conditions in

¹ Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. ii., p. 385.

foreign countries.”¹ At the close of his term, in 1881, Mr. Evarts was appointed as delegate of the United States to the international monetary conference at Paris. He was subsequently elected to the United States senate by the New York legislature to succeed Elbridge G. Lapham, and served the full term, from March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1891. In the senate he was one of the most distinguished figures, and was a recognized leader of his party.

As a public speaker Mr. Evarts is distinguished by the brilliancy, depth, and intellectual power of his oratory. His published addresses include orations at the unveiling of the statues of William H. Seward, Daniel Webster, and Bartholdi's "Liberty," in New York City; on Chief-Justice Chase, at Dartmouth College, in June, 1873; and upon the opening of the centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876.



FIELD, STEPHEN JOHNSON (born in Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816), is the son of Reverend David Dudley Field, and a brother of the late David Dudley Field and Cyrus W. Field. At the age of ten he accompanied his sister, the wife of a missionary, to Smyrna, for the study of oriental languages. Returning, he was graduated from Williams College in 1837, at the head of his class. He studied law in New York City with his brother, David Dudley Field, was admitted to the bar, and became a partner. Discontinuing this association in 1848, he traveled extensively in Europe, and in the fall of 1849 went to San Francisco.

He was one of the founders of Marysville, California, serving as its first alcalde prior to the organization of the judiciary of the state. As a member of the first legislature after the admission of California as a state, serving on its judiciary committee, he secured the passage of important laws affecting the judiciary and the civil and criminal procedure of the various courts of the state, as well as the law giving a legal sanction and authority to the regulations of miners among themselves, "thus solving a perplexing problem."

During the succeeding six years he was in the enjoyment of an extensive practice. He was elected a justice of the California Supreme Court for the term of six years beginning in January, 1858, but took his place on the bench in October, 1857, being appointed to fill a vacancy. In September, 1859, he succeeded David S. Terry as chief-justice of the court, and so continued until his appointment as a justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Lincoln in 1863.

In 1869 he was appointed professor of law in the University of California. In 1873 the governor of California appointed him a member of the commission to examine the laws of that state and make recommendations for legislative amendments. He was a member of the Tilden-Hayes electoral commission in 1877 and voted with the demo-

¹ Appleton's "Cyclopædia of American Biography," Vol. ii., p. 385.

cratic minority. In the democratic national convention at Cincinnati, in 1880, he received sixty-five votes on the first ballot for the nomination for the presidency.



FILKINS, STANLEY EUGENE (born in the Town of Bethany, Genesee county, New York, February 19, 1836), is the son of James Filkins and Abigail Jenkins. He is a direct descendant of Henry Filkins, the first collector of the port of New York, and also of the Filkins named as the grantee of the tract of land known as the "Little Nine Partner Grant," in the vicinity of the present City of Poughkeepsie. On his mother's side he is a grandson of Herman Jenkins and a great-grandson of Elder Nathaniel Brown, who were the first free-will baptist ministers in western New York. He attended the Grand River Institute, in Ohio, studied law with Brown & Glowackie, of Batavia, and M. T. Jenkins, of East Randolph, was admitted to the bar early in 1857, and engaged in practice at Medina, where he has remained to the present time. He has always devoted himself strictly to his professional business, never seeking political honors. He has been connected with a number of cases notable in the legal annals of his part of the state. He defended George Alford, indicted for the murder of one Toombs, and also Asa Boughton, on trial for the murder of Levant Bancroft. Alford was acquitted and Boughton was found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.

As a member of the school board of Medina, Mr. Filkins drew and put through that body the first resolution of the kind passed by any school board in this country, excluding religious exercises from the public schools. An indignation meeting was held, which strongly denounced the action of the board. But the movement thus inaugurated spread throughout the country, school boards everywhere took similar steps, and both the great political parties responded to the popular demand by inserting in their state and national platforms planks in opposition to sectarian schools.



FINN, DANIEL (born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, November 9, 1843), is the son of William and Frances Halsey Finn. On his father's side he is descended from a family resident in this country for six generations, and in the maternal line he is in the eighth generation of descent from his original American ancestor. He was prepared for college at the S. S. Seward Institute, of Florida, Orange county, and he was graduated at Hamilton College in 1868 with the degree of bachelor of arts. In his senior year at that institution he took the law school course.

After leaving college he continued his legal studies with Henry McQuoid, of Middletown, New York, and later in the office of Osborne & Swayne, of Toledo, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar at Albany in October, 1870. Since March, 1871, he has been in successful practice at Middletown.



FITCH, THEODORE (born in Franklin, Delaware county, New York, March 30, 1844), is the son of Reverend Silas Fitch and Mary A. White, both of early New England ancestry.¹ Mr. Fitch was prepared for college at academies in Poughkeepsie and Middletown, New York, and was graduated from Yale College in 1864. He became tutor in Latin, Greek, and mathematics in Delhi Academy (Delaware county, New York), of which his father was then principal, at the same time studying law with Honorable William Murray, of Delhi (then county judge and subsequently a justice of the Supreme Court). He was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, in May, 1867, and in the fall of the same year commenced practice at Yonkers. While Yonkers has always remained his residence, he also opened a law office in New York City, and since 1883 has had his office exclusively in New York, in partnership with his brother in the firm of T. & S. H. Fitch.

He soon acquired a high standing at the Westchester bar, and has enjoyed a successful practice for many years both in Westchester county and New York City. His work has been chiefly in the provinces of corporation and real estate law. From 1876 to 1883 he was city attorney of Yonkers, serving three terms, and during that time won every case for that city, with a single exception, in which also he was virtually successful, greatly diminishing the claim against the city. Among his interesting cases are the *People ex rel. Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Otis, Mayor* (90 New York, 48), in which it was held unconstitutional to re-issue bonds in place of those stolen; *Hobbs vs. City of Yonkers*, a peculiar suit for back fees which had been relinquished by the plaintiff while a candidate for office as an inducement to his election; *Theall vs. City of Yonkers*, involving the historic boundary between the townships of Yonkers and Eastchester; the suit several times in the Court of Appeals, of *Levi P. Rose*, to regain

¹ The family of Fitch is of ancient antecedents in England. In old records the name is written "Fytche," "fytche," "Fytch," "fytch," and "fitch." The family is of German origin, its modern German representative bearing the names of "Fichte," "Ficht," and "Fecht." According to tradition, the English emigrant came from Saxony under Hengist and Horsa. In the *Heralds' Visitations for Essex* the pedigree descends from William, second son of John Fitch, who was living in Fitch Castle (in the parish of Widdington in north-western Essex) in 22 Edward I. (A. D. 1294). "From one of the remaining fragments of the ancient church register of Bocking, adjoining Braintree in Essex, we

learn that Thomas fitch married Anna Pew, 6 August, 1611. Of their children, five sons and the widowed mother emigrated to America and settled in Connecticut."

From the eldest of these sons, Thomas Fitch, Mr. Theodore Fitch is descended, the line being as follows: Thomas Fitch¹, of Bocking, Essex, England; Thomas Fitch², of Norwalk, Connecticut; John Fitch³; John Fitch⁴; Matthew Fitch⁵; Matthew Fitch⁶; Silas Fitch⁷, of Norwalk, Connecticut, settled in 1795 in Franklin, Delaware county, New York; Reverend Silas Fitch⁸; Theodore Fitch⁹, of New York City. Honorable Thomas Fitch, governor of Connecticut, was also of this branch of the family.

title to Getty Square, Yonkers, on the ground of breach of condition in the original grant through the encroachment of the Radford building upon the square; and the litigations for several years over the



Theodore Fitch

Smith Moquette Loom patents, in which, in association with Joseph H. Choate and Francis N. Bangs, he successfully represented the Smith Carpet Company.



FOSDICK, LEWIS L. (born in Springfield, Long Island, July 21, 1837), is a son of Morris Fosdick, who was county judge and surrogate of Queens county from 1850 to 1858, and again held the office of surrogate from 1858 to 1866, after which he practiced in Jamaica until his death in 1892. The son, after attending district school and the Union Hall Academy, entered the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated June 30, 1858, with the degree of bachelor of science. He studied law with John J. Armstrong (district attorney of Queens county and afterward county judge), and was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, May 17, 1860. He has always practiced in the Village of Jamaica, Queens county. He was a partner with Judge Armstrong for twenty-five years, until the death of the latter in 1886. He has held several local offices of a non-political character.



FOWLER, BENJAMIN MALTBY (born in Durham, Connecticut, April 27, 1854), is a son of Doctor Benjamin M. Fowler and Mary Payne. In both the paternal and the maternal lines he is descended from early New England settlers. His first American paternal ancestor, William Fowler, arrived in Boston from England in 1637 with Reverend John Davenport, and was one of the prominent founders and officials of the New Haven colony, which afterward became a part of Connecticut. Thomas Payne, a progenitor on the maternal side, landed at Plymouth in 1621, having emigrated from Kent county, England. Though as a rule Mr. Fowler's people have not taken a conspicuous part in public affairs, they have always been noted for sobriety, integrity, industry, and eminent respectability—qualities which he therefore comes honestly by and possesses in no small measure.

His father, a physician of great promise, highly esteemed by all who knew him, died at the early age of thirty-seven, leaving a widow, two sons, and a daughter. In 1856 Doctor Fowler removed with his family from Connecticut to Poughkeepsie. The son was educated in the schools of that place, being graduated from the Poughkeepsie High School, and later took a special course of study at the River-view Military Academy. Soon afterward he began the study of law with Thompson & Weeks, with which firm and its successor, Thompson, Weeks & Lown, he spent most of his clerkship, although for a time he was with Anthony & Losey and Robert E. Taylor. He was admitted to the bar by the general term of the Supreme Court, at Poughkeepsie, May 13, 1875.

While studying law he also took up the study of shorthand. As he was the pioneer stenographer in Dutchess county his services were in constant request in the various courts in that locality. He was official stenographer of the Dutchess County Court, Surrogate's

Court, and the state board of assessors for some years. In 1889 he gave up the practice of stenography to devote exclusive attention to the practice of law. At that time he was engaged in the settlement of the late John Guy Vassar's estate, having been appointed by Mr. Vassar an executor of his will. As the estate was an unusually large one, and was the subject of considerable litigation, it attracted much public attention. Although the litigation was carried through the Court of Appeals, the estate was finally settled and distributed within three years—a record which reflected great credit on Mr. Fowler and his associates.

In 1891 he was appointed one of the administrators of the estate of the late Honorable Homer A. Nelson. Since 1888 he has been secretary and assistant treasurer of Vassar Brothers' Hospital at Poughkeepsie. For some years past he has been local attorney for the American Surety Company.

While he has never sought or held public office, the fact that these and other large interests have been committed to his care indicates the esteem and confidence with which he is regarded in the community where he resides.

On December 15, 1881, at Jersey City, he married Miss Ada M. Douglas, daughter of the late M. S. Douglas, a New York merchant. Of this marriage three children were born: Douglas P., August 11, 1883; Maltby S., July 18, 1886, and Benjamin M., Junior, September 1, 1890.



FOWLER, MILTON ALANSON (born in Claverack, Columbia county, New York, March 12, 1835), is the son of Alan-son Fowler and Sarah E. Miller. He is descended, both in the paternal and the maternal lines, from old New England families. His father (born in Granville, Massachusetts, May 24, 1802; died in Poughkeepsie, New York, in March, 1894) was engaged in early manhood in the building of the national road over the Blue Ridge in Virginia, and later was connected with various public works and for many years was in business in Claverack, New York. Mr. Fowler's mother, Sarah E. Miller (born in Tolland, Massachusetts, in 1811, and still living), is descended on her father's side from early settlers of Tolland, Massachusetts, and on her mother's from the Birdseye family, of Middletown, Connecticut.

Milton A. Fowler attended public and private schools at Claverack, was prepared for college at Claverack and Hudson Academies, and at the age of seventeen entered Rutgers College, from which he was graduated in 1855 with the degree of bachelor of arts, taking the first honors. He also received in his senior year the Suydam prize in natural sciences. He entered the law office of Gaul & Essylstyn, at Hudson, New York, and took the complete course of study at the

Albany Law School, being graduated from that institution in the spring of 1857, and admitted to the bar upon his law school diploma. After practicing for six months at Red Hook, Dutchess county, he removed to Fishkill, in the same county, where he continued to follow his profession until his election as surrogate of the county, in the fall of 1867. He thereupon took up his residence in Poughkeepsie. At the expiration of his service as surrogate, January 1, 1872, he resumed his professional business. He is still an active practitioner in Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Fowler has been connected as counsel with various cases of great importance arising out of railroad law, involving especially questions resulting from the acts of one company in taking the land of another, and questions as to private and public railway crossings and as to the taking and restoration of highways. He was engaged in the celebrated case of *Rumsey against The New York & New England Railroad Company*, settling riparian rights when a railway runs along tidewater. He was also counsel in the cases of *Fishkill Savings Institute against Bostwick, Receiver*, settling the law as to the responsibility of a bank for the acts of its cashier, and *Bostwick, Receiver, against Directors of the Bank of Fishkill*, determining the measure of responsibility of directors.

He took an active part in the building of the Dutchess & Columbia and connecting railroads, and of the Poughkeepsie bridge and the railways on both sides of the Hudson river connecting with that structure.



FRENCH, WINSOR BROWN (born in Cavendish, Windsor county, Vermont, July 28, 1832), is the son of Luther and Lydia Brown French. His paternal great-great-grandfather, Joseph French, of Concord, Massachusetts, was a lieutenant in the revolution, and on his mother's side he is a lineal descendant of Chad Brown, of Providence, and also of Roger Williams.

He attended district school, the Clinton Liberal Institute of Clinton, New York, and Woodstock Academy (Vermont), at which latter institution he was prepared for college. In 1859 he was graduated from Tufts College (Massachusetts), with the degree of bachelor of arts, to which the honorary degree of A.M. has been added since. After his graduation he became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, with which he is still connected.

His legal studies were pursued in the offices of Honorable James B. McKean and Pond & Lester, at Saratoga Springs. He was admitted to the bar at that place in 1861, and has since been in continuous practice there, except for a period of three years, when he served in the union army.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he assisted in recruiting and organizing the 77th regiment, New York state volunteers, and went with it to the field as adjutant. He was subsequently promoted to be major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of his regiment, and thereafter breveted brigadier-general of United States volunteers.

At the end of three years, on December 14, 1864, he was mustered out of the service with his regiment, having participated in all the battles of the 6th corps, army of the Potomac, during that period.

From 1865 to 1888 he was in partnership with Honorable Alembert Pond. During a portion of the time Honorable Edgar T. Brackett (now state senator) was a member of the firm. The practice carried on by Pond, French & Brackett was of a general character, extending to all the courts.

Mr. French was elected to the office of district attorney of Saratoga county in 1868, and held it for three years. While serving in this capacity he caused the arrest of Henry Ray, a member of the state legislature, on an attachment issued by the direction of Justice Platt Potter, of the Supreme Court, and had Ray brought to the courthouse in Saratoga to testify in a criminal proceeding. This arrest occasioned great excitement in the legislature, and out of it grew the great "Breach of Privilege" case, wherein the legislature undertook, but signally failed, to establish that the power of the legislative branch of the government was superior to that of the judicial. The case attracted widespread interest in the courts and among the legal profession throughout the country. It is reported in the appendix to Barbour's Supreme Court Reports, Vol. 55.

In 1896 Mr. French was a McKinley and Hobart presidential elector, and cast his vote as a member of the electoral college held at Albany, January 11, 1897.



FURLOW, ALFRED LETSON (born on a farm in the Town of Gerry, Chautauqua county, New York, February 8, 1860), is the son of Luther J. and Emily Beach Furlow. He received his education in the common schools, and later taught school during the winter seasons, working on the farm while not thus employed. In the fall of 1882 he began reading law with Byron A. Barlow, of Jamestown. During his student years he supported himself by collecting and by practicing in the justice's courts. In 1884 he removed to Michigan, where he was admitted to practice in the highest courts of the state on December 30 of that year. Soon afterward he returned to Jamestown, and on April 2, 1885, he was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court of New York state. He then opened an office in Jamestown, where he has since continued, becoming prominent in the profession.

In June, 1889, Mr. Furlow was appointed one of the justices of the

peace of the City of Jamestown, to fill a vacancy, and subsequently he was elected to serve for the remainder of the term and also for another full term of four years. In this office his court transacted the principal share of litigated justice's business in Jamestown, and his decisions, when appealed from, were almost uniformly sustained by the higher courts. In one important case, where Justice Furlow directed the jury as to its verdict, a reversal was ordered by the County Court, but the general term of the Supreme Court sustained the Justice's Court upon appeal.

On January 1, 1895, Mr. Furlow formed a co-partnership with Allen E. Billings, in the firm of Furlow & Billings. In the fall of 1896 this relation was discontinued, and he has since practiced alone.

Mr. Furlow has been particularly successful in the prosecution of violators of the excise laws in Chautauqua county. He has also made a high reputation at the Jamestown bar as a general practitioner. In politics he has always been an earnest republican. In the fall of 1896 he was prominently mentioned as a suitable person to receive the republican nomination for county judge of Chautauqua county. He is an active member of the 1st Baptist church of Jamestown, and was one of the charter members of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city.

He was married in January, 1889, to Jennie E. Bristol, a teacher in the Jamestown schools. One child was born to them, whose mother, however, died in May, 1891. Mr. Furlow was again married in September, 1893, to Anna N. Harper, daughter of Samuel Harper, of the Town of Charlotte.



FURMAN, JOHN WESLEY (born in Haverstraw, Rockland county, New York, March 9, 1847), is the son of Gilbert and Sarah Furman. His father's ancestors were Germans, who were among the early and influential settlers of Long Island, the old Furman homestead having been located near the present site of the court-house in the City of Brooklyn. His mother was also of German descent, being a member of the old Van Wart and Dey families of the State of New Jersey. He attended district school at Camp Hill, in the Towns of Haverstraw and Ramapo, and later was a student in Canandaigua Academy and Cornell University. He was graduated in 1871 from the Oswego Normal School, and was engaged for several years in teaching. In May, 1881, he completed the course at the law school of the University of the City of New York, and in the same month he was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie. He has since practiced his profession at Haverstraw.



FURSMAN, EDGAR LUYSTER (born in Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, August 5, 1838), is the son of Jesse B. Fursman, a farmer, and is a descendant of William Fursman, a member of an old family of Oxfordshire, England, who emigrated to this country in 1760, and who, entering the patriot army in the Revolution, was killed at the battle of White Plains. Edgar L. Fursman was educated at academic institutions, being graduated from Fort Edward Institute in the class of 1855. After pursuing legal studies for two years in the office of Judge A. Dallas Waite, of Fort Edward, he was admitted to the bar and engaged in practice at Schuylerville, Saratoga county. His abilities soon attracted attention, and in a few years he built up an extensive business. In 1867 he removed to Troy, entering into partnership with Honorable James Forsyth, one of the leaders of the Rensselaer county bar. This association continued until 1870, when, upon the removal of William A. Beach to New York, he became a member of the new firm of Smith, Fursman & Cowen, which was organized to succeed Beach & Smith.

In 1882 he was elected judge of Rensselaer county by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office, and he was re-elected in 1888. From this position he was elevated by election in 1889 to the Supreme bench of the state, again receiving a very large majority. His term expires on the 31st of December, 1903.

His acceptance of judicial office was in pursuance of a sense of public duty, involving personal sacrifices of an unusual character. As a practitioner he had gained a recognized place in the front ranks of the profession, being equally distinguished in the conduct of litigations and as an advocate. His clients numbered some of the leading moneyed interests of Troy and various great corporations. As a jury lawyer also he had obtained a very high reputation, being sometimes likened to the famous William A. Beach. One of his noted successes as an advocate was in the case of Arthur J. McQuade, a New York "boodle alderman," re-tried on a change of venue in Saratoga county, in which he obtained a verdict of acquittal.

Before going on the bench Judge Fursman was at times a delegate to democratic state conventions, and otherwise manifested a strong interest in the cause of the democratic party, to which he had been warmly attached from boyhood.

In 1860 he married Minerva, daughter of James P. Cramer, a leading merchant and iron manufacturer of Schuylerville, and niece of Honorable John Cramer, one of the prominent citizens of his generation, who served as a Jefferson presidential elector.



ASKILL, JOSHUA (born in Royalton, Niagara county, New York, November 4, 1835), is the son of Varney and Sarah Bishop Gaskill. His father was of a Quaker family, whose ancestors emigrated from England about 1750 and settled in New Hampshire, where he was born. His mother was of French descent, her American ancestor having come over in the latter part of the seventeenth century; her father, Thomas Bishop, was a captain in the Revolution. Joshua Gaskill was reared on a farm, and until the completion of his twentieth year continued to perform farm work while not attending school. He received his early education in the common schools, at the Lockport Union School, and at Wilson Collegiate Institute and Gasport Academy, and was graduated at the University of Rochester with the highest honors in 1859, afterward (1863) receiving the degree of master of arts. He pursued legal studies with Honorable George D. Lamont, of Lockport, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in December, 1860. He has practiced in Lockport continuously since, except for about four months in 1862-63, when he was associated with William H. Sweet, at Saginaw, Michigan. From 1863 to 1868 he was in partnership with A. J. Ensign at Lockport, in the firm of Ensign & Gaskill. Since 1868 he has practiced alone.

Mr. Gaskill has for many years transacted a large collection and real estate business, and has pursued a miscellaneous practice, being connected with numerous important litigations. He has held the offices of city clerk of Lockport (1865-66), clerk of the board of supervisors (1866), and surrogate of Niagara county (1872 to 1878). He has written and delivered occasional poems and addresses. On May 25, 1863, he was married to Miss Salome Cox.



ERRY, ELBRIDGE THOMAS (born in New York City, December 25, 1837), is the son of Thomas R. Gerry and grandson of Elbridge Gerry, vice-president of the United States and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He is lineally descended from Thomas Gerry, of Newton-Abbot, England, who came to America in 1730 and became a merchant in Marblehead, Massachusetts, where he lived until his death, in 1774, having married the only daughter of Enoch Greenleaf, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Boston. Through the Greenleaf family the descendants of Thomas Gerry are connected with a number of the oldest puritan families. After one of these families the famous Elbridge Gerry was named. This first Elbridge Gerry was one of the notable figures of the revolutionary period. He was born in Marblehead, July 17, 1744, entered Harvard College at the age of fourteen, and was graduated in 1762. He represented Marblehead in the Massa-

chusetts general court in 1772, and was made a member of the important committee of correspondence. He was returned to the provincial congress of Massachusetts in 1774, and again in 1776; was elected to the continental congress in 1776, and became a signer of the Declaration of Independence; was re-elected continuously throughout the Revolution; took an active part in the organization of the United States; served in congress under the constitution; was appointed on a special mission to France; was governor of Massachusetts, and became vice-president of the United States.

Mr. Gerry's mother was a daughter of Peter P. Goelet. His father, a naval officer, died in 1846, leaving him a child eight years of age. He was carefully educated, graduating from Columbia College in 1857, delivering the German salutatory oration. The same year he was elected president of the Philolexian Society of Columbia College. After his graduation he entered the law office of William Curtis Noyes. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar, and the same year to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Shortly afterward he became a partner of Mr. Noyes, as a member of the law firm of Noyes & Tracy. Upon the death of Mr. Noyes he formed a partnership with Honorable William F. Allen, subsequently judge of the Court of Appeals of New York, and Benjamin Vaughn Abbott, the well-known author of many standard law-books. Judge Allen eventually withdrew from the firm, which was then continued under the name of Abbott & Gerry. While at the bar Mr. Gerry enjoyed an extensive practice, appearing in many important cases. Among these were the Marx will contest, the Martin will case, the Carman will case, the Strong divorce case, and the Louis Bonard will case. He was counsel in defending McFarland and Stokes, both indicted for homicide.

Mr. Gerry was married, December 3, 1867, to Louisa M., only daughter of Robert J. Livingston and great-granddaughter of Morgan Lewis, who was, successively, attorney-general, chief-justice, and governor of the State of New York, and grand master of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Gerry was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1867, serving as a member of its committee on the pardoning power. Shortly afterward he became associated with Mr. Bergh, who founded the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and he was chiefly instrumental in securing the greater part of the legislation affecting animals now on the statute-books of New York.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was brought into existence at his instance in 1874, while in 1879 he succeeded John D. Wright as its president, and has held that position ever since. In 1886, by appointment of the New York state senate, he served as chairman of the commission to examine into the most humane and effective method of executing the death sentence. On the strength of

the report of this commission, the present system of electrical execution was adopted as a substitute for hanging.

Mr. Gerry has been a governor of the New York Hospital since 1878, is a trustee of the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary, and was commodore of the New York Yacht Club from 1885 to 1893. In 1889 he was chairman of the executive committee and of the committee on literary exercises of the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington, and in 1892 was chairman of the commission appointed by Mayor Grant to examine into the question of the best method of caring for the city's insane. The commission presented a valuable report on this subject. Since 1882 he has been president of the Chi Psi fraternity, one of the oldest Greek letter college societies. Many articles from his pen have appeared in magazines; among others, a series in the *North American Review* on "Cruelty to Children" (July, 1883); on "Capital Punishment by Electricity" (September, 1889); on "Children of the Stage" (July, 1890); also, in *Purple and Gold*, "A Plea for College Fraternities" (Vol. i., No. 1); "Chi Psi at Columbia" (Vol. iv., No. 1); "In Memoriam, Samuel Hand" (Vol. iv., No. 1).

Mr. Gerry's chief work, however, has been in connection with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and through his incessant labors in this direction he has won a national reputation.



GIBBS, CLINTON BURT (born in Buffalo, New York, June 9, 1857), is the son of James S. Gibbs, of English descent, born at Ovid, New York, and Sarah Burt Gibbs, of Holland descent, born at Wales, New York. His grandfather, Asgill Gibbs, who died in Rochester, New York, at the age of ninety-five years, was at the time of his death the oldest practicing lawyer in the United States.

Clinton B. Gibbs received a public school and high school education, receiving a full diploma in the classical course from the Buffalo High School. He studied law with Hawkins & Stevens, of Buffalo, was admitted to the bar at Rochester, October 10, 1879, and soon afterward entered upon his professional career at Buffalo, where he still practices. He has obtained a large and varied practice, and ranks with the prominent general practitioners of the Buffalo bar.

Mr. Gibbs has taken much interest in local educational questions and conditions. In 1889 he delivered an address in the symposium on the needs of the public schools of Buffalo. He was a member of the committee of the Associated Alumni of the Buffalo High School which secured the enlargement of that structure in 1885. He has never sought political office, preferring to devote himself to his profession.



GIBSON, JUDSON A. (born in the Town of Lincklean, Chenango county, New York, August 16, 1857), is the son of Alonzo Gibson, of Scotch-Irish descent, and Maria Burdick, who came from a Rhode Island family. At the age of thirteen the death of his father placed upon him the responsibility of caring for his invalid mother and the farm properties left by his father. He continued to work on the farms and manage them until 1876, when for a brief time he was in business in Cazenovia. In 1878 he sold out his business and entered the Cazenovia Seminary, where he remained for four years, pursuing the classical course preparatory to college. After his graduation from that institution he decided to begin at once to fit himself for the legal profession. His first studies to this end were pursued in Cazenovia, but he soon removed to Elmira and entered the office of H. Boardman Smith and Newton P. Fassett. Upon Mr. Smith's election to the Supreme bench, he continued his studies with Mr. Fassett and Justice Smith's son, Walter Lloyd Smith. In September, 1885, he was admitted to the bar at the general term at Binghamton. In 1887 Walter Lloyd Smith was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court to succeed his father, and later was elected to that office. Mr. Gibson thereupon succeeded to most of the business of the old firm of Smith & Fassett. In 1888 he formed a partnership with Colonel Archie E. Baxter. This was succeeded in 1891 by the firm of Babcock, Baxter & Gibson, which, however, continued for only two years. Since 1893 he has practiced alone.

Mr. Gibson, from the time that he engaged in the study of the law, has devoted himself entirely to his chosen profession. He has enjoyed increasing success, both in criminal and civil practice. The first important case with which he was connected was that of William Decker (1889), whom he defended on the charge of murder. He also defended James J. Bush, cashier of the defunct Elmira National Bank, who was indicted in the United States court for wrecking the bank. The action was tried at Buffalo in September, 1896, and Mr. Gibson had sole charge of the preparation of the defense from the beginning.

He has served one term as city attorney of Elmira.



GIEGERICH, LEONARD A. (born in Rotz, Bavaria, May 20, 1855), was brought to this country with his parents when about a year old. He was educated in the public schools, Saint Nicholas parochial school, and De la Salle Institute (supporting himself from the age of twelve), and, studying law, was admitted to the bar in 1877.

In 1886 Judge Giegerich was elected to the assembly. The following year President Cleveland appointed him collector of internal revenue for the 3d New York district. In 1890 Governor Hill appointed

him to succeed Judge Nehrbas (deceased) on the bench of the City Court. The same year he was elected county clerk. He resigned this office in the fall of 1891 to accept the appointment by Governor Hill to succeed Judge Allen (deceased) in the Court of Common Pleas. In 1892 he was the successful nominee of both parties to succeed himself for the full term of fourteen years. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1894, and through the operation of the new constitution was transferred to the Supreme Court, January 1, 1896.

He was married in 1887 to Louise M. Boll, of New York City.

As a member of assembly his record was warmly indorsed by the Reform Club of New York. He was one of the two members who persistently refused all passes from railway corporations. As county clerk he introduced many reforms which relieved wants long felt by practicing lawyers. During his incumbency of the county clerkship he endeared himself, probably without the least intention, to all historians by the classifying of musty records two hundred years old that had been stored for years in the courthouse. Always attentive to duty, he has required the same attention from those under him, and has thus earned the reputation of a disciplinarian. Though the youngest judge on the Common Pleas bench, his record was most satisfactory to both the bar and the public, and he has rapidly acquired a reputation as one of the best trial judges of our time.¹



GIFFORD, EDWARD A. (born in Athens, Greene county, New York, December 22, 1856), is the son of Alfred Gifford and Christina Hallenbeck. In his paternal line he is of English and in his maternal of Holland Dutch descent. He was brought up on a farm and received only a district school education, upon which he improved, however, by industrious study at home. He served a legal clerkship of three years in the office of J. Washington Hiseerd, at Coxsackie, was graduated at the Albany Law School May 22, 1884, and was admitted to the bar at Albany on January 25, 1884, four months before his graduation from the law school. After three years of practice in New York City he became superintendent and general passenger and excursion agent of the Seneca Falls & Cayuga Lake Railroad and the Cayuga Lake Park Companies, at Seneca Falls, New York, holding these offices from August, 1887, until October, 1889. In November, 1889, he settled at Athens, Greene county, and resumed the practice of his profession.

In November, 1892, Mr. Gifford was elected district attorney of Greene county, being the second republican to hold that office in the history of the county, and in 1895 he was re-elected. As district attorney he has made a high reputation for ability and conscientious devotion to official duty. He conducted, without assistance, the prosecutions of George W. Hess, indicted for murder in the second de-

¹ Brooks's "History of the Common Pleas," p. 131.

gree for the killing of Hezekiah Bedell, and Pasquale Caserta, tried for murder in the second degree for the killing of his cousin, Joseph Caserta. In the Hess case the prisoner, although ably defended by Honorable Jacob H. Clute and Honorable Eugene Burlingame, was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, and the conviction was subsequently affirmed. In the case of Caserta (the accused being defended by Egbert Palmer, of Catskill) a verdict of murder in the second degree was obtained. Both cases excited great public interest and rank among the most celebrated criminal suits ever tried in the County of Greene.

and rank among the most celebrated criminal suits ever tried in the daughter of Clark Porter, of Athens.



GIFFORD, SILAS DEVOL (born in Columbia county, New York, December 31, 1826; died at Tuckahoe, Westchester county, New York, September 15, 1895), was the son of Isaac S. Gifford and Annis Ford. His father was a prominent baptist minister, and his grandfather, Amaziah Gifford, served in the continental army for four years. Judge Gifford attended the public schools of his native town, was prepared for college, and was graduated from Williams College. He taught school for one year at Sleepy Hollow, Tarrytown. Relinquishing pedagogy, he entered the law office of Honorable Robert S. Hart, of White Plains, New York, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and opened an office in Morrisania, on old 5th street (now East 167th street, New York City).

Becoming prominent in his profession and in republican politics, Judge Gifford was appointed town superintendent of public schools. In 1856 he was elected justice of the peace and was re-elected at the close of his term. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Morgan surrogate of Westchester county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert H. Coles. He was elected supervisor of Morrisania in 1870 and in 1871 county judge of Westchester. He remained upon the bench until 1883. Upon his retirement he was presented with a magnificent gavel by the attachés of the court as a mark of appreciation of his courtesy and ability.

He was a member of the recruiting committee during the civil war and was instrumental in raising several companies of volunteers. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Rae, by whom he had two children, Jessie and Stanley Pelham Gifford. The latter is a mining engineer. In April, 1873, Judge Gifford changed his residence from Morrisania, New York, to Marble Hall, Tuckahoe, Westchester county, where he resided continuously until his death.



GILDERSLEEVE, HENRY ALGER (born in Dutchess county, New York, August 1, 1840), is descended from an old Dutch family, and was brought up on his father's farm with the limited educational advantages of such a position.

In 1862 he recruited a company (Company C. of the 150th New York volunteers), and participated with his command in the battle of Gettysburg and the subsequent campaign in Maryland and Virginia. In 1863 he was assigned to special duty in recruiting and forwarding troops, but requesting active service with his regiment again in 1864, was with Sherman in Georgia, and until the close of the war. He was made provost marshal of the 1st division, 20th army corps, and in 1865 was commissioned major and breveted lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and meritorious service"; while he was congratulated by Generals Slocum and Williams for his services before the capture of Savannah.

Judge Gildersleeve was subsequently connected with the national guard of New York. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 12th regiment in 1870, and became one of the incorporators and directors of the National Rifle Association, serving as its secretary, and subsequently as its president. He was captain of the company of American riflemen sent to Ireland in 1875, and was offered by Governor Dix the position of general inspector of rifle practice upon the creation of that office, but declined.

Upon his return from the field Judge Gildersleeve studied law in New York City, attending the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1866. He acquired a successful practice as a jury lawyer in both civil and criminal cases, frequently serving as referee.

In 1875 he was elected a judge of the Court of General Sessions of New York City, his term of office expiring December 30, 1889. In May, 1891, Governor Hill appointed him a justice of the Superior Court of the City of New York, and the following fall he was elected for the full term of fourteen years, beginning January 1, 1892. Under the constitution of 1894 he was transferred to the Supreme Court. Very few of his decisions have been reversed by the higher courts.



GILLETTE, JOHN (born in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, November 18, 1840), is the son of John and Margaret Gillette. His paternal grandfather emigrated to this state from New England and resided at Kinderhook, being a neighbor of Martin Van Buren.

John Gillette received a common school education and went through the high school at Palmyra. He did not attend college, though prepared to enter. He studied for the legal profession in the office of Aldrich & McLouth, at Palmyra, and was admitted to the bar

at Rochester in 1864. Soon afterward he engaged in practice at Canandaigua, where he has since continued. He has devoted himself exclusively to his profession, and has uniformly declined to accept public office or to become interested actively in concerns not related to his professional pursuits. As a lawyer he has long been prominent at the bar of his part of the state, has been constantly connected with litigations of importance, and has been employed by various corporations as their legal representative. He has had an extensive practice in many counties as a trial lawyer. Among his clients have been the *Ætna Life Insurance Company*, the *Mutual Life Insurance Company*, and the *Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York*. He is now attorney for the *Pennsylvania & Northern Central Railroad Company*, and has for years been attorney in negligence cases brought against railway companies and municipal corporations, having tried as many such suits as any lawyer of his section. He has also taken part in a number of exciting criminal actions, notably the case of *Frank Lawrence*, tried for murder, in which he appeared for the defense.



LUCK, JAMES FRASER (born in Niagara Falls, New York, April 28, 1852), was graduated in 1874 at Cornell University, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and rose to prominence in the profession. He is a member of the eminent Buffalo law firm of *McMillan, Gluck, Pooley & Depew* (*Daniel H. McMillan, James F. Gluck, Charles A. Pooley, and Ganson Depew*). He is attorney for the *New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company*, and other corporations.

Mr. Gluck has been prominent in politics, and holds the office of president of the *Central Republican Club of Erie county*. His work in perfecting the organization of his party in Buffalo has attracted attention throughout the United States.

He is curator of the Buffalo library, and has presented that library with one of the most valuable collections of autographs, manuscripts, and letters in the United States. It includes complete book manuscripts of 106 eminent American and English authors; letters, addresses, essays, and other autograph fragments (in many cases a large number of an author's manuscripts) of about one hundred eminent American men and women of letters; of eighty-eight eminent English men and women; a small collection of manuscripts of French, German, and other continental authors; Latin missals of the fifteenth century, Persian scripts, and many American and English historical documents, seals, and other relics.

Mr. Gluck is also a trustee of Cornell, a trustee of the *Buffalo Academy of Sciences*, and vice-president of the *State Bar Association*.

Among his public addresses are the following: "The Position of the Scholar in Politics," delivered before the *Cornell Alumni* in 1877;

"The Power and Influence of Music," at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Music Hall in Buffalo, and "The Responsibilities and Rights of the Medical Profession," at the commencement of the University of Buffalo.¹



GOODWILL, JOHNSON VAN BUREN (born in Darien, Genesee county, New York, January 6, 1837), is the son of Johnson and Livonia M. Goodwill. He was educated in the common schools, studied law with M. T. Jenkins and at the Albany Law School, was admitted to the bar at Albany in December, 1862, and has since practiced at East Randolph. He is the head of the firm of Goodwill & Benson.



GREEN, ELEAZER (born in Remsen, Oneida county, New York, March 16, 1846), is the son of Eleazor Green and Sylvia Kent. After attending the common schools he completed his education at the Westfield Academy. He received his office training for the law with Cook & Lockwood (Orsell Cook and Clark R. Lockwood), and was graduated at the Albany Law School, with the degree of bachelor of laws, in May, 1868, being admitted to the bar at Albany upon his graduation. He began the practice of his profession in May, 1870, at Jamestown, where he still continues, being the head of the firm of Green & Woodbury (organized in 1894).

Mr. Green was mayor of the City of Jamestown from 1894 to 1896. Since January 1, 1896, he has been district attorney of Chautauqua county.



REENE, GEORGE CALEB (born in Ballston Spa, New York, January 16, 1833), is the son of William Peter Greene and Mary Hough. He was educated in the common schools and at Chester Academy (Chestertown, New York), studied law with William H. Greene, of Chestertown, and Woods & Murray, of Lockport, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo on January 12, 1857.

From 1857 until 1881 Mr. Greene was a general practitioner at Lockport. In 1881 he established himself at Buffalo, where he still resides, becoming the head of the prominent firm of Greene, McMillan & Gluck. He retired from this partnership in 1887, when he discontinued general practice, and has ever since devoted himself to his duties as general counsel of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

¹ This sketch is reproduced from Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography."

Mr. Greene was appointed canal appraiser of the State of New York in 1870. He served in that office three years, and was thereafter special counsel for the state in several important cases.



REENE, WILLIAM H., was born near Boston, Massachusetts, August 31, 1812, and died in Buffalo, New York, April 24, 1882. At the age of fifteen he entered Dartmouth College, and he was graduated from that institution with the first honors. For a time he conducted a select school in Skaneateles, New York, and while thus engaged he studied law in the office of Lewis H. Sanford. Being admitted to the bar, he entered into partnership in Buffalo, in 1836, with Thomas T. Sherwood. After Mr. Sherwood's death he was associated for some years with William C. Bryant. He lived and practiced in Buffalo, and was one of the foremost leaders of the bar. Devoted to his profession, in which he was a most indefatigable worker, his career was strictly that of a lawyer, and he never held or was a candidate for public office.

Mr. Greene was regarded by his professional brethren as one of the best read and best equipped lawyers of his generation. One of the old school, he never took kindly to the modern code-makers of law practice. An intense litigant, he always refused to accept defeat so long as there was the power of appeal. He had absolute confidence in his own legal judgments, a characteristic which gave point to his definition of law, as "the power of decision." He was a man of great pleasantry and wit, and his *bon mots* were always current, and are still remembered. He possessed very scholarly and cultivated tastes, and in his library and home he found his recreation and diversion from the labors of his profession. Highly successful in his practice, he accumulated large means, to which he added by fortunate investments in Buffalo real estate.

In politics Mr. Greene was a Clay whig and subsequently a republican. He was identified with various institutions and societies. He was for a time a trustee of the State Normal School in Buffalo, and he was also a member and president of the Buffalo Historical Society.

A widow, two sons, and a daughter survive him.



RISWOLD, JOHN A. (born in the Town of Cairo, Greene county, New York, November 18, 1822), is the son of Stephen H. Griswold and Phœbe Ashly. His most remote known ancestor was George Griswold, of Kenilworth, Norwich county, England, whose two sons, Matthew and Edward, emigrated from there to Connecticut in 1639. The Griswold family descended from them has for generations been one of the most prominent families of Connecticut, numbering among its members two

governors, several judges, and other officials of the state and national governments.

John A. Griswold received a common school and academic education, and at the age of eighteen entered the law office of Griswold & Corning at Syracuse. He afterward studied in the office of the firm of the late John Adams and Justice Malbone Watson, at Catskill,



JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

Greene county. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of this state in September, 1848, and in the Supreme Court of the United States in December, 1869.

His professional business has been of the usual general character, and he is still engaged in its active practice at his home, Catskill. Throughout his long career he has enjoyed a high reputation at the

bar of that part of the state, and at various times he has been connected with suits of much public interest. During the civil war he brought an action in behalf of one Albert W. Patrie against United States Marshal Robert Murray and his deputy Buckley, charging them with assault and false imprisonment in arresting and confining him for some days in Fort Lafayette on account of alleged "disloyal language" against the national administration. Mr. Griswold obtained for his client a verdict for \$9,000 damages, which was subsequently affirmed with costs by the United States Supreme Court.

He was elected district attorney of Greene county in 1857, surrogate and county judge in 1864, a member of the 41st congress in 1868, and served as a member of the state constitutional convention of 1894. In that body he strenuously opposed the provision prohibiting or restricting the labor of convicts in the state prisons. He also opposed the amendment authorizing the appropriation of \$9,000,000 for the widening of the canals to be used free and without tolls, maintaining that it would operate mainly for the benefit of citizens of other states, to the detriment of agriculturists of this state on both sides of the Hudson river and to and near the Pennsylvania line, who would be compelled to pay by taxation for the improvement really tending to their own injury. He was one of the strongest opponents of the female suffrage amendment, contending that it would have the effect of degrading not only the female sex but the entire people.

In 1857 Mr. Griswold married Elizabeth H. Roberts, of Clintondale, Ulster county, who died November 8, 1896.



GUERNSEY, DANIEL WEBSTER (born in Stanford, Dutchess county, New York, March 29, 1834), is a son of Stephen Gano and Eleanor Rogers Guernsey. He is a descendant of John Guernsey, who was one of the New Haven colony in 1638. The Guernseys are a very old New York state family. John Guernsey, grandson of the first John, removed from Connecticut to Amenia, New York, in 1709. The Rogers family, to which Mr. Guernsey's mother belonged, came from Connecticut.

Daniel W. Guernsey was educated at district school, at a private school maintained by his father and Colonel J. Thompson for several years, and at Rose Hill Academy (Newburgh, New York). He entered the law office of Talcott & Thompson, at Buffalo, and later studied with Honorable George W. Houghton (judge of the Superior Court) and his partner, Delavan F. Clark. He was admitted to the bar in 1856. From 1857 to January, 1861, he was engaged in practice at Valley Falls, Kansas. Returning to this state he located at Poughkeepsie, where he still resides.

In September, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the New York state volunteer infantry. He continued in the service through-

out the war, being discharged August 30, 1865, with the rank of captain. He took part in various memorable battles, assaults, and expeditions. He was present at the taking of Forts Wagner and Gregg, fought at Petersburg and Cold Harbor, and was engaged in both Fort Fisher expeditions and the final skirmish at Wilmington, where as senior officer he was in command of his regiment.

Resuming his law practice after the war he advanced to prominence at the Poughkeepsie bar. For twelve years, from 1884 to 1896, he held the office of judge of Dutchess county.



GUERNSEY, STEPHEN GANO (born in Stanford, Dutchess county, New York, April 22, 1848), is a son of Stephen Gano and Eleanor Rogers Guernsey, and a brother of Judge Daniel W. Guernsey (noticed above). He attended the public schools and Fort Edward Institute, studied law with his brother and Honorable Charles Wheaton, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1871, at Poughkeepsie, where he began, and still continues, in the active practice of his profession. From 1874 to 1876, inclusive, he held the office of deputy county clerk, and from 1890 to 1894 he was a member of the board of education of Poughkeepsie. Since 1892 he has been president of the Poughkeepsie National Bank.



GUTHRIE, WILLIAM DAMERON (born in San Francisco, California, February 3, 1859), is the son of George Whitney Guthrie and Emma Gosson. He received his early education in Paris, where his family lived from 1861 until 1870. The two years following were spent at school in England. He then returned to this country, and after two years' attendance at the public schools in New York City he was obliged to support himself. He entered the office of Blatchford, Seward, Griswold & Da Costa as clerk and stenographer at the age of sixteen, studying indefatigably at night, reading law and pursuing other studies. At the end of four years he gave up active work in the office for a year and attended Columbia College Law School, carrying the work of junior and senior classes at the same time, completing the course in one year. He was admitted to the bar in New York City in May, 1880. Returning to the office of Blatchford, Seward, Griswold & Da Costa as managing clerk, in three years' time he was admitted to the firm, which in 1885 was reorganized as Seward, Da Costa & Guthrie, and subsequently changed to Seward, Guthrie, Morawetz & Steele.

Since his admission to the bar, a large share of the important business of the firm has been intrusted to Mr. Guthrie. In jury cases he has been signally successful and he has shown ability in unraveling many complicated equity cases. His firm has always represented

large interests, and he has been connected with heavy financial transactions and has successfully adjusted many complicated matters in corporation re-organizations. His arguments in the income tax cases and in other important matters have attracted the attention of lawyers and judges by reason of their force, literary merit, and scholarship.

Mr. Guthrie has paid large attention to general literature. Few college men have wider classical attainments or a greater familiarity with the works of the great orators and with English and French literature. He has prepared and delivered various addresses upon subjects connected with the lives of leading generals of the war as well as upon legal and literary subjects. While his devotion to his profession is thorough and unremitting, concentrating all his efforts thereon, he has taken a deep interest in politics and has achieved success as a political orator.



ALL, CHARLES SAMUEL, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, May 10, 1827, and in 1837 removed with his parents to Binghamton, New York. He is the eldest son of Samuel Holden Parsons Hall and his wife, Emeline Bulkley. The first of his line in this country was John Hall (Boston, 1633), who settled first in New Haven and afterward in Wallingford, Connecticut. He numbers among his ancestors Reverend John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians; Reverend Richard Mather, Reverend Charles Chauncy, second president of Harvard College; Reverend Peter Bulkeley, founder of Concord; Henry Wolcott and Matthew Griswold, the founders of the noted families of those names; Governor William Brenton, of Rhode Island, and Governors Thomas Welles and Jonathan Law, of Connecticut. General Samuel Holden Parsons, of the continental army, was his great-grandfather, and Governor Lyman Hall, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, his cousin. On his father's side he traces back to Hugh Capet, and on his mother's to the Emperor Charlemagne. His family is distinctively a New England family, nearly every ancestor having come to this country during the great puritan immigration which commenced in 1630, and no ancestor of his having removed therefrom until his father, afterward prominent in New York politics and a member for two terms of the New York senate, settled in Binghamton.

Mr. Hall was prepared for college in the Binghamton schools, and in the fall of 1844 entered Yale College, graduating with the class of 1848, in which were several noted lawyers, including Judge Nathaniel Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; Judge Dwight Foster, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court; Honorable Henry Hitchcock, of Saint Louis; Sidney Webster, of New York;

Isaac S. Newton, of Norwich, and Samuel C. Perkins, of Philadelphia. In September, 1848, Mr. Hall entered the Yale Law School. After finishing the course he continued his studies in the office of Daniel S. Dickinson, United States senator from New York. In August, 1850, he received from Yale College the degree of LL.B., and in 1851 that of A.M. He was admitted to the bar in this state in January, 1851, to the United States District Court in May, 1879, and to the United States Circuit Court in August of the same year. He was appointed United States commissioner for the northern district of New York on December 13, 1856, and master and examiner in chancery in November, 1879, which offices he continues to hold. Mr. Hall has since resided in Binghamton, where he is still in the practice of his profession, much of his time being occupied with the care of estates. He has held several important positions in the city government, and at the request of a committee of which Mr. Dickinson was a member drafted the charter of the city and later revised the school laws. He was engaged in the famous Dwight insurance case, having charge of the defense for the New England Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Hall has been a frequent writer on matters of public interest. In 1854 he published an article entitled "Why the Missouri Compromise Should be Repealed," which was extensively copied with more or less favorable comments, according to the politics of the critic. He has also published articles on the relations of the states and the general government, on the currency, and on education. Within the past year the Putnams have issued for him a book of five hundred pages, consisting of sketches of the lineal ancestors of his family, which has been received with considerable approval.

In the critical campaign of 1896 he was the candidate of the national or sound money democrats for representative in congress in the 26th congressional district, comprising the Counties of Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Tioga, and Tompkins.



AND, WALTER MARTIN (born in Binghamton, New York, August 9, 1851), is the son of Doctor Stephen D. and Elmina H. Hand. His father was a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, was a schoolmate of Samuel J. Tilden at New Lebanon, and was a prominent citizen of Binghamton, representing the county in the state constitutional convention of 1867. He died in March, 1879, at the age of seventy-three. His mother, who died in May, 1897, at the age of ninety, was a descendant of the Granger family. He attended the Binghamton public schools, and was graduated from Hamilton College in the class of 1872. He then entered the office of Peter W. Hopkins (state senator and district attorney), and on January 13, 1876, was admitted to the bar at Albany. He has since practiced successfully at Binghamton.



HASSETT, JAMES JOHN (born in Elmira, New York, September 14, 1873), is the eldest son of ex-Alderman P. Hassett, of Elmira, who has been actively engaged in business in that city for the past twenty-five years. He attended Grammar School No. 5 of Elmira, and then entered the Elmira Free Academy, where he pursued a special course of study selected with particular reference to equipping him for his chosen profession. From this institution he was graduated in 1892. He then took the three years' course in the law department of Cornell University, being graduated in 1894. Meantime, during his vacations, he was a clerk in the law offices of Babcock, Baxter & Gibson, of Elmira, with whom he continued after his graduation. He was admitted to the bar at Syracuse, October 1, 1895. He had previously for a considerable time conducted actions in the different courts of record. On January 1, 1897, the old firm of Babcock, Baxter & Gibson having been dissolved, Mr. Hassett associated himself with one of its members, Judson A. Gibson. Besides attending to his own clientage, he has been engaged in completing the business of the former firm and attending to the trial of cases pending in the appellate courts. He and his partner, Mr. Gibson, are rapidly acquiring a large practice and becoming prominent trial lawyers, both of civil and criminal causes.



HATCH, EDWARD W. (born in Friendship, Allegany county, New York, November 26, 1842), is the son of Jeremiah Hatch, a native of Vermont. Jeremiah Hatch was a classmate of the poet John G. Saxe at Middlebury College, removed to Allegany county, New York, and engaged in the practice of law at Oramel. In the fall of 1862 he raised a company of infantry and went to the war as a captain in the 130th New York volunteers. Contracting a disease in the service, he died in December of the same year. The son was thus left an orphan at the age of ten. He remained at school until his fourteenth year, when he obtained employment in a blacksmith's shop. He continued to work at the blacksmithing trade until 1872. He then entered the law office of Andrew J. Lorish, at Attica. Removing to Buffalo in 1875 he continued his studies with Corlett & Tabor. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1876, and the next year established with Mr. Corlett the firm of Corlett & Hatch. After Mr. Corlett's elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court, in January, 1884, he entered into partnership with H. W. Box and Porter Norton in the firm of Box, Hatch & Norton. As a practitioner his abilities soon gained for him prominence at the bar, especially as an advocate. He also became active in politics as a supporter of the republican party, being particularly effective as a campaign speaker.

From 1881 until 1887 he held the office of district attorney of Erie county, to which he was twice elected. Since January 1, 1886, he has

been one of the justices of the Supreme Court for the 8th judicial district, having been elected to succeed Honorable Loran L. Lewis in that position. He is a member of the appellate division of the court for the 2d department.

Justice Hatch was married, May 24, 1880, to Helen Woodruff, of Conneaut, Ohio.



HAVEN, SOLOMON G., lawyer and statesman (born in Eaton, Chenango county, New York, November 27, 1810; died in Buffalo, New York, December 24, 1861), was the son of Asa Haven, a descendant of the Haven family of Lynn, Massachusetts.

He was brought up on a farm, attending district school winters, until seventeen years of age, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Governor John Young, of Geneseo, New York, with whom he remained until admitted to the bar. Upon admission, in 1835, he removed to Buffalo, and after practicing alone for a few months formed a co-partnership with Millard Fillmore and Nathan K. Hall, under the firm name of Fillmore, Hall & Haven. Mr. Fillmore was already a member of congress and a rising man in national politics, and Mr. Hall was soon to be elevated to the bench. It is worthy of note that each member of this firm subsequently attained national renown—Mr. Fillmore as president of the United States, Mr. Hall as postmaster-general under Fillmore's administration, and Mr. Haven as a member of the United States congress during the same administration, the three being re-united in conspicuous prominence at Washington. The law partnership continued until January, 1841, when Judge Hall, elected to the bench, withdrew. Messrs. Fillmore and Haven pursued business together until December, 1847, when, Mr. Fillmore having been elected comptroller of the State of New York, Mr. Haven succeeded to the clientage of the firm. In 1848 he formed a partnership with James M. Smith, which continued until 1857, Mr. Smith then withdrawing to engage in banking. With the exception of a brief business association with William Dorsheimer in 1860, Mr. Haven continued practice the remaining four years of his life alone.

As a lawyer he was devotedly attached to his profession, relinquishing it only under the compulsion of failing health. He was an indefatigable worker to the extent of disregarding recreation, and even fatally overtaxing his energies. For years, by common consent, he occupied the front rank at the bar in western New York. He was distinguished for strong, clear perception and self-reliance, for earnestness, directness, and cool determination before a jury, and for his thorough knowledge of the law and compact logic before the court.

In his public career Mr. Haven was scarcely less eminent than at

the bar. In 1844 he was appointed district attorney of Erie county, and in 1846 was elected mayor of Buffalo. In 1850 he was elected to the house of representatives, and he was re-elected in 1852, and again in 1854. In congress he was conspicuous for his industry, honesty, and straightforward independent course, was a ready debater, and though in the minority maintained a position of influence in a critical period of national history. He was active in securing the appropriation for the post-office and custom-house at Buffalo. In politics he was a conservative whig, retaining his cherished principles unaffected by political changes.

Mr. Haven died suddenly of heart disease, December 24, 1861. At a memorial meeting of the Buffalo bar, held December 26, nearly the entire bar of the city, the justices of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and many prominent citizens being present, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That while we bear this public testimony to his professional standing, a just appreciation of the character of the deceased requires that we should make special commendation of the care and scrupulousness with which he performed every public and every private duty, of his probity and uprightness as a citizen, of his prudence and wisdom as a statesman, and of the geniality of his temper, which never failed to win the hearts of all who approached him. The political and professional contests in which he bore so prominent a part did not excite bitterness of feeling in his heart. The weapons which passion gives to some men were unknown to him. His victories were won by the influence of a sunny and gentle disposition, by the play of unfailing wit, by constant industry and varied learning, and by the force of a strong, vigorous, and comprehensive intellect.

In 1838 Mr. Haven married Harriett N. Scott, daughter of Doctor William K. Scott, of Buffalo. Of his four children, three of whom survived him, two are now living—Mrs. Charles Day, of New York City, and Ida, who resides with her mother in Buffalo.



HAWES, JAMES WILLIAM (born in Chatham, Massachusetts, July 9, 1844), is the son of James Hawes and Susannah Taylor, and is lineally descended from Edmond Hawes, who came from England in 1635 and was prominent in the affairs of Plymouth colony. He is also descended from Stephen Hopkins, one of the passengers of the *Mayflower*. He received his early education in the public schools and the high school of Chatham, Massachusetts, was graduated from Harvard College at the head of his class in 1866, attended the Harvard Law School one year, being at the same time instructor in mathematics in the college, spent some months in the office of Hawkins & Cothren, of New York City, and was admitted to the New York bar in November, 1868. He has continuously practiced in this city since.

Among his interesting cases are the following: *Miner vs. Beekman* (50 N. Y., 337), first determining the statute of limitations in this state applicable to an action to redeem mortgaged premises; *Harper vs. Shoppell* (23 Blatchf., 431), involving questions under the copyright law; *Smith vs. Gold and Stock Telegraph Company* (42 Hun, 454), holding that in furnishing stock quotations a telegraph company is a *quasi* common carrier and must serve the public without discrimination; *Reiss vs. New York Steam Company* (128 N. Y., 103), relating to the proof necessary to establish negligence in the management of steam apparatus; *Nirdlinger vs. Bernheimer* (133 N. Y., 45), holding a sub-partner entitled to an account of the business of the firm; *Francis vs. New York Steam Company* (114 N. Y., 380), in which he sought to hold a passenger on a horse-car in a city to the same measure of care respecting exposure of his person out of a window as on a railroad; *People ex rel. Barron vs. Martin* (48 State R., 288), where, as counsel for the republican county committee, he applied for a writ of prohibition against the board of police to obtain a decision on the question of what constituted a quorum of inspectors of election. He was counsel for one of the defendants in *Belden vs. Burke*, involving \$8,000,000 of the mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company (33 State R., 1019; 20 Supp., 320, 72 Hun, 51). In 1890, appearing before the board of health, he successfully defended the New York Steam Company against a proceeding to declare its pipes in Broadway a nuisance. In 1884, as counsel for John N. Stearns and other taxpayers, he conducted an examination of the park commissioners under section 60 of the consolidation act.

Mr. Hawes participated in the overthrow of Tweed in 1871, and has been active in the cause of good government in New York City from that time to the present. He was one of the Cooper Union committee of fifty-three chosen in 1884 to secure reform measures at Albany, as well as one of the sub-committee that did the actual work of that committee. Previously, in 1883, he had been chosen one of the Cooper Union committee of sixty to secure legislation looking to an increased water supply by an economical method, free from partisan control. In 1885 he was an active member of the committee that drafted and submitted to the legislature a constitutional amendment separating municipal from state elections, and was a member of the committee of the Republican Club which, in August, 1885, successfully advocated before the republican state committee an increase of the number of delegates to state conventions. In 1886 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Music citizens' committee of one hundred, and was a member of its executive committee and chairman of the sub-committee on its general policy. In the same year he was chairman of the joint committee of the Republican Club of the City of New York, the Young Men's Democratic clubs of New York and Brooklyn,

the City Reform Club, and three other organizations to secure an affirmative vote of the people on the question of calling a constitutional convention. He was chairman in 1893 and 1894 of the committee of the Republican Club, which drafted and submitted amendments to the constitutional convention of 1894 which became the basis of part of its action. In 1891 he was chairman of a committee that prepared a bill for compulsory voting. He has also been the originator of various movements to secure ballot reform.

He has been active in connection with the management of the republican party, serving as an officer of assembly district organizations, a member of the county committee, and a delegate to state conventions. He was one of the organizers of the Republican League of the United States in 1887, and the first chairman of the executive committee of the New York Republican State League. In 1881 and 1882 he was a member of the board of aldermen of New York City, and in that body was chairman of the committee on law department. In 1885 he was the republican candidate for justice of the City Court (in 1895 declining the anti-Tammany nomination for the same office), and in 1890 was anti-Tammany candidate for president of the board of aldermen. From 1882 to 1884 he was president of the Republican Club of the City of New York, and for two years thereafter chairman of its executive committee. He is a member of the Bar Association of the city, was one of the incorporators of the Harvard Club in 1887, and is a member, and in 1881 and 1882 was president, of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in New York.

He was a regular contributor to Appleton's "American Cyclopædia" from 1873 to 1876, to Appleton's "Annual Cyclopædia" for several years, and to Kiddle and Schem's "Cyclopædia of Education" (1877). He is author of "Legislative Reform" (*Columbia Jurist*, January 21, 1886); "The New Constitution of Brazil" (*Overland Monthly*, February, 1892); and "The Guarany" (*Overland Monthly*, 1893), a Brazilian romance translated from the Portuguese. In 1881 he delivered an address on Garfield before the board of aldermen in New York City, and he has delivered addresses on public and political subjects on other important occasions.



HAYS, DANIEL PEIXOTTO (born in Pleasantville, Westchester county, New York, March 28, 1854), is the son of David Hays and Judith Peixotto, and a direct descendant of Jacob Hays, who was high constable of New York during the period of the Revolution. His great-grandfather served with credit in the patriot army during the revolutionary war, and the homestead purchased by him at the close of that memorable struggle is still in possession of Mr. Hays. He attended the 13th street public school in the City of New York, and was graduated from the College

of the City of New York in 1873. Entering the Columbia College Law School, he was graduated in 1875. Having accepted a position as office boy in the law office of Carpentier & Beach while pursuing his studies, at the time of his graduation he had advanced to the position of managing clerk with this firm, and in 1877 was taken into partnership with the senior member, ex-Judge Beach, the new firm becoming Beach & Hays. A few months later, on the death of Judge Beach, Mr. Hays formed a co-partnership with James S. Carpentier, the remaining member of the old firm, which was maintained until the death of the latter in 1885. He then became associated with Mr. Samuel Greenbaum under the present firm style of Hays & Greenbaum.

As a lawyer Mr. Hays ranks among the leaders of his profession. He has managed with ability and success many important cases that have come before the New York courts, notably that of General Adam Badeau against the executors of General Grant's estate for services in writing the "Grant Memoirs." He was counsel for General Sickles while the latter was sheriff of New York county, and is his attorney at the present time. Mr. Hays argued the case for General Sickles against Ashbel Green and others, trustees of a railroad mortgage, in the United States Supreme Court. He also argued before the Court of Appeals and won the case of the People *against* Wilmerding, involving the right of the state to tax goods sold at auction, arguing against the constitutionality of the law.

In November, 1893, Mr. Hays was appointed commissioner of appraising relative to the changing of grades in the 23d and 24th wards, New York City, and the same year was made civil service commissioner and elected chairman of the board upon the death of the preceding chairman. He has always taken an active interest in politics as a democrat. He was a delegate to the state convention from Rockland county which nominated David B. Hill for governor. He purchased the *Nyack City and County*, a publication in Nyack, New York, with a view to changing its political complexion and giving its support to Grover Cleveland. The paper is still a flourishing democratic organ.

Mr. Hays is a member of the Democratic, Lawyers', Reform, Sagamore, and Harlem Democratic clubs, of which latter organization he was for two years president, and is now chairman of the executive committee.

He was married, April 7, 1880, to Rachel, daughter of Aaron Hershfield, of New York. They have five daughters.



AZEL, JOHN R. (born in Buffalo, New York, December 18, 1860), is the son of John Raymond Hazel and Adelheit Scherzinger. He was educated in the Saint Louis parochial and common schools, studied law with James C. Fullerton, and was admitted to the bar in Rochester, April 7, 1882. He soon afterward entered upon practice in Buffalo, where he has been engaged continuously until the present time, since 1891 as the head of the firm of Hazel & Abbott, his partner being Frank A. Abbott.

Mr. Hazel has taken an active interest in politics. Since 1893 he has been state committeeman of the republican party for the 32d congressional district. In 1894 and 1895 he held the office of commissioner of corporation tax in the department of the comptroller of the State of New York, and he is now (1897) one of the receivers of the Bank of Commerce in Buffalo.



AZELTINE, ABNER (born in Wardsborough, Vermont, June 10, 1792; died in Jamestown, New York, December 20, 1879), was the son of Daniel Hazeltine and Susannah Jones. His original American ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Plymouth colony. His parents removed from eastern Massachusetts to Windham county, Vermont, when that county was new. The son's youthful experiences were consequently those of privation and hardship. Without the advantage of schools, such as the humblest child now enjoys, it was a difficult matter to obtain the very beginnings of an education. He made the best use, however, of his opportunities, and in a single winter completed "Pike's Arithmetic," the only textbook then available. Not satisfied with the ordinary attainments possible to be reached by the farmer's boy in the ordinary schools, he eagerly pursued the classical studies necessary for admission to college, under the direction of his pastor. He then entered Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1815.

In September of that year he removed to Jamestown, New York, then a mere settlement, to which some of his friends and relatives had previously emigrated. Having already decided to make the legal profession his life-work, he devoted himself assiduously to the study of law. In due time he was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas, and at the expiration of the regular stated period (as was the rule in those days) in the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery. Soon afterward he went to live in Warren, Pennsylvania. He remained there for three years, and then returned to Jamestown, but continued to practice in the courts of Pennsylvania, as well as those of New York.

He devoted himself with untiring energy to his profession, and pursued it constantly to the end of his long life, never abandoning it to engage in other pursuits. The law was his delight, and to it he

gave not merely his best energies, but the whole of them. Not gifted with eloquence as it is ordinarily defined, or with remarkable brilliancy, it was by great labor and complete and thorough preparation of and for every single cause, no matter how small its amount or how indifferent its results might be, that he succeeded in obtaining a full mastery of the whole subject of the law, and made himself familiar with its history and the application of its principles. No emergency found him unprepared, and when seeming difficulties appeared, apparently blocking further advance or threatening defeat, he was fully equipped. He often achieved success when disaster was imminent by the complete knowledge he had acquired of the law. It was this knowledge that enabled him to elucidate the principles upon which the matter in controversy rested, and to show how the application of those principles controlled the case.

It was not long before his attainments became known to his associates. His advice and counsel were sought, and he was, without effort or solicitation on his part, placed in positions of honor and trust. In 1828 he was elected to the legislature, and again in 1829. In 1832 he was chosen a representative in congress, to which body he was re-elected in 1834. After the adoption of the state constitution of 1846, he was elected district attorney, and later county judge. He held also, by appointment, for many years, the office of commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States for the northern district of New York. But public life had no attractions for him. He was content to fill his measure of usefulness to his fellows in his chosen profession. His successes were at the bar. There he found a field wide and difficult enough to satisfy his greatest ambition and to require his closest attention. He was a ready and graceful writer. He found his recreation in literature, and was often called upon to write addresses on literary and historical subjects. He contributed frequent articles to the local newspapers.

At a meeting of the bar, held after his death, one of his associates said:

It is but a short time, Mr. Chairman, that we heard an argument in this court-house, from the Honorable Abner Hazeltine, involving one of the nicest and most intricate questions of law, when from his physical appearance, from his great age, and apparent weakness, it was hardly to be supposed that we were to have an elucidation from him such as we would have expected years before. When he took the floor it is true we witnessed some degree of physical weakness; but there was yet that strength of mental power that I do not think I ever heard Judge Hazeltine himself excel.

And another said:

Paramount to all professional duties, he recognized allegiance to the moral law. His store of moral virtues exceeded his acquisition of attachable goods. Throughout his long life there blended in beautiful harmony the lawyer and the honest man, the barrister and the Christian. The confidence of the early set-

tlers of this county in his integrity was never equaled by that extended to any of his associates or successors.

Any sketch of Abner Hazeltine would be imperfect that did not make mention of his Christian life and character, for these were so marked as to mold and influence the whole man. His religion was no formal, outward thing, but was at the very foundation of his character, and his entire life was consistent with it. He was one of the nine who organized the first church of Christ in Jamestown, in 1816. He continued all his life a pillar in that congregational church, zealous for its welfare and strongly attached to it. His counsel and help were frequently sought in ecclesiastical matters and difficulties in neighboring congregational churches, and also throughout western New York.



AZELTINE, ABNER, Junior, the third son of Abner Hazeltine, the first lawyer who settled in Jamestown, was born March 18, 1836. He was in the atmosphere of the law from boyhood. While a student in the Jamestown Academy he was required in the evenings to copy in his father's office, in long hand, as was necessary in those days, before stenography and type-writing were in use, the lengthy papers in chancery suits. Thus was acquired an early familiarity with legal proceedings that induced him to adopt the practice of the law as his profession. When prepared he joined the class which was graduated at Williams College in 1856. He then returned to his father's office and began seriously the study of law. He practiced civil engineering to some extent while so engaged. In December, 1860, he was admitted to the bar, after completing a course of study in the Albany Law School.

He immediately joined his father in practice at Jamestown, and succeeded to the business at his decease. This he has continued to the present time. He has held the office of district attorney of Chautauqua county, and for a number of years has been United States Circuit Court commissioner. From 1864 to 1868 he served as postmaster of Jamestown. His practice has been general, and he has been employed in numerous intricate and difficult matters. While devoted to his profession he has found time to direct extensive agricultural enterprises. He is largely engaged in developing and improving the dairy interests of Chautauqua county, managing a large dairy farm and giving much of his time to the improvement of this, the chief agricultural industry of the region where he lives. He finds pleasure in keeping himself familiar with all the improvements and advances made in agricultural science, and is often called upon to address farmers' institutes.



HEADLEY, RUSSEL (born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, September 27, 1852), is the son of Joel T. and Anna A. Headley. After attending Siglar's Preparatory School, at Newburgh, he entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated in June, 1872. He then pursued legal studies with Judge Francis M. Finch and Judge M. H. Hirshberg. He was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie in May, 1874. Mr. Headley has always practiced at Newburgh, being now the head of the firm of Headley & McClung, in which Benjamin McClung is associated with him.

He has held the offices of corporation counsel of the City of Newburgh (1881-83) and district attorney of Orange county (1883-89). He is the author of several well-known and standard legal works—"Headley's Criminal and Penal Code," "Headley's Criminal Justice," "Headley on Assignments," and "Headley's Privilege and Competency of Witnesses."

Mr. Headley is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Manhattan Club of New York City, a trustee of Washington's Headquarters Commission, and a director of the Newburgh Historical Society. In 1879 he was appointed inspector of rifle practice in the 17th battalion, New York state national guard, and served therein until the battalion was mustered out of service a few years ago.



HEDGES, H. P. (born in East Hampton, New York, October 13, 1817), is the son of Zephaniah Hedges and Phoebe Parsons Osborn. After attending Clinton Academy, at East Hampton, he entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1838. He studied law one year in the New Haven Law School, and later in the offices of David L. Seymour, of Troy, and George Miller, of Riverhead. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1842, after examination at the city hall in New York. In the fall of 1843 he began practice at Sag Harbor. Ten years later he removed to Bridgehampton, where he is still engaged in his profession.

Mr. Hedges has for more than forty years held a prominent position at the Suffolk county bar. Early in his professional career he became specially interested in questions affecting property ownership in the eastern part of the county. He was connected with the suit in relation to the Montauk titles in 1851, and for many years he has been engaged in litigations appertaining to Montauk and Shinnecock lands. He drew the legislative bill which divided the Shinnecock Hills from the Neck with the Indians, and has had an extensive practice in Indian titles.

He has held the offices of member of the legislature (1852), district attorney for four years from January 1, 1862, and county judge and surrogate (1866-70 and 1874-80). As surrogate he tried several very

interesting will cases, notably the Nancy Smith case, which covered one thousand printed pages.

Judge Hedges has throughout his life taken an especial interest in local town and county historical subjects. He delivered the bi-centennial address at the East Hampton celebration in 1849, one of the bi-centennial addresses in commemoration of the organization of Suffolk county in 1883, and one of the addresses at the fifth semi-centennial of South Hampton in 1890. He is now engaged upon a history of East Hampton.



HEERMANCE, MARTIN (born in Jefferson, Hillsdale county, Michigan, December 17, 1852), is the son of Reverend Harrison Heermance and Rebecca A. Van Denbergh. He was educated at the De Garmo Classical Institute, Rhinebeck, New York, studied law with Essylstyn & McCarty, of Rhinebeck, and was admitted to the bar at Brooklyn in September, 1883. He began practice at Poughkeepsie, where he is still engaged in active professional business.

Mr. Heermance has held the elective offices of supervisor of the Town of Rhinebeck (1881 and 1882) and district attorney of Dutchess county (1889 to 1892). In January, 1896, he was appointed state assessor by Governor Morton. The legislature subsequently changed the board of state assessors into a state board of tax commissioners, and Mr. Heermance is now (1897) chairman of that board. He is a member of the Holland Society and of the Masonic order, and is a past master of Rhinebeck Lodge.



HENDERSON, WILLIAM HARRISON (born in Tulley, Onondaga county, New York, December 4, 1828; died in Randolph, New York, December 5, 1896), was the son of John and Mary Hunt Henderson. With his parents he removed to Cattaraugus county in 1840. He attended the well-known Fredonia Academy for three years, entered the State Normal School at Albany, being graduated with honors in the spring of 1848, and during the next two years was engaged in teaching as principal of the public school at Randolph, New York. He commenced the study of law in 1850 with Honorable Alexander Sheldon, of Randolph, continuing with Honorable Joseph E. Weeden, of the same place, and was admitted to the bar at the general term held at Buffalo, April 27, 1852. From that time until his death he was engaged uninterruptedly in the practice of his profession at Randolph, excepting during the periods of his service as county judge and on the Supreme bench of the state. He was first associated with his preceptor, Mr. Weeden, and then with Alson E. Levenworth. In 1859 he entered

into a copartnership with Alexander Wentworth, under the firm style of Henderson & Wentworth, which continued until the death of Judge Henderson, and which, at that event, was probably the oldest continuous law partnership in western New York.

One of the leaders of the bar of Cattaraugus county, and conspicuous as a citizen, Judge Henderson, while never seeking public office, was ready, when called upon to do so, to contribute his abilities to the public service. In politics an earnest supporter of the principles of the democratic party, he was nominated by that organization at various times for important offices to which his election was made impossible by the large republican preponderance in the county. His candidacy, however, generally operated to reduce the normal republican majority. In 1851 he was an unsuccessful candidate for county treasurer. On August 18, 1875, Governor Tilden appointed him judge of Cattaraugus county to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge S. S. Spring. Upon the expiration of his term he was his party's choice for the same position, and succeeded in cutting down the republican majority from 3,000 to about 300. In recognition of the marked ability with which he had discharged his duties as county judge, he was appointed by Governor Tilden, March 21, 1876, a justice of the Supreme Court for the 8th judicial district, to succeed George D. Lamont, deceased. His services upon the bench of the highest trial court of the state have been thus described:

He carried to the bench the same habits of careful study and of painstaking research which had characterized him at the bar. His opinions soon began to attract attention. They were logical, learned, and exhaustive, critical in analysis and comprehensive in reasoning. He shirked no labor, slighted no cause. Kind and courteous to all, yet ever fearless and unswerving in following his convictions, he became known and honored as an impartial and upright judge. His administration was universally satisfactory and successful. The young men of the bar found in him a judge who heard them patiently and respectfully, and from whose presence they went away satisfied that whatever might be the fate of their cases, they had had a fair and respectful hearing, and would have an honest, intelligent decision. His entire service disarmed criticism and won universal commendation.¹

In the fall of 1876 Judge Henderson was the democratic candidate to succeed himself upon the Supreme Court bench, but the heavy republican majority of the district could not be overcome.

At the centennial celebration of American independence held at Olean, July 4, 1876, Judge Henderson presided. In 1879 he was the democratic nominee for state senator from the 32d district. He was alternate delegate-at-large to the democratic national convention of 1880, at Cincinnati, sitting in that body in the place of Governor Robinson, at the governor's request.

Judge Henderson was active and prominent in connection with

¹ "History of Cattaraugus County."

various local interests. He was for ten years president of the State Bank of Randolph, and was a director of that institution and of the 1st National Bank of Salamanca and the People's Bank of East Randolph. For many years he was legal adviser of Benjamin Chamberlain, the founder of Chamberlain Institute, and as president of the board of trustees of Chamberlain Institute since 1876 carried out the plans of the founder. He was also for years president of the board of trustees of the Western New York Society for the Protection of Homeless and Dependent Children, and under his direction was erected the "Home" which now cares for about one hundred and forty children, who are being trained and educated until permanent homes can be found for them.



HERENDEEN, EDWARD GIDEON (born in Macedon, Wayne county, New York, October 19, 1857), is the son of Edward Welcome and Anna Hallett Nickerson Herendeen. He is descended in both the paternal and maternal lines from ancestors resident in New England for more than two hundred years. The original American ancestor of the Herendeen family came to Rhode Island with Roger Williams. Mr. Herendeen's mother's family (Nickerson-Crowell-Hallett) is descended from old Cape Cod settlers. His father removed from Macedon to Geneva, New York, in 1869. He was president of the Herendeen Manufacturing Company, of Geneva, until his death, which occurred early in 1897.

Edward G. Herendeen received his early education in private schools and under the direction of tutors. He later attended the Geneva Academy and Geneva High School, and in 1879 was graduated with honors at Hobart College, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts, an election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and subsequently (1882) the degree of master of arts. While in college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha Society. After pursuing legal studies with the late Supreme Court Justice H. Boardman Smith, at Elmira, he was admitted to the bar in May, 1882. He immediately entered upon his profession in Elmira, where he still continues. After a brief practice alone he became a member of the firm of Knox & Herendeen. After its dissolution in 1887 he again practiced alone until 1891, when he formed with Mr. H. C. Mandeville the partnership of Herendeen & Mandeville, with which he is still identified.

Mr. Herendeen has attained a degree of prominence at the Elmira bar. He was counsel for the plaintiff in the case of the Elmira Savings Bank *vs.* Davis, receiver of the Elmira National Bank. In this suit action was brought to establish the statutory preference of savings bank deposits in national banks, under the laws of New York. Decisions in favor of Mr. Herendeen's client were rendered by the general term in 1893 and the Court of Appeals in 1894. He argued

the case before the Supreme Court at Washington in 1895 and again in 1896, the outcome being a reversal, right to preference being denied. This interesting test case (in which the final opinion is by Mr. Justice White) is reported in 73 Hun, 143 N. Y., and 161 U. S.

Mr. Herendeen's professional specialty is commercial and corporation practice. In 1896 he delivered an address before the New York State Bankers' Association on "Commercial Paper." He has for a number of years been a member of the American Bar Association and the New York State Bar Association. In the latter association he has held the office of secretary of the committee on grievances. He is a trustee, and secretary and treasurer, of the Supreme Court Library at Elmira.

Mr. Herendeen is connected in an executive capacity with several corporations. He is president of the Elmira *Advertiser* Association and the Herendeen Manufacturing Company (Geneva, New York), and a director of the State Bank of Elmira and the Elmira Iron and Steel Rolling Mill Company.



HICKEY, CHARLES, was born in the Town of Somerset, Niagara county, New York, April 18, 1857. Orphaned in his childhood by the death of his father, who left no property, he was obliged from the age of ten to make his own way in the world. His education was limited to attendance at the common schools of his county and the union school of Lockport. For several years he taught school, and while thus engaged he served two terms as president of the Niagara County Teachers' Association. Having fitted himself for the legal profession under the direction of Honorable John E. Pound, of Lockport, he was admitted to the bar at Rochester in October, 1884. He engaged in practice in Lockport, of which place he is still a resident.

Soon after entering upon his profession Mr. Hickey was elected a justice of the peace, but he resigned the position after one year's service. From 1892 to January 1, 1896, he was city attorney of Lockport. Since the latter date he has been judge and surrogate of Niagara county, being the first to hold these two offices jointly. In politics he is a republican.

Mr. Hickey was instrumental in having the Odd Fellows' Home Association of the state locate its Home in Lockport, and is now (1897) serving his third term as president of the association.



HICKS, EDWIN (born in the Township of Bristol, Ontario county, New York, February 14, 1830), is the son of Aaron Hicks and Sarah Cornell. The Hicks family is of English origin. Its earliest American ancestor was Robert Hicks, who came over in the ship *Fortune*, November 11, 1621, and who was

a descendant of Ellis Hicks, knighted on the field of Poitiers, September 19, 1356, for bravery in the capture of a set of colors from the French. In the maternal line Mr. Hicks is descended from Thomas Cornell, one of the first settlers of Massachusetts colony, who resided in Boston as early as 1638.

Edwin Hicks attended district school, meantime working on his father's farm. After leaving school he devoted himself for several years to teaching, and also continued his studies. In 1850 he entered the law office of Seward, Blatchford & Morgan, at Auburn. Completing his preparation for the legal profession with Honorable Benjamin F. Harwood, of Dansville, New York, he was admitted to the bar in March, 1854, and on the 1st of January, 1855, he began practice in Canandaigua, where he still resides.

From the first he has maintained a prominent position at the bar of the county. In 1857 he was appointed by Governor King district attorney of Ontario county, and in 1863 he was elected to that office, in which he was continued by re-election for four successive terms. His administration of this office was characterized by marked vigor and ability. He prosecuted the case of *People vs. Charles Eighmy*, for murder in the first degree, obtaining the first conviction for murder (the condemned man being duly executed) ever had in Ontario county. In March, 1876, he was employed for the prosecution in the case of *People vs. George Crozer*, accused of the murder of his wife by arsenical poisoning at Benton, Yates county. This case excited great popular interest on account of the high respectability of the parties concerned. The defendant was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to the gallows. Mr. Hicks has been engaged in many other cases of homicide, in the trial of which he has been very successful. In his civil law business he has been concerned in numerous litigations involving important interests, with highly satisfactory results.

In politics he has been a republican ever since the organization of the party, and has frequently been a member of its state and other important conventions. He was elected to represent the 26th district in the state senate of 1878 and 1879, although that district had previously been represented by a democrat for six years. In the senate he was a member of the judiciary committee and other prominent committees. Since his retirement from that body he has devoted himself without interruption to his law practice.



HILL, JOHN LINDSAY (born in Florida, New York, October 31, 1840), is the son of Reverend Nicholas Hill and Sarah Hegeman, of Irish, English, and Dutch ancestry. His mother was a descendant of the old English family of Palmer and the equally ancient Dutch family of Hegeman. His

grandfather, Adam Hill, was a native of Londonderry, Ireland. His father, before he became a clergyman, was a revolutionary soldier. Enlisting as a drummer-boy in Colonel Cornelius Van Dyke's regiment in 1776 when but ten years of age, he was discharged as a sergeant at the age of fifteen, having shared with Washington's army the winter of terrible suffering at Morristown, New Jersey, and seen active service in the famous "Sullivan expedition" and in the siege and battles of Yorktown. In 1803 he became a methodist episcopal clergyman—a pioneer in methodism in the Mohawk valley.

John L. Hill was prepared for college at the academies of Amsterdam and Jonesville, New York, and was graduated from Union College in 1861, the last year of the presidency of the venerable Eliphalet Nott. He learned practical surveying and printing to some extent before entering college. He spent the latter part of his senior year as superintendent of the public schools at Waterford, New York, continuing in this charge after graduation until February, 1862, when he resigned to prepare for admission to the bar. He was admitted the following May, and at once commenced practice at Schenectady, New York, in partnership with the late Stephen H. Johnson, then county judge. He soon acquired a leading practice, and in 1864 was elected district attorney of Schenectady county. During the next four years he was one of the counsel for the canal commissioners. In 1868 he removed to New York City, and was for four years in partnership with Guy R. and T. D. Pelton, and afterward for a time was associated with Henry L. Clinton. In May, 1873, he entered the firm of Barrett, Redfield & Hill, which was changed to Redfield & Hill, and later to Redfield, Hill & Lydecker. In 1887 the present firm of Lockwood & Hill was organized.

Mr. Hill has been prominent in his profession in New York City as advocate and counselor, and has tried many important cases. He was one of the counsel for Henry Ward Beecher in the famous Tilton-Beecher case, being associated with Thomas G. Shearman and General Tracy as counsel for Plymouth Church during the preliminary church investigation, and continuing afterward with the same gentlemen, together with Messrs. Evarts, Porter, and Abbott, throughout the six months' trial, with Judges Beach, Fullerton, Pryor, and Samuel D. Morris as opposing counsel.

Mr. Hill belongs to many clubs and historical and literary organizations. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York, and was one of the founders of the Union Chapter. He is a member of the New York Union Alumni, the Phi Beta Kappa Association, Lawyers' Club, Law Library Association, New York Geographical Society, Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Brooklyn, Carleton, Montauk, and Wyandanch clubs, Brooklyn Bar Association, Brooklyn Law Library Association, Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn New England Society, and State Bar Association. He is president of the

Wyandandek Club, and a trustee of the Berkeley Institute. He is a resident of Brooklyn. His political sympathies are with the reform element in the democratic party.



HILTON, HENRY (born in Newburgh, New York, in October, 1824), was of Scotch-Irish antecedents on his father's side and of Scotch descent through his mother, Janet Graham. His father early removed to New York City, and here Judge Hilton was educated in the public schools, studied law, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar. He served as master in chancery, and acquired a large practice. As counsel of the property-owners he defeated the plan to condemn "Jones's Woods" for a city park. In 1857 he was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas over William M. Allen by 17,000 majority. He edited two volumes of "Hilton's Reports," covering the period 1855-60.

After his retirement from the bench he resumed practice as head of the firm of Hilton, Campbell & Bell. He was counsel and business adviser of the late A. T. Stewart, his wife being a cousin of Mr. Stewart's wife. Mr. Stewart, by will, in 1876, left him a large legacy, and Mrs. Stewart subsequently transferred to him all interest in the mercantile business, by her late husband's request, as she declared. Judge Hilton retired from law practice and conducted the mercantile business until 1883, when his sons and son-in-law succeeded him, under the firm name of Sylvester, Hilton & Company, later changed to Hilton, Hughes & Company.

Judge Hilton's country seat at Saratoga Springs, "Woodlawn Park," with its fifteen miles of wooded drives, is one of the striking features of that resort.



HINSDALE, ELIZUR BRACE (born in Genesee county, New York, December 4, 1831), is descended from puritan ancestors who were located in New England during early colonial days. The founder of the Hinsdale family in America arrived at Plymouth colony, Massachusetts, about 1650, and subsequently removed to Connecticut, where (in Litchfield county) the immediate ancestors of Judge Hinsdale were located for several generations. His grandfather, Jacob Hinsdale, and four brothers were soldiers in the Revolution. His father, Elizur Hinsdale, was a captain in the war of 1812, and was the founder of the edge-tool business in Winsted, Connecticut, where he was proprietor of a large manufactory for those days. He sold out, and removing to Leroy, Genesee county, New York, became an extensive land owner. The famous Elihu Burritt was his cousin. Judge Hinsdale's grandmother was a

sister of Jonathan Brace, of Hartford, a leading member of the Connecticut bar in his day.

Judge Hinsdale was educated in the common schools and at a local academy, and studying law was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in May, 1856. He at once began practice in Leroy, where he remained five years. During the campaign for the election of Lincoln, in 1860, he was chairman of the Genesee county republican central committee. He removed to New York City in 1861. Making a specialty of corporation law and the settlement of financial difficulties, he gained a leading place in this department. His practice has been largely litigated cases, and he has been a prominent figure in important contests in all the courts. In 1870 he organized the firm of Hinsdale & Sprague. He was connected for more than twenty-five years with the Long Island Railroad Company as general counsel, and was counsel for the several corporations prior to amalgamation. He was for some time its vice-president, and until recently was at the head of its law department. He took part in making all the contracts of the road, with the result that not a single contract has been successfully assailed in the courts. He effected the final consolidation of the three independent roads on Long Island and carried through successfully the notable litigations connected with the system, from 1877 to their termination in the Court of Appeals in 1895.

Judge Hinsdale has long been active in the republican party, especially in connection with the Union League Club. For ten years he has been a member of the committee on political reform of this club, and for a number of years its chairman, in which capacity he has been active in the preparation of the important addresses on public questions issued by the committee from time to time.

Judge Hinsdale is the author of other valuable papers, one on the reform of land transfer being especially notable. He was also the author of the legal opinion, affirmed by the Court of Appeals, crediting the City of New York with power to issue bonds for the purpose of acquiring new public parks.

Under the magistrates' act, reforming the bench of New York City, he was in 1895 appointed a judge of the Court of Special Sessions by Mayor Strong, and in recognition of his ability as an organizer and his effectiveness in securing the results of reform, was made presiding justice by his associates.



INSON, CHARLES WESLEY (born in Buffalo, New York, November 20, 1844), is the son of George and Mary Hinson. His father was born on the island of Heligoland in 1818, and his mother in Ireland in the same year. He was educated in the public schools and high school of Buffalo, studied law with Judge James M. Humphrey and Galusha Parsons, and was ad-

mitted to the bar at Buffalo, May 9, 1866. He soon afterward entered upon the practice of his profession at Buffalo, continuing actively and successfully until his election to the bench. He was the attorney for the Fenians who under General O'Neill invaded Canada at Fort Erie in 1866. In this celebrated case twenty-eight officers and four hundred men were charged with violating the neutrality laws. He procured their release on habeas corpus. In 1867 he served as a member of the assembly. In 1892 he was elected judge of the Municipal Court of Buffalo for a term running to 1899.



HITCHCOCK, CHARLES HENRY (born in Binghamton, New York, November 12, 1857), is the son of Henry S. Hitchcock and Mary Jane Smith. The Hitchcock family has been in the country since 1680, when three brothers of the name emigrated from England to Connecticut. Mr. Hitchcock's immediate branch of the family was resident in Massachusetts until 1810, when his great-grandfather, Samuel Hitchcock, removed to Madison county, New York.

Charles H. Hitchcock was graduated from the Binghamton High School in 1875 and from Hamilton College in 1879, with the degree of bachelor of arts. He received his legal training in the office of Millard & Stewart, at Binghamton, and was admitted to the bar at Albany in February, 1885. Since his admission he has practiced continuously at Binghamton, devoting himself especially to conveyancing, Surrogate's Court business, accountings, and similar lines. He is particularly experienced in the department of real estate titles, and has an extensive knowledge of local history as bearing upon questions of title, being a recognized authority upon these subjects. Since January, 1883, he has been attorney for the Binghamton Board of Health.

Enlisting in the national guard of New York in 1883, he was promoted through the several grades to the rank of 1st lieutenant (January 31, 1893). He served in the railway strike of August, 1892. He has received the state decoration bestowed for fifteen years of faithful service.



HOADLY, GEORGE (born at New Haven, Connecticut, July 31, 1826), is descended from illustrious New England ancestry, the son of George Hoadly (born at Northford, Connecticut, December 15, 1781), and grandson of Captain Timothy Hoadly, of that place. His father was a graduate of Yale College in 1801, which institution he served as tutor from 1803 to 1806. He was both a lawyer and banker, and was also mayor of New Haven. Removing with his family to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1830, he became

mayor of that city, and for fifteen years was a justice of the peace there.

Governor Hoadly's mother, Mary Anne, widow of Jared Scarbor-



Geo. Hoadly,

ough, of Hartford, Connecticut, and eldest daughter of William Walton Woolsey and Elizabeth Dwight, of New York City, was born in the latter city, May 3, 1793. She was the great-granddaughter of the

famous Jonathan Edwards, niece of President Dwight of Yale College, sister of President Woolsey of Yale College, and aunt of Theodore Winthrop, the well-known author, and of Sarah Woolsey, better known under her pseudonym of "Susan Coolidge." Among the children and grandchildren of William Walton Woolsey have been no less than eleven presidents and professors in American colleges, or their wives.

Governor Hoadly was educated in private schools at Cleveland, Ohio, and entered the Western Reserve College (since removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and known as Adelbert College) when fourteen years of age. He was graduated in 1844, and spent the following year at the Harvard Law School under the tutorage of Judge Joseph Story and Professor Simon Greenleaf. During the following year (1845-46) he continued his legal studies with Judge Charles C. Convers, of Zanesville, Ohio, and in the fall of 1846 entered the offices of Chase & Ball, of Cincinnati, at the head of which firm was the famous Salmon P. Chase. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1847, and in 1849 became the partner of his employers, the firm name being changed to Chase, Ball & Hoadly.

Governor Hoadly participated in cases of the greatest importance from the outset, the activity of Mr. Chase in politics throwing the work upon his shoulders. His abilities speedily won recognition, and in 1851 the state legislature elected him judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati to complete its constitutional term of existence, which expired in 1853. Upon leaving the bench he formed a partnership with Edward Mills. In 1855-56 he was city solicitor of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was elected by the people to the (second) Superior Court of Cincinnati, to succeed Judge Gholson. By Governor Chase in 1856, and again by Governor Tod in 1862, Mr. Hoadly was offered a judgeship upon the Supreme bench of Ohio, but in each instance declined. He was re-elected to the Superior Court in 1864, but two years later resigned, and organized the law firm of Hoadly, Jackson & Johnson, which, after 1874, became Hoadly, Johnson & Colston. This firm became distinguished for its extensive conduct of railroad litigations. Governor Hoadly represented the democratic party in the famous Tilden-Hayes presidential contest, arguing the Florida and Oregon cases before the electoral tribunal in February, 1877.

He likewise established the liability of the State of Tennessee to receive for taxes the issues of the Bank of Tennessee, both *ante-bellum* (8 Wall., 44) and *post bellum* (97 U. S., 454). He argued unsuccessfully with James C. Carter against the constitutionality of the Chinese exclusion act (130 U. S., 581).

In 1873-74 he was elected to the constitutional convention from Hamilton county, Ohio, and was chairman of the committee on municipal corporations.

He was active after the war in the liberal republican movement, but

opposed the nomination of Horace Greeley as president in 1872. He voted for Grant's re-election, but in 1876 supported Tilden, and was active in the Tilden-Hayes contest, as already stated.

In July, 1883, he was nominated for governor of Ohio by the democratic party, and after a spirited campaign was elected by 12,529 plurality over Foraker. His administration was successful and popular, but with the overthrow of his party in 1885 he was defeated for re-election. In March, 1887, he removed from Cincinnati to New York City, where he has since successfully practiced law, at the head of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson. This firm is conspicuous for its large railroad and corporation practice. In 1896 he supported General Palmer for president, being a thorough disbeliever in protection as well as populism.



HOLLS, FREDERICK WILLIAM (born in Zelienople, Butler county, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1857), is the son of Reverend Doctor George Charles Holls, an eminent German Lutheran educator, clergyman, and philanthropist. He comes from original Dutch stock, and most of his ancestors were theologians or soldiers. Both his father and mother were natives of Darmstadt, Germany. He received his preparatory education under the direction of his father and at the Columbia Grammar School, and in 1878 was graduated at Columbia College with the degree of bachelor of arts. He then entered the Columbia College Law School, from which he obtained his diploma *cum laude* in 1880, meantime studying law in the office of Honorable Jacob F. Miller, and on May 20, 1880, was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie. He has since been in continuous practice in New York City. He is now at the head of the firm of Holls, Wagner & Burghard (organized May 1, 1896). He is counsel for the German Society, the German Savings Bank, and the German Hospital.

Mr. Holls was a delegate-at-large to the state constitutional convention of 1894, and in that body was chairman of the committee on education. He has also held the office of commissioner on uniform charter for cities of the third class. In 1883 he was the candidate of his party for state senator, and succeeded in reducing the adverse majority in the district from 3,500 to 429.

He is the author of various essays, lectures, and travels. Since his marriage, in 1889, he has resided in Yonkers.



HORNBLOWER, WILLIAM BUTLER (born in Paterson, New Jersey, May 13, 1851), is the son of Reverend Doctor William H. Hornblower, professor of theology in the Allegheny (Pennsylvania) Theological Seminary, and Matilda Butler, of a colonial family of Connecticut active in the French wars and

the Revolution. His grandfather, Honorable Joseph C. Hornblower, for many years chief-justice of New Jersey, was one of the foremost advocates and jurists of his day. His great-grandfather, Honorable Josiah Hornblower, was a revolutionary patriot and member of the old national congress in 1785, and brought, in 1750, the first steam engine to America. The late Justice Bradley and Judge Lewis B. Woodruff were his great-uncles.

Mr. Hornblower prosecuted his preparatory studies at the Collegiate School of New York City, and in 1871 was graduated from Princeton College, where he won first prize in English literature and belles-lettres, graduating as belles-lettres orator of his class. He was graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1875, having enjoyed the advantage of frequent discussions with his famous uncles, Woodruff and Bradley. After his admission to the bar he rose rapidly to prominence in the special department of bankruptcy law, soon enjoying a large practice in mercantile cases. The law reports contain a large number of important cases argued by him in state and federal courts, involving questions of insurance, railroad, and corporate law. The firm of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor, of which he is the head, represents many of the largest corporations and business consolidations.

The possession of wide legal learning and of a judicial temperament have led to the calling of Mr. Hornblower's services into frequent requisition as a referee, and to his selection to fill high judicial positions. In 1890 he was appointed by the governor of New York on the commission created by act of legislature to propose amendments to the judiciary article of the state constitution. In 1893 President Cleveland nominated him to succeed Justice Blatchford of the United States Supreme Court, but he shared the fate of other appointees who were rejected in the senate by intrigue against the president on the part of factionists of Mr. Cleveland's own party.

Mr. Hornblower's sympathies are with the reform wing of the democratic party. He is a member of the Manhattan, Century, Metropolitan, University, Democratic, and Reform clubs and the New York Bar Association, in whose reform movements he has always been active, serving on its important committees, and as secretary (for three years) of its executive committee. He has written and lectured on legal subjects. Among his chief productions in this line may be mentioned: "Conflict between Federal and State Decisions" (*American Law Review*, March, 1880); "Is Codification of the Law Expedient?" (address before the American Social Science Association, September 6, 1888); "The Legal Status of the Indian" (address before the American Bar Association, August, 1891), and "Appellate Courts" (address before the students of Columbia College Law School, February 26, 1892).



HOWLAND, HENRY ELIAS (born in Walpole, New Hampshire, June 30, 1835), is the son of Aaron P. Howland and Huldah Burke, his father being in the fifth generation in descent from John Howland of the *Mayflower*, and his mother a descendant of the family of which Silas Wright was a member. His early education was received at the High School at Walpole and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire. He was graduated from Yale College in 1854, subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts. He read law with Judge Frederick Vose at Walpole, afterward pursuing his legal studies at Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1857. He continued his studies in New York City with John Sherwood, and was admitted to the New York bar in October, 1857. His practice has been large and varied, many of the cases in which he has appeared involving large amounts. He is a member of the firm of Anderson, Howland & Murray.

He was judge of the Marine (now City) Court from 1873 to 1874, by appointment of Governor Dix; alderman in 1875 and 1876; president of the department of taxes in 1881, and is now president of the board of managers of the Manhattan State Hospital. He was the republican candidate for judge of the City Court in 1873, for the Court of Common Pleas in 1884, and for the Supreme Court in 1887, but in each case was defeated by the democratic nominee. In addition to a professional and judicial career in which his ability and learning, his fairness and unfailing courtesy, have commanded the confidence of clients and the profession, perhaps no member of the bar enjoys a wider popularity among the social clubs and various social, beneficent, and literary institutions of New York City.

He is a member of the corporation of Yale University, secretary of the Century Club, has been a member of the council of the University Club since it was formed, is a member of the executive committee of the Union League, president of the Society of the *Mayflower* Descendants, 1st vice-president of the New England Society, trustee of the New York Free Circulating Library, has been connected with the State Charities Aid Association for many years, is trustee of the old Marion Street Maternity Hospital, president of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Blind, president of the Jekyl Island Club (Brunswick, Georgia), and vestryman in the Ascension Church. His club membership includes nearly all the prominent clubs in the city,—among them the Metropolitan, Century, Union League, Players', Downtown, Republican, City, Shinnecock Hills, Golf, Meadow Club of Southampton, of which he is president; Adirondack League, and the City Bar Association. His readiness, graceful address, and humor have made him exceedingly popular as an after-dinner speaker.



Hubbard, THOMAS HAMLIN (born in Hallowell, Maine, December 20, 1838), is the son of the notable Doctor John Hubbard, an active figure in public life in Maine a half century ago, who was elected to the state senate in 1843 and served as governor from 1849 to 1853, during which period the famous prohibitory legislation known as the "Maine Liquor Law" was placed on the statute-books, the successful enforcement being largely due to the zeal of Governor Hubbard. On the side of his mother, Sarah Hodge Barrett, General Hubbard is descended from one of the "minute-men" of Lexington fame, who was afterward killed in the second battle of Stillwater, preceding Burgoyne's surrender.

General Hubbard was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1857, studied law in his native town, and was admitted to the Maine bar in 1860. He still prosecuted his studies during the succeeding year, however, at the Albany Law School, and May 14, 1861, was admitted to the New York bar.

The call for troops in the civil war interrupted his legal practice. Returning to Maine in 1862, he joined the 25th volunteers of that state, with the commission of 1st lieutenant and adjutant. During a part of the subsequent service he was acting-assistant-adjutant-general of his brigade. Mustered out July 11, 1863, he became active in raising the 30th volunteers, receiving the commission of lieutenant-colonel in this regiment November 10, 1863. He served through the Red River campaign and presently assumed command of the regiment, leading it in the assault of Monett's Bluff. He assisted in the construction of the Red River dam, increasing the depth of the water at Alexandria, Louisiana, in order to float the stranded gunboats, and helped to bridge the Atchafalaya River with a line of steamers for the passage of the army. Commissioned colonel May 13, 1864, he was transferred with his regiment to the Shenandoah Valley, where he served throughout the campaign of 1864-65, sometimes in command of the regiment, occasionally in command of the brigade. During this time he acted as president of a court-martial. He was ordered to Washington in April, 1865, and participated with his command in the grand review of the following month. A little later he was dispatched to Savannah, Georgia, where he conducted a board for examination of officers of the volunteer force who were applicants for commissions in the regular army. Shortly after, having received the commission of brevet brigadier-general, July 13, 1865, he was mustered out of service, and returning to New York City resumed the practice of law.

Between 1865 and 1866 General Hubbard was associated with the late Honorable Charles A. Rapallo. In January, 1867, he became partner in the firm of Barney, Butler & Parsons, which in 1874 was re-organized as Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, the present firm style.

General Hubbard has achieved great success in his profession, and is recognized as one of the leaders at the bar. He has been counsel in many commercial cases involving large interests, and for many years gave especial attention to railroad and other corporate litigation, in which his firm has been largely engaged. He is a director and vice-president of the Southern Pacific Company, and president of several railroad companies affiliated with that corporation.



HUGHES, WILLIAM (born in New York City, May 21, 1856), is the son of Patrick and Dorothy Hughes, both born in Ireland. His father was inspector of ironclads in the civil war and superintendent of the fire department of the City of Brooklyn until his death in 1870. The son was educated at public and parochial schools, became a student in the law office of ex-Judge James Troy, of Brooklyn, and was admitted to the bar in that city, September 20, 1877. He has since been in uninterrupted practice at the Brooklyn bar. In 1892 and 1893 he served in the Kings county board of supervisors, and in 1894 was a member of the state legislature.



HYNDMAN, WILLIAM HUGH (born in Newburgh, New York, October 13, 1861), is the son of Robert and Elizabeth Gibb Hyndman. He attended the public schools and the Newburgh Free Academy, and in 1884 was graduated at Yale College. He then entered upon the study of the law in the office of Scott & Hirschberg (Honorable M. H. Hirschberg). He was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, May 16, 1889. He has since been in active and successful practice in Newburgh. On January 1, 1895, he became recorder of the City of Newburgh, an office which he still occupies.

Mr. Hyndman has been active in fraternal societies. He is at present (1897) master of Newburgh Lodge, No. 309, F. and A. M., and a member of Highland Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M., Hudson River Commandery, No. 35, and Mecca Temple, A. A. O. U. M. S.



INGALLS, CHARLES RUSSELL (born at Greenwich, Washington county, New York, September 14, 1819), is of English descent, both on the paternal and maternal sides, the earliest ancestor of whom he possesses reliable information being Edmund Ingalls, who with his family emigrated from Lincolnshire, England, and arrived in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay in June, 1629, settling in the territory which is now the City of

Lynn. Four of his kinsmen were soldiers in the revolutionary army, one of them, James Ingalls, a great-uncle, being killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. Charles Ingalls, his grandfather, resided in Methuen, Massachusetts, and after being graduated from Dartmouth College removed to Washington county, New York, and read law. As soon as he was admitted to practice in the courts of this state, in 1802, he located in Greenwich, New York, where he opened the first law office, and successfully conducted a law practice until his death, September 2, 1812. Charles Frye Ingalls, the father of the subject of this record, adopted the same profession, and after his admission to the bar, October 9, 1819, began the practice of law at Greenwich, which he continued until within a few years of his death (March 5, 1870). He served as district attorney and judge of the Common Pleas of his county, and was a member of the New York assembly. He was highly esteemed for his integrity and ability as a lawyer, and for his probity as a citizen. The maiden name of the mother of Justice Ingalls was Mary Rogers; she was the daughter of Nathan and Dorothea (Cleveland) Rogers, natives of Canterbury, Connecticut, and removed in the year 1800 to Greenwich, New York.

Charles Russell Ingalls read law at Greenwich under the instruction of his father, and on January 12, 1844, was admitted to the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery. Soon thereafter he formed a partnership with his father, who had secured an extensive practice. In June, 1860, he removed to Troy, New York, and became a partner of Honorable David L. Seymour, a lawyer of recognized learning and ability, where they conducted an extensive law business under the firm name of Seymour & Ingalls. Mr. Ingalls became so favorably known as a lawyer and citizen in the 3d judicial district that in 1863 he was unanimously nominated and elected to the office of justice of the Supreme Court of that district. In 1870 he became *ex-officio* a member of the Court of Appeals. In 1871 he was nominated by both political parties for the same office, and elected for fourteen years, without opposition. In 1877 he was appointed by the governor a member of the general term of the 1st department of the state, comprising the City of New York, and served in that capacity three years. In 1885 he was again nominated, and without opposition elected, to the same office for another term of fourteen years. He continued to serve until January 1, 1890, when he retired from the bench, having been a Supreme Court justice for twenty-six years, and having attained the age of seventy, the limit prescribed by the constitution of the state.

He had the honor, in 1896, of being appointed as one of the committee of one hundred to the conference at Washington, D. C., to consider the practicability of a permanent system of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States. He was a delegate-at-large from the State of New York to the national democratic conven-

tion, which met at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1860, and favored the nomination of Stephen A. Douglass for president.

He has been a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute for twenty-five years, and in 1887 was unanimously elected its president, but declined the office because he deemed it incompatible with his judicial duties. He has been a member, and ruling elder, in the 2d Street Presbyterian Church of Troy many years.

The family of Justice Ingalls consists of himself, of his wife, Margaret L. Ingalls, and a daughter, Margaret Marvin Ingalls.



INGERSOLL, ROBERT GREEN (born in Dresden, New York, August 11, 1833), was the son of "a congregational clergyman of such broad views as frequently to cause dissension between himself and his parish."¹ The family removed to the Mississippi valley in 1843, and Mr. Ingersoll's boyhood was mainly passed in Wisconsin and Illinois. He received only the elementary education which the rude district schools of that section and period afforded, but was always an extensive reader. He read law in a country office, was admitted to the bar, and established himself in practice at Shawneetown, Illinois, in partnership with his brother, Honorable Eben Ingersoll, subsequently a member of congress. Both brothers became active in local politics, but in 1857 removed to Peoria.

Mr. Ingersoll was the democratic candidate for congress in his district in 1860, but was defeated. In 1862 he enlisted in the federal service and was commissioned colonel of the 11th Illinois cavalry. Subsequently he identified himself with the republican party, and in 1866 was appointed attorney-general of Illinois. His services as a campaign orator have been in constant requisition since the republican national convention of 1876, in which his speech nominating James G. Blaine for president attracted great attention. President Hayes offered him the appointment as United States minister to Germany in 1877, but he declined.

Mr. Ingersoll is one of the best known lawyers in the country, having been called upon to try important suits in the courts of all sections. He was the counsel of the defendants in the notable "Star-Route" prosecutions in 1883, and secured an acquittal.

Mr. Ingersoll is widest known, however, as a lecturer against Christianity and the bible. He is the author of "The Gods" (Washington, 1878), "Ghosts" (1879), "Some Mistakes of Moses" (1879), "Lectures Complete" (1883), "Prose Poems and Selections" (1884), together with many pamphlets and published addresses, and introductory chapters in "Modern Thinkers" (Chicago, 1881), and "The Brain and the Bible" (Cincinnati, 1882).

¹ Appleton's "Cyclopædia of American Biography," Vol. iii., p. 348.



INGRAHAM, FRED (born in Hempstead, Queens county, New York, July 16, 1857), is the son of Richard and Jane Dikeman Ingraham. His father, who came from Amenia, New York, was a practicing lawyer of Brooklyn, and his mother was a daughter of Judge John Dikeman, of that city. He was graduated at Wesleyan University in the class of 1878, read law in the office of Hinsdale & Sprague, of New York City, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in the spring of 1880. He has always practiced in the City of New York.



JAMES, EDWARD CHRISTOPHER (born in Ogdensburg, Saint Lawrence county, New York, May 1, 1841), is the son of Honorable Amaziah Bailey James and Lucia Williams, daughter of Captain Christopher Ripley, a soldier in the war of 1812. His father, grandfather (Samuel B. James), and great-grandfather (Amos James) were all lawyers, the latter being a commissioned cavalry officer in the Revolution. The family came originally from Wales, settling in Rhode Island in early colonial days. Through his mother's line Mr. James is connected with Governor Samuel Huntington, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; the two governors, William Bradford, Senior and Junior; General Roswell S. Ripley, historian of the Mexican war (in which he won distinction), and major-general in the confederate army, and General James W. Ripley, who gained fame in the war of 1812 and against the Indians, was in charge of the armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, and was chief of ordnance on the personal staff of President Lincoln. Mr. James's father was a justice of the New York Supreme Court from 1853 to 1877, and from the latter date until his death, July 6, 1883, a member of congress.

Mr. James received his early education in the common schools, and attended the Ogdensburg Academy and Doctor Reed's Walnut Hill School, at Geneva, New York. He went to the front in the service of the country, in August, 1861, as adjutant of the 50th New York volunteers. During the winter of 1861-62 he was acting assistant-adjutant-general of the engineer brigade, and during the Peninsula campaign (1862) was aide-de-camp on the staff of General Woodbury. He was commissioned, successively, major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, assuming temporary command of his brigade at times, and in August, 1863, was honorably discharged on a surgeon's certificate for disability received in service.

Returning to Ogdensburg, he commenced the practice of law, his previous reading of law in his father's office having been such that in October, 1863, he was admitted to the bar. January 1, 1864, he formed a partnership with Honorable Stillman Foote, surrogate of Saint Lawrence county, under the firm name of Foote & James, this

association continuing until the retirement of Mr. Foote, July 1, 1874, after which, for seven years, Colonel James conducted his large practice alone. In November, 1881, he formed a partnership with his managing clerk, Alric R. Herriman, and leaving the Ogdensburg office in his charge, established an office in New York City. Here he soon secured wide recognition. Since the dissolution of the Ogdensburg firm, in 1886, he has had no partner.

His interesting cases in New York include the "Freight Handlers' Strike" case (*People vs. New York Central & Hudson River Railway Company*), in which as counsel for the state he in 1882 successfully brought mandamus proceedings against the New York Central and Erie railway companies to compel the performance of their duties to the public, establishing the right of the state to compel the operation of railways (28 Hun, 543). Honorable Roscoe Conkling was leading counsel for the corporations. Since January 1, 1885, he has been special counsel for the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, and has defended many of the important cases involving the rights of abutting owners in the streets through which the railroads pass. From 1887 to 1892 he was counsel for Mrs. Appleton in her action of ejectment (growing out of the will of her father, John Anderson, the late tobacconist), to recover from the New York Life Insurance Company a fifth part of the Plaza Hotel property, the opposing counsel being Joseph H. Choate and William B. Hornblower. The jury trial before Judge Patterson, from December 7, 1891, to January 11, 1892, resulted in a satisfactory settlement. He obtained a verdict for \$37,500 damages in the Court of Common Pleas in the action of Mrs. Ellen Pollock against her father-in-law for alienation of her husband's affections. He was counsel for the widow's estate and the next of kin in the Fayerweather will case, involving between two and three million dollars. He was counsel for Russell Sage in the action of Laidlaw *vs.* Sage, arising out of the explosion of a dynamite bomb by the assassin, Norcross, the opposing counsel being Joseph H. Choate. He defended Captain William Devery, of the New York police force, upon an indictment for neglect of duty growing out of the "Parkhurst crusade," and secured a verdict of acquittal in April, 1894. He was also counsel for Inspector McLaughlin and other members of the police force, indicted for extortion in March, 1895, after the Lexow committee investigation. In 1886 he was counsel for the minority bondholders in the proceedings for the re-organization of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company. In 1888 he was counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company in the McCullum case, in Niagara county, with his associate, Mr. Robert Sewell, defeating the claim on a life policy for \$50,000 on the ground that the insured was a suicide. He was counsel for Russell Sage and the executors of Jay Gould in the recent action brought to recover \$11,000,000 by the bondholders of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, the complaint, after a year's

litigation, being withdrawn. He was also counsel for the Dueber Watch Case Company in their action against the combined watch manufacturers to recover \$500,000 damages for a boycott. He was retained for the defense in the actions arising out of the fall of the Ireland building, at West 3d street and South 5th avenue, in August, 1895.

Colonel James's practice being exclusively that of a counsel, requiring his presence only when the courts are in session, he is enabled to devote his long summer vacations to travel, and in this way has visited many of the most distant countries. He visited Japan during her recent war with China, and has visited North Cape, in Norway, nearly every European country, including Russia, and all the more interesting parts of North America.

He was married, November 16, 1864, to Sarah Welles, daughter of Edward H. Perkins, of Athens, Pennsylvania. She died December 3, 1879, leaving two daughters, Lucia and Sarah Welles. The elder, Lucia, is the wife of Doctor Grant C. Madill, of Ogdensburg.



JEFFERY, DANIEL ELWOOD (born in Ransomville, Niagara county, New York, June 5, 1855), is the son of David A. and Mandana Tuttle Jeffery. In the paternal line he is of Welsh descent, and in the maternal his ancestry runs back to the landing of the pilgrims. He attended district school, and later the Lockport Union School. Selecting the legal profession, he prepared himself for it in the offices of Alfred Holmes and Fitts & Bulger (William J. Bulger), of Lockport. After his admission to the bar, in September, 1884, at Buffalo, he began practice at Lockport, where he still continues.

Mr. Jeffery has held the offices of clerk to the Surrogate's Court of Niagara county (February, 1881, to January, 1886), and assistant-district attorney of Niagara county (January 1, 1887, to January 1, 1890).



JEWELL, MARCIUS BUSHNELL (born in Machias, Cattaraugus county, New York, November 7, 1858), is the son of Jerome B. Jewell and Charlotte Warner. He is in the third generation of descent from the American ancestor of his family, who came from England. He attended the common school at Machias and the Ten Broeck Free Academy at Franklinville, New York, and in 1879 commenced the study of law with A. J. Knight, of Wyoming county. The next year he removed to Olean, where he continued his studies in the office of Cary, Jewell & Rumsey. Being admitted to the bar at Rochester, April 3, 1883, he entered into partnership with his brother, J. R. Jewell, at Olean. This association was dissolved in 1892, since which time he has practiced alone, at

the same place. He has devoted much of his time to criminal cases, and during the past ten years has been engaged in the principal criminal actions tried in Cattaraugus county.

For seven successive terms Mr. Jewell held the office of supervisor of the Town of Olean.



JOHNSON, JAMES GOULD (born in Ellicottville, New York, June 28, 1836), is the son of Marcus H. and Sophronia Willoughby Johnson. He was educated at Randolph Academy, Randolph, New York, and received his preparation for the legal profession in the office of Honorable Alexander Sheldon, of that place. After the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the union army. He served in the Peninsular and Maryland campaigns (1861 and 1862), after which he obtained his discharge. Having already been admitted to the bar (in June, 1860), he now entered actively upon his profession. In his early career Mr. Johnson was a practitioner at Randolph, where he still resides. Since 1880 his office has been in Salamanca.



JOHNSON, OSCAR WILLIAM (born in the Town of Butter-nuts, Otsego county, New York, September 8, 1823), is the son of William and Olive Mann Johnson. He was educated at the district school of Gilbertsville and the Fredonia Academy, and in 1843 commenced legal studies in the office of Colonel John Wait, an able lawyer of Norwich, Chenango county. Being admitted to the bar at Albany in January, 1848, he began practice the next year in Norwich. In 1851 he removed to Fredonia, where he has pursued his profession ever since, ranking as one of the prominent members of the bar of that section of the state.

Mr. Johnson was for twenty-five years the attorney of the Dunkirk, Allegany Valley & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and in that capacity was connected with the litigation growing out of the bonding of towns to aid in the construction of the roads. For fifteen years he was the attorney of J. Condict Smith, a prominent railroad builder, who during that period built the Dunkirk, Allegany Valley & Pittsburgh, the Warren & Venango, the Northern Central Michigan, the Chicago & Atlantic, and other roads. He died in November, 1883, leaving Mr. Johnson as his sole executor. The settlement of the complicated estate was prolonged for many years.

Mr. Johnson has held no official position except that of postmaster at Fredonia during the administration of Franklin Pierce. He has taken a warm interest in the cause of popular education and has delivered many addresses before teachers' institutes and literary associations, and in other connections. He has written sketches of

pioneers of western New York, and of pioneer life, and has contributed largely to Ferguson's "History of Chautauqua County." In 1891 he published for gratuitous and private circulation a volume of his writings, entitled "Addresses, Essays, and Miscellanies, from 1840 to 1890."

In his profession, while he has not been an advocate before juries, his learning, judgment, and character have obtained for him much respect, both for his attainments and his personality.



JOLINE, ADRIAN HOFFMAN (born in Sing Sing, Westchester county, New York, June 30, 1850), is the son of Charles Oliver Joline, who served with distinction in the Mexican and civil wars, was a native of Princeton, New Jersey, and was the son of John Joline, a well-known resident of Princeton. His mother, Mary Hoffman, is the daughter of Doctor Adrian Kissam Hoffman, and a sister of the late Governor John T. Hoffman. Doctor Hoffman was the grandson of Martinus Hoffman, of Red Hook, and Alida Livingston, whose father, Philip Livingston, was a son of Robert Livingston, "Lord of the Livingston Manor."

Mr. Joline was prepared for college at Mount Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, and under the private tuition of Reverend Doctor James I. Helm. In the summer of 1863 he was clerk of the military commission at Norfolk, Virginia, convened for the trial of Doctor Wright for the murder of Lieutenant Sanborn, one of the first officers of colored troops. In 1864 he was clerk of the military commission which sat at Fort Lafayette for the trial of prisoners. In 1866 and 1867 he was a clerk in the street commissioner's office and in the mayor's office in New York.

He entered Princeton College in 1867, and was graduated in 1870. In college he was a junior orator in 1869, received the prize for essay offered by the *Nassau Literary Magazine* and the essay prize of the Oliosophic Society, wrote the class ode, and delivered the literary oration at commencement. He was president of the Princeton Club of New York in 1894, established the C. O. Joline prize in American political history in 1890, and is a member of the committee on the increase of the endowment of Princeton University.

After graduating he studied law in the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, in New York City, at the same time attending Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated in 1872. During this period he was the New York correspondent of the *Atlanta True Georgian*. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1872. In 1873 he formed a partnership with ex-Judge William H. Leonard, which continued until 1876; he then entered the firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, becoming a partner in 1881; more recently he has become a member of the firm of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse.

Since 1884 he has been engaged principally in business relating to railway and other corporations, and as one of the attorneys of the Central Trust Company of New York has had since 1888 charge of most of that company's railroad litigations. He has been associated as junior or leading counsel with many railroad re-organizations, including the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, Nickel Plate, Rio Grande Western, Scioto Valley, Houston & Texas Central, Saint Louis & Chicago, Minneapolis & Saint Louis, and other companies. He has also been counsel in a large number of suits relating to the foreclosure of railway mortgages, and his practice has been chiefly in the federal courts throughout the country. He was counsel for the American Contracting and Dredging Company, which had the contract for dredging the Panama Canal, and represents other corporations.

He was for two years one of the examiners of applicants for admission to the bar in New York City, and is chairman of the executive committee of the Bar Association of the city. He is a member of the New York Historical Society and of the University, Grolier, Delta Phi, and Downtown clubs.

In 1876 he was married to Mary E., daughter of Honorable Francis Larkin, a leading lawyer of Westchester county.



ANE, MICHAEL NOLAN, was born in McLean, Tompkins county, New York, April 1, 1851. He received his early education in the district school of his native locality and in the Cortlandville Academy. In July, 1873, he was graduated from the Cortland Normal School, being president of his class. He taught school two years, as principal of Monroe and Norwich High Schools. He then (1875-76) took a special course in Cornell University. His office training for the legal profession was obtained under the direction of Honorable Samuel D. Halliday, of Ithaca. He was graduated at the Albany Law School in 1878, delivering the class oration, and in September of the same year was admitted to the bar at the Brooklyn general term. He has since been engaged in general practice in Warwick, New York. He has held the offices of police justice and president of that village, special surrogate of Orange county (1884 to 1890), and member of the assembly (1891).



ELLOGG, RALPH AVERILL (born in Champlain, Clinton county, New York, September 4, 1867), is a son of Sylvester Alonzo Kellogg, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the 4th judicial district, and Susan Elizabeth, daughter of James Averill, a lawyer of Rouse's Point, New York. Mr. Kellogg's great-great-grandmother, Hannah Kent, was a sister of the celebrated

Chancellor James Kent. His brother, Henry T. Kellogg, is a prominent lawyer of Plattsburgh, New York.

He was graduated from the classical department of Harvard University in 1888, with the degree of bachelor of arts, and from the law school in 1891 with the degree of bachelor of laws, receiving also in the latter year his master of arts degree. While at the law school he was one of the editors of the *Harvard Law Review*. In September, 1892, he was admitted to the bar at Saratoga Springs. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Plattsburgh, but in December, 1892, removed to Buffalo, where he has since pursued his profession with steadily increasing success. He is now associated with Edward C. Mason in the law firm of Mason & Kellogg.



ELLY, FAYETTE (born in the Town of Baston, Erie county, New York, June 5, 1850), is the son of Dennis Kelly and Betsy Gwin. He was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts, from Hamilton College, in 1876, subsequently receiving from that institution the degree of master of arts. After leaving college he was for four years teacher of the classics in the Military Institute at Tarrytown. Meantime he studied law in the office of Lucius T. Yale, of that place, and in the spring of 1880 was admitted to the bar at Brooklyn. In 1882 and 1883 he was principal of the Hamburg Union School and Academy. He began his career as a legal practitioner at Hamburg. Subsequently he opened a law office in Buffalo, where he is still actively engaged in the business of his profession.

In the spring of 1890 Mr. Kelly was elected supervisor of the Town of Hamburg, a position which he has held ever since by successive annual elections. In 1891, 1892, and 1893 he was chairman of the board of supervisors of Erie county.



KENEFICK, DANIEL JOSEPH (born in Buffalo, New York, October 15, 1863), is the son of Michael Kenefick and Mary O'Connell, both natives of Ireland, who emigrated to this country and settled in Buffalo about the middle of the present century.

He was educated in the public schools of Buffalo, graduating from the High School in the class of 1881, and subsequently read law with Messrs. Crowley, Movius & Wilcox, of Buffalo, being admitted to the bar at Rochester in October, 1884. He commenced practice alone in Buffalo. On January 1, 1886, he was appointed law clerk in the office of the counsel to the corporation, where he remained one year, at the end of which he resigned to accept the position of 2d assistant-district attorney under George T. Quinby. He held this office from January 1,

1887, to January 1, 1893, when he was appointed 1st district attorney. During the greater part of 1893 and all of 1894, owing to the absence of Mr. Quinby, he was practically district attorney, Mr. Quinby resigning in the fall of 1894. Mr. Kenefick, who had already been appointed by the governor to fill out the balance of the year, was nominated and elected Mr. Quinby's successor, an office which he still holds, his term not expiring until January 1, 1898.

In 1889 he formed a partnership with Joseph V. Seaver, which continued during the year, Mr. Seaver then being elected county judge. He was thereafter associated with Cuddeback & Ouchie, continuing until April, 1893, when he withdrew and with William H. Love organized the present firm of Kenefick & Love.

As district attorney Mr. Kenefick has conducted a large number of important criminal cases, and has met with a large measure of success as a public prosecutor. He has conducted his office with strict impartiality, and has insisted on speedy disposition of all criminal cases. The practice of "pigeon-holing" indictments does not obtain in his office, which may account in some measure for the extraordinarily small percentage of crime in Erie county.

Mr. Kenefick early took an interest in politics, allying himself from conviction with the republican party. He was a delegate to the Rochester state convention at which, in an effective speech, he seconded the nomination of Philip Becker for governor. He was also elected an alternate to the Minneapolis national convention, which nominated Harrison for the presidency.

In June, 1891, Mr. Kenefick married Maysie Germain, daughter of Victor and Ella Germain, of Buffalo. They have one child, Daniel Kenefick.



KENYON, WILLIAM HOUSTON (born in Hartford, Connecticut, January 5, 1856), is of Scotch parentage, the son of Robert Kenyon, from Dunfries, Scotland, and Jean Houston, from Ayrshire. Both parents came to this country as children and grew up and were married in Thompsonville, Connecticut. After marriage their residence was, successively, in Hartford, Philadelphia, and New York City. Mr. Kenyon was educated in the Old South School of Hartford, the Hancock Grammar School and Central High School of Philadelphia, and the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1876, having taken prizes in mathematics, drawing, English, Latin, Greek, natural history, and law. In 1883 he received the degree of master of arts. After graduation he became tutor in Latin from 1876 to 1880, at the same time doing much private teaching, reading law, and attending Columbia College Law School, in which he not only took the required course in municipal law under Professors Theodore W. Dwight and George

Chase, but also the optional course in constitutional and international law under Professor Burgess. He was graduated in May, 1879,



Amos Houston Kenyon

having taken third prize in municipal law and the only prize in international law. He was at once admitted to the bar, and, selecting the specialty of the patent law, began a special preparation under the

direction of Edward N. Dickerson, Senior, one of the earliest leaders in this specialty.

In 1880 Mr. Kenyon became associated with Causten Browne, then one of the leading patent specialists at the Boston bar and at one time president of the Boston Bar Association. In 1885 the firm became Browne, Witter & Kenyon, including William C. Witter, of New York, who for fifteen years had been associated in the practice of patent law with George Gifford, father of the specialty; in 1887 it became Witter & Kenyon. The firm now consists of William C. Witter, William H. Kenyon, Alan D. Kenyon, and Robert N. Kenyon (Mr. Kenyon's younger brothers), and is one of the leading firms in the department of patent law.

Mr. Kenyon drafted an amendment to the design patent laws of the United States, known as the act of February 5, 1887, and argued in its favor against strenuous opposition before the patent committees of both houses of congress and before the executive branch of the government. The constitutionality of the law, though hotly assailed, has been since upheld by the United States courts, and the practical benefits in the added respect paid to design patents of the United States have been great. Mr. Kenyon has been connected with many of the important patent litigations of the last fifteen years, including the telephone cases, the Brush electric arc lamp and dynamo and storage battery cases, the Eagleton and Cary furniture-spring cases, the fruit-jar litigations, the Brewster side-bar buggy and lamp cases, the Edison electric incandescent lamp litigation, the Bate refrigerator and Pohl cases in the United States Supreme Court, and important carpet and carpet-design, ice-machine, and beer-filtering cases.

He was married, April 21, 1887, to Maria Wellington Stanwood, of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose family is of the Stanwoods of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and the Wellingtons, Thorndykes, and Yateses of Arlington, Massachusetts. They have two children, Dorothy and Theodore Stanwood Kenyon.

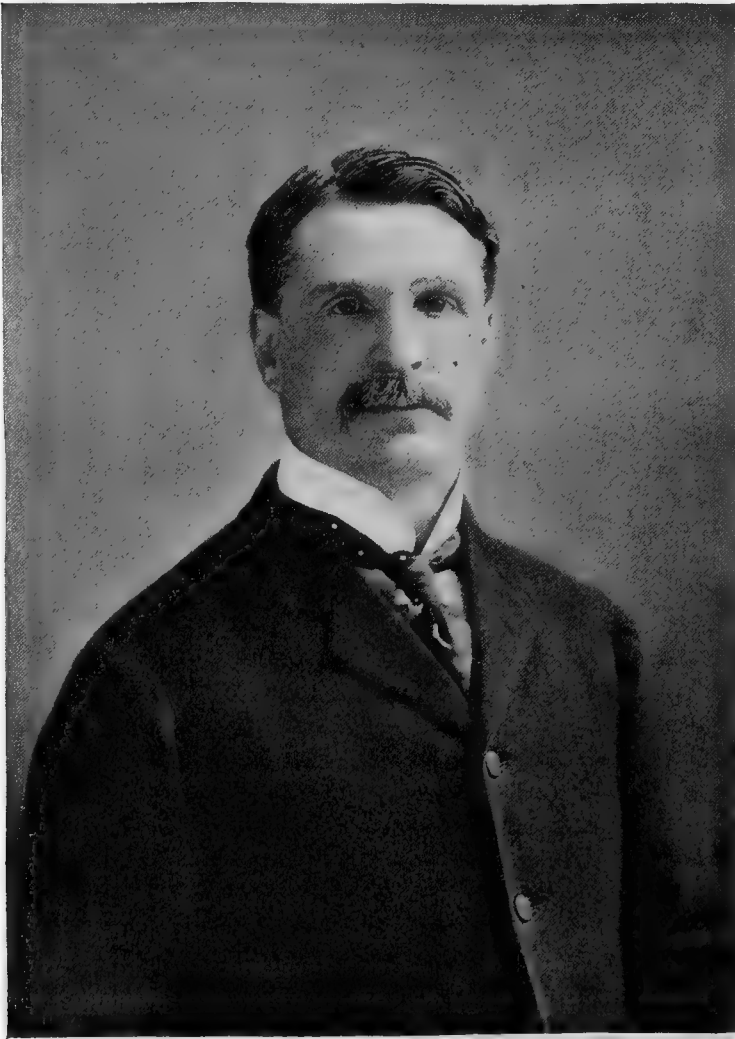
Mr. Kenyon is a republican in politics and a member of the University, Lawyers', Colonial, and Delta Kappa Epsilon clubs, the Saint Andrew's and New England societies, and the City, State, and American Bar associations. He was a member of the 7th regiment.



EOGH, MARTIN JEROME (born in Ireland in 1853), like most young men of catholic parents in the south of Ireland in his time, had his higher education broken off by the failure of the Catholic University which had been established at Dublin under the management of Cardinal Newman. The branches of this institution established throughout the country were attended by the flower of Ireland's youth, but the failure of the university at

Dublin involved the closing of the branches, and many of the students came to the United States.

Judge Keogh was one of these, emigrating to this country while yet



Matthew J. Keogh

a minor, his only capital being an academic education. He supported himself by work on the press while studying law, and in 1876 was

graduated from the law school of the New York University as valedictorian of his class.

He began practice in Westchester county, where he speedily won distinction in competition with such veterans as Isaac T. Williams, Edward Wells, Calvin Frost, Judge J. O. Dykman, and W. Bourke Cockran. One of his interesting cases was the defense of a poor negro on trial for murder. The contention that the man's brain was diseased attracted the attention of alienists everywhere, and an autopsy proved his theory correct. He defended prisoners in no less than twelve capital cases and had the remarkable record of having acquitted every one of them. He acted upon the principle of not hesitating to defend the most lowly criminal, while at the same time being counsel for wealthy men and great estates in and around New York City. In less than ten years after his admission to the bar he had accumulated a fortune and purchased a charming estate on Long Island Sound.

Judge Keogh has adhered strictly to his profession, never taking part in public affairs, except that in 1892 he was one of the democratic presidential electors. At the meeting of the electoral college he distinguished himself by his fearless opposition to the passage of a resolution recommending the election by the New York legislature of the machine candidate to the United States senate, the proposed resolution being intended as an insult to President-elect Cleveland, whose opposition to the candidate in question was well known. Judge Keogh's effective protest attracted wide attention, and he was warned that it would be hopeless ever to aspire to public office. This threat did not, however, deter him from accepting the democratic nomination for justice of the Supreme Court for the 2d judicial district of New York, made at the suggestion of judges of that court; and although the state went republican by 90,000 majority in November, 1895, he was elected, being the only successful candidate on the democratic state ticket. His election was a personal tribute, the bar, irrespective of party, and the republican press supporting him.

Judge Keogh was married in 1893 to Katharine Temple Emmet, great-granddaughter of the patriot and lawyer, Thomas Addis Emmet. He is a member of the Bar Association and the Vaudeville, Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Westchester Country, and Turf and Field clubs.



KETCHUM, ALEXANDER PHOENIX (born in New Haven, Connecticut, May 11, 1839), is the son of Edgar Ketchum and Elizabeth Phoenix, descended through both lines from distinguished old New York families. Through his grandparents on his father's side (John Jauncey Ketchum and Susanna Jauncey, who were cousins) a double line comes down from Guleyn

Vigne and Adrianna Cavilge, as also from Cornelius Van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherlands, "one of the largest contributors to the defenses of New Amsterdam in the list of 1665." Through his mother he is descended from Jacob Phoenix and Anna Van Vleck, who appear in Dominie Selwyn's list of the Dutch Church in 1686. His grandfather was Reverend Alexander Phoenix, and his great-grandfather Daniel Phoenix, the illustrious merchant, who as chairman of the delegation of merchants in 1789 delivered the address of welcome on the occasion of Washington's inauguration, and was the first comptroller of the City of New York, which office he held nearly a quarter of a century and a member of the first Chamber of Commerce of New York.

Colonel Ketchum was educated in New York, being graduated with honors from the College of the City of New York in 1858, after having won prizes in natural history, drawing, mathematics, and oratory. He served a year as tutor in drawing and mathematics in this college, and in 1860 was graduated from the Albany Law School and the same year admitted to the bar. The civil war then breaking out, he became connected with the department of the south, and as a staff officer of the military governor of South Carolina, General Rufus Saxton, was active in the conduct of affairs on the southern coast. Transferred to the staff of Major-General Oliver O. Howard in 1865, he served as acting-assistant-adjutant-general in Charleston, and later in Washington. In September, 1867, he resigned from the army with the rank of brevet-colonel.

In 1869 Colonel Ketchum was appointed by President Grant assessor of internal revenue for the 9th district of New York; later became collector for the same district; in 1874 was transferred to the customs service as general appraiser of the port of New York, and in 1883 was appointed by President Arthur chief appraiser of the same port, resigning in 1885 with the accession of President Cleveland. He has since devoted himself exclusively to the practice of law, building up a large and lucrative business along the lines in which his father was so successful—the charge of estates and conveyancing, important customs suits in the United States courts, and a considerable general practice.

As a resident of Harlem since 1839 Colonel Ketchum has been active in the development of upper New York. He was one of the founders of the Mount Morris Bank, and its first president. In 1890 and 1891 he was president of the Presbyterian Union of New York City, while he has been prominent in connection with the Young Men's Christian Union and various benevolent and educational projects. He has done considerable literary work and has delivered many public addresses, that on Garfield, delivered before the students of West Point, being especially notable. Colonel Ketchum was for four years president of the Alumni Association of the College of the City of New

York; is president of the City College Club, and a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, the City and State Bar Associations, the Numismatic Society, Archæological Society, New England Society, Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the Republican, Harlem Republican, Harlem, Quill, Merchants', Central, and Alpha Delta Phi clubs, and the New York, Atlantic, Larchmont, New Rochelle, Riverside, and Rhode Island yacht clubs.



ETCHUM, EDGAR (born in New York City, July 15, 1840), is the brother of Colonel Alexander Phoenix Ketchum, of the preceding sketch. He was educated in the public schools of this city, being graduated in 1860 from the College of the City of New York, subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts. In 1862 he was graduated from the Columbia College Law School, and admitted to the bar in this city. He entered the union army as 2d lieutenant of the signal corps, March 3, 1863; in August, 1864, was stationed at the signal camp of instruction at Georgetown, District of Columbia, soon after was assigned to duty at Fort Signal Hill, about six miles from Richmond, and during the operations about the confederate capital so distinguished himself as to receive special mention in the report of Captain L. B. Norton, chief signal officer of the department of Virginia and North Carolina. In January, 1865, he participated in the Fort Fisher expedition, serving on the staffs of Generals Charles J. Paine and Alfred H. Terry, taking an active part in the difficult maneuvers, including the perilous night operations, preceding the capture of that fortress. After the capture he was placed in command of the signal station on the northeast parapet of the fort, and narrowly escaped death through the explosion of an adjacent magazine. A little later he was appointed signal officer on the staff of General J. M. Schofield, and was subsequently assigned to duty as chief signal officer of the 23d corps, commanded by General Jacob D. Cox, composing the left wing of General Schofield's army in the operations against Wilmington, and in this capacity participated in the capture of Fort Anderson, the battle of Town Creek, and the capture of Wilmington. He sailed up the Cape Fear River with a gunboat expedition to open communications with General Sherman; as signal officer on General Terry's staff took part in the northward march through North Carolina, and the battles of Bentonville and Averysborough; and subsequently operated with the army of the Potomac in Virginia until the fall of Richmond, when he returned to the signal camp at Georgetown, and was honorably discharged, August 12, 1865, with the brevet of 1st lieutenant for gallant services at Fort Fisher, and the brevet of captain for his general gallantry during the war. On his return to New York he was appointed by the governor engineer, with the rank of major, in the 1st brigade, 1st division,

New York national guard, which position he held for three years, when he was honorably discharged.

After the close of the war, Major Ketchum began the practice of law in New York City, which he has continued ever since, building up a valuable clientage. He has argued cases in all the state courts, including the Court of Appeals, as well as in the United States district courts and the various supreme courts. His practice has been especially in the department of real estate law, in the examination of titles and conveyancing.

In 1869 he was married to Angelica Schuyler, daughter of Smith W. Anderson, an old New York merchant. They have two children. He is a member of the war veterans of the 7th regiment, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Veteran Organization of the Signal Corps, Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the military order of the Loyal Legion, and is treasurer of the Harlem Library.

He is an active promoter of the "Christian Endeavor" movement, was one of the organizers of the Church of the Pilgrims in Harlem, and is at present a member of the Collegiate Dutch Church, 5th avenue and 48th street.



ING, PATRICK FREEMAN (born in Towanda, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1859), is the son of John J. and Mary Brown King. His educational opportunities were extremely limited, but by industrious study he overcame these early disadvantages. He taught in the public schools of Niagara county from 1878 to 1883, when he began the study of the law. After serving his apprenticeship to the profession under John E. Pound and William C. Greene, of Lockport, he was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in June, 1886. He began practice alone in Lockport, and then became senior member of the firm of King & Morgan, which he abandoned to establish the firm of King & Leggett, now known as King, Leggett & Brown, with offices at Lockport and Niagara Falls.

Mr. King, although he has been at the bar for only eleven years, has taken rank among the brilliant and able lawyers of northwestern New York, and has been connected, both officially and as private counsel, in suits of particular importance and interest. From January 1, 1890, to January 1, 1896, he held the office of district attorney of Niagara county. In this capacity he prosecuted the wreckers of the Merchants' Bank (*People vs. Arnold* and *People vs. Helmer*). Among the other cases of special interest in which he was the prosecutor during this period may be cited: *People vs. J. Carter Sheldon* (the coal exchange case, 139 N. Y., 251);¹ *People vs. Lawrence* (137 N. Y., 517); *People vs. Tower* (135 N. Y., 457); *People vs. Murphy* (135 N. Y., 459);²

¹ It was upon the doctrines established in this case that the Tobacco Trust prosecutions of the summer of 1897 were conducted in New York City.

² This case is instanced by Abbott in his work on "Select Cases" as illustrative of the rule for the admission of handwriting as evidence.

People *vs.* Trimble (131 N. Y., 118) and People *vs.* Parker (137 N. Y., 535).

Mr. King was one of the organizers and charter members of the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company, for the construction of the Great Power Canal from Niagara river to Lake Ontario, authorized by chapter 722 of the laws of 1894.



ISSAM, BENJAMIN TREDWELL (born at 64 Beekman street, New York City, February 17, 1819), is the son of Joseph Kissam and Ann M. Embury, and is descended from John Kissam, who was born in Flushing, Long Island, in 1664. His mother was a daughter of Peter Embury, born in 1765.

Mr. Kissam received his early education at the hands of a quakeress teacher and under the tutorship of the celebrated Benjamin Mortimer and of Mr. Carpenter, all of New York City, and in June, 1826, entered Nazareth Hall, a Moravian school in Pennsylvania. In 1831 he entered Oxford Academy, at Oxford, New York. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1838 and pursued his legal studies in New York City with Tillou & Cutting and Samuel B. Romaine. He was admitted to the bar at Utica in July, 1841, and has practiced in New York City continuously since that time.

Among his more important cases are those of *Embury vs. Conner* (2 Sand. R., 98; S. C. 3 N. Y., 511), *Embury vs. Sheldon* (68 N. Y., 227), *Ludlow vs. Van Ness et al.* (8 Bos., 178), *People ex rel. Debenetti vs. Clerk of the Marine Court* (3 Ab., 309), and *Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Lacy and others* (3 Hun, 111; 5 N. Y., S. C. (T. & C.), 305; S. C., 63 N. Y., 422).



NAPP, SANFORD REYNOLDS (born in Peekskill, Westchester county, New York, December 8, 1832), is the son of Sanford R. Knapp and Mary Brown, and is of English descent. His father was an eminent physician of extensive practice in New York City and of repute both for medical-scientific investigation and the contribution of valuable remedies to his school of practice. On his mother's side the ancestral line traces back to the French Huguenots.

Mr. Knapp was educated at Peekskill Academy, preparing there for Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1854, receiving the additional honorary degree of A.M. in due course. Choosing the profession of law upon leaving college, he entered the office of Edward Wells, under whose tuition he pursued his preparatory legal studies and was admitted to the bar in Newburgh, in 1856. He commenced practice in Peekskill, Westchester county, where he has since been actively engaged in his profession, giving attention to general

litigation but mainly to office business and all matters relating to real estate, the investment of money, and the settlement of estates. In connection with this, an extensive insurance business has also been established, and he is the agent for many of the largest insurance companies of the world. Mr. Knapp has won an enviable reputation



for varied information, sound judgment, and disinterested devotion to the interests of his numerous clients, and his record has been such as to entitle him to the high degree of confidence which he enjoys among the leading men of Peekskill and vicinity.

He has always been largely identified with the educational interests of Peekskill. For thirty years, from 1860 to 1890, he was the sec-

retary of the board of education of one of the school districts, and since 1873 has been the secretary of the Peekskill Military Academy. Since 1863 he has been the secretary of the Peekskill Savings Bank, and he is one of its trustees. In all matters concerning the advancement of the interests of Peekskill Mr. Knapp has always taken an active and leading position. His wide experience and sound advice professionally in everything pertaining to his business and to the public good, places him in the front rank of the solid men of the town.

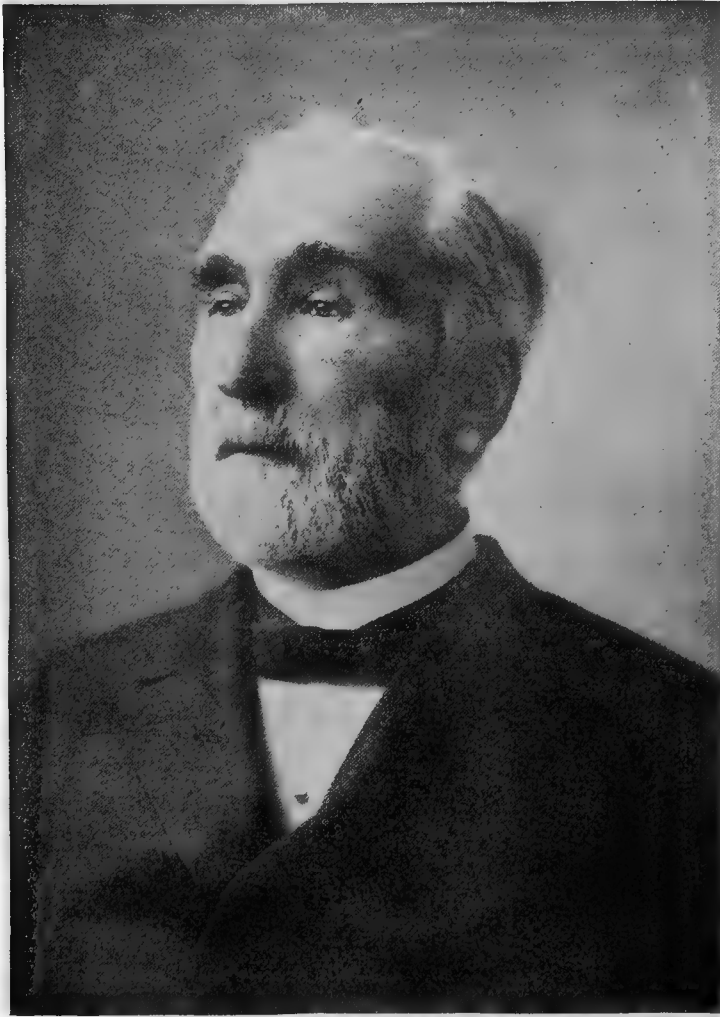
In politics he is a staunch republican, but has declined all political office. Prevented by physical disability from going to the front in the war of the rebellion, he furnished a substitute without being drafted and at his own expense, and gave patriotic, moral, and liberal material support to the union cause throughout the struggle. He has been closely identified with the religious life and growth of his locality, having been for thirty years an elder in the 1st Presbyterian Church of Peekskill, and is at present the secretary and treasurer of its board of trustees.

In October, 1861, Mr. Knapp was married to Georgia Norris Knox, eldest daughter of Reverend John Prey Knox, D.D., LL.D., of Newtown, Long Island. He has one son, William W., now a senior in Princeton University, and one daughter, Aletta V. D., now Mrs. James B. Thomson, of New Britain, Connecticut.



NAUER, EDWARD JOHN (born in New York City, December 7, 1855), is the son of Oscar and Catharine Yost Knauer, both natives of Germany—the former born in Saxony and the latter in Frankfort-on-the-Main. He was educated in the public schools of New York City, being graduated from Grammar School No. 18 in 1869. In 1871 he entered the office of the late President Arthur as errand boy. The firm afterward became Arthur, Phelps, Knevals & Ransom, being composed of Chester A. Arthur, Benjamin K. Phelps (who had been district attorney), Sherman W. Knevals, and Rastus S. Ransom (afterward surrogate). It is still continued, under the name of Knevals & Perry. Judge Ransom took a special interest in young Knauer, and gave him much valuable advice and assistance in his law studies. He was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, May 17, 1877. Remaining with Mr. Arthur's firm he became a partner in it in 1882, and he has retained that connection to the present time, practicing in New York City and Queens county.

Mr. Knauer has served two terms (1892 to 1896) as a member of the board of aldermen of Long Island City.



NOX, JOHN MASON (born in New York City, September 23, 1820; died January 29, 1894), was the eldest son of Reverend John Knox, S.T.D., senior minister of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of New York from 1816 to 1858,

and Euphemia Prevoost, daughter of Reverend John Mitchell Mason, S.T.D., of New York, provost of Columbia College. He was educated at William Forest's School and at Columbia College, being graduated from the latter in 1838 and subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts. He received his legal education under the instruction of Judge John L. Mason of the Superior Court, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1841. His entire professional life was spent in New York City. He was associated for about two years with S. Weir Roosevelt under the name of Knox & Roosevelt, and from 1849 to 1878 with his cousin, John Mitchell Mason, as Knox & Mason.

Among the more prominent cases with which he was connected were *Burrill vs. Boardman* (the Roosevelt Hospital case), *Knox vs. Jones*, the matter of the Empire City Bank, the matter of the will of Harriet D. Cruger, and *Howland vs. Union Theological Seminary*. His practice was confined more especially to the business of estates. He was an expert in drafting wills (not a single will drawn by him has been overthrown) and in examining titles to real estate, and a recognized specialist in questions of real estate law. He was also very learned in profane and sacred history.

Mr. Knox was for many years trustee of common schools in the 15th ward, trustee and president of the Northern Dispensary, trustee and president of Roosevelt Hospital from 1864 to 1894, treasurer of Leake & Watts Orphan House from 1863 to 1894, a charter member of the New York City Bar Association, and a member of the New York State Bar Association.



KRUSE, FREDERICK WILLIAM, was born in Germany, June 25, 1852, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1853. They settled near Buffalo, where he resided until he was thirteen years of age. He then left his home and was employed at labor on a farm summers and attended the district school winters until 1868, when he became a student at Griffith Institute at Springville, New York. He attended this institution several terms and also taught in the district schools during that time, until 1874. He then began the study of law in the office of Cary & Jewell in Olean, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. After his admission he went to Arcade and formed a partnership with A. J. Knight, which continued two years. He then removed to Olean, where he has since resided and practiced his profession.

He was a member of the New York assembly from the 1st district of Cattaraugus county in 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887. In 1886 the committee on ways and means in the assembly was divided and all questions relating to appropriations were referred to the new committee then created, called the "committee on appropriations." Mr. Kruse was made chairman of this committee when it was organized. The

next year he was chairman of the committee on revision. Mr. Kruse took an active part in the legislation during his service in the assembly and served on various important committees.

In 1888 a commission was created by an act of the legislature to revise the excise laws of the state, and Mr. Kruse was appointed one of its members. In 1890 he was appointed by Robert P. Porter, superintendent of census, a special agent to take charge of the census recount of the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and he also visited other western cities while in the performance of this duty. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Morton a member of the committee of distinguished constitutional lawyers to prepare and recommend general legislation for third-class cities.

He has frequently been appointed referee in important legal cases, and his decisions have been usually sustained by the courts.

In May, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Black county judge of Cattaraugus county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Oliver S. Vreeland.



ACOMBE, EMILE HENRY (born in New York City, January 29, 1846), received his early education in the Columbia College Grammar School, was graduated from Columbia College as fourth honor man in 1863, and was graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1865.

He was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1867, and was engaged in the private practice of law until December, 1875. At that time he entered the law department of the corporation of the City of New York as a subordinate, and rose through the different grades until he was appointed corporation counsel June 1, 1884.

He resigned this office June 30, 1887, and on the following day took his place upon the bench as United States circuit judge for the 2d circuit. He has delivered able opinions on some of the most important cases which have appeared in the courts in recent years.



LAING, PHILIP ADAM (born in East Otto, Cattaraugus county, New York, May 14, 1856), is the son of Stephen Laing and Arvilla Pratt. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1880, with the degree of bachelor of arts. From 1880 to 1883 he was principal of Hamburg Academy (Hamburg, Erie county). Meantime he studied law in the office of Lewis & Moot, and in 1884 he was admitted to the bar at Syracuse. In the same year he became associated with John J. Sayles in the law firm of Laing & Sayles. From 1886 to 1891 he was a member of the firm of Farrington & Laing. Since January 1, 1894, he has practiced alone. From

the beginning of his professional career he has been located at Buffalo.

Mr. Laing held the office of secretary to the mayor of Buffalo from January 1, 1890, to January 1, 1891, and that of city attorney from January 1, 1891, to January 1, 1894.



LAMONT, WILLIAM C., was born in Charlotteville, Schoharie county, New York, November 26, 1828. He received an academic education, taught school for a time, and in 1849, at the age of twenty-one, began the study of law at South Worcester, Otsego county, in the office of Abraham Becker, a distinguished and able practitioner. In June, 1852, he was admitted to the bar at Owego. After practicing for a brief period at Harpersfield Center, Delaware county, he removed to Charlotteville, continuing there until 1860. Since then he has practiced at Richmondville and Cobleskill. He still maintains his law office in the latter place, dividing his attention between his profession and agriculture.

In 1864 he was elected county judge of Schoharie county, an office which he held for two terms. He then continued his legal practice until February, 1887, when he was appointed county judge of Schoharie county by Governor Hill. He served during the remainder of the term, retiring on the 1st of January, 1893.

In 1876 and 1877 Judge Lamont was a member of the state senate from the 23d district. While in that body he was instrumental in obtaining the passage of a resolution providing for the erection of a monument over the remains of David Williams, one of the captors of Major André. This monument stands in the cemetery at the old Stone Fort, about one mile east of Schoharie village, and has engraved upon it the resolution introduced by him, pursuant to which it was erected after the remains had been removed to that spot. Another important incident of Judge Lamont's senatorial service was his successful advocacy, in conjunction with the late Honorable Isaac H. Maynard (then an assemblyman from Delaware county) of an appropriation for establishing a law library at Delhi.

He is still practicing his profession, being counsel in most of the important legal controversies in his part of the state. He is, and always has been, a democrat of the Jeffersonian stamp, although not a rabid or extreme partisan.

Judge Lamont was married to Miss Eliza C. Becker, a daughter of the late Nicholas Becker, in 1852. His only children are two sons. His wife died in 1895.



LAROCQUE, JOSEPH (born in New York City, April 2, 1831), is of French descent, his grandfather in the latter part of the last century having emigrated from France and settled in Savannah, Georgia, in which city Mr. Larocque's father was born in 1780. Mr. Larocque was graduated from Columbia College in 1849, having been prepared for college at the Columbia College Grammar School, then under the late Doctor Charles Anthon. After his graduation he immediately entered upon the study of law with the firm of Griffin & Larocque, which was composed of the late Francis Griffin and Jeremiah Larocque, brother of Joseph. He was admitted to practice in the spring of 1852, and at once became a member of the law firm of Bowdoin, Larocque & Barlow, which was formed on the death of Francis Griffin in January of that year. All Mr. Larocque's associates in that firm, George R. J. Bowdoin, Jeremiah Larocque, and Samuel L. M. Barlow, have since died. He is now a member of the law partnership of Shipman, Larocque & Choate. From 1852 to the present time he has been actively engaged in the practice of law, and has appeared in many of the most important cases in the courts during that time.

Mr. Larocque has always been a democrat in politics, but has not ordinarily taken a very active part in public affairs. In the summer of 1894, however, impressed with the importance of rescuing the administration of city affairs from the corrupt control of Tammany Hall and securing a non-partisan local government, he was led to unite, with other citizens entertaining similar views, in the organization of the "Committee of Seventy." Mr. Larocque was elected chairman of this committee and served in that capacity. This movement was successful in uniting, on a platform declaring for non-partisan administration of municipal affairs, citizens of all parties opposed to the rule of Tammany Hall, and in electing the candidates put in nomination on that platform, thus bringing about the administration of Mayor Strong and those associated with him in the city government.

Mr. Larocque was elected president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York at the annual meeting held in January, 1895, and re-elected at the annual meeting of 1896. He is a member of the Century, University, Metropolitan, City, Reform, and other clubs.



LAUGHLIN, JOHN (born in Newstead, Erie county, New York, March 14, 1856), is the son of Bartholomew and Ellen O'Hara Laughlin. Both his parents were born in Ireland. His father, who was a farmer, removed to the Town of Wilson, Niagara county, when the son was nine years old.

John Laughlin worked on the farm and during the winter seasons attended district school until his nineteenth year. He then, in 1874, entered the Lockport Union School, and after completing the four

years' course in that institution he began the study of law at Lockport in the office of Honorable Richard Crowley, United States attorney for the northern district of New York. In December, 1880, he accompanied Mr. Crowley (who was then serving a term in congress) to Washington, and during that winter he held a position in the census bureau. Removing to Buffalo in the spring of 1881, he continued his legal studies with the newly organized firm of Crowley & Movius, and in October of the same year he was admitted to the bar upon examination before the general term at Rochester. He thereupon became managing clerk for Mr. Crowley's firm. Two years later Mr. Crowley discontinued his former relations and established with Mr. Laughlin the firm of Crowley & Laughlin. This was in turn dissolved, by the removal of Mr. Crowley to New York City. Since 1890 Mr. Laughlin has been at the head of the prominent firm of Laughlin, Ewell & Houpt, in which Joseph E. Ewell and Wilbur E. Houpt are associated with him.

From the first Mr. Laughlin was highly successful in his profession, steadily advancing to a recognized position among the most conspicuous members of the Buffalo bar. He at once attracted attention as an advocate, and his services were soon sought in important jury trials. In 1887 he defended the celebrated case of Hattie Penseyres, charged with the murder of her husband. This trial, which lasted for a month, is one of the most memorable in the criminal annals of western New York. A verdict of murder in the second degree was rendered. The judge, in sentencing the prisoner, said:

I think you may well feel that by the services of your counsel your life has been saved. A counselor of this court has defended you with a courage, with a persistency, with a determination and an ability, and with an eloquence that have excited the admiration of the whole community; and I think that his efforts have probably saved you from the gallows.

While zealously pursuing his profession Mr. Laughlin had always taken a strong interest in politics, and had made a reputation as one of the most brilliant campaign orators of the republican party. In 1884 he accompanied Mr. Blaine on his tour of the state. In the fall of 1887 he was tendered the republican nomination for state senator from the Erie district. He was elected by a majority of 4,301, running some 2,000 votes ahead of his ticket; and in 1889 he was re-nominated and re-elected, again running largely ahead of the party ticket.

During his two terms in the senate Mr. Laughlin was identified in a prominent manner with the transactions of that body. Throughout his four years of service he was a member of the judiciary committee. As chairman of the canal committee he favored liberal appropriations for the canals. He took an active interest in promoting improved legislation for the City of Buffalo, being the author of the police-exercise bill for that city and the Buffalo public school bill, measures

which, though defeated at the time, were subsequently incorporated in the revised Buffalo charter, of which Mr. Laughlin was a hearty and successful advocate when it came before the senate. He was one of the principal supporters of the policy of separating municipal from state and national elections, which was embodied in the new constitution by the convention of 1894. During his last term in the senate he prepared and introduced a proposed amendment to the state constitution with that end in view. He also strongly urged legislation to provide for uniformity in the selection of textbooks for the public schools, proposing the creation of a commission to choose books, purchase copyrights, and prepare originals where necessary. Although his school-book bill was defeated, his efforts in this direction led to the adoption of free textbooks in the City of Buffalo and elsewhere.

In 1888 he was a delegate to the republican national convention in Chicago, where he warmly supported the presidential candidacy of Chauncey M. Depew. He was again a candidate for state senator in 1891, but was defeated, although once more polling considerably more than his party vote. He has since devoted himself uninterruptedly to his law business, taking no part in politics except as a public speaker.

In his career at the bar Senator Laughlin has built up a large general practice in both the state and the United States courts. In the line of criminal practice he has steadily added to the great reputation which he gained in the Penseyres case. In 1895 he acted as counsel for Barney Murray, charged with killing his employer, William H. Bright, a prominent oil man, because the latter would not pay him his wages. In 1896 he defended Michael Sammon, a former captain of the Buffalo police department who had been reduced to the rank of patrolman, tried for shooting Sergeant Cantlin, his superior officer, because he suspended him for neglect of duty. In the latter case the defense of insanity was interposed, and the trial lasted for over three weeks. Doctor McDonald, the famous expert, who testified for the prosecution, was kept under constant cross examination by Senator Laughlin for two days. Both these cases were of the exceptionally desperate character, and Mr. Laughlin's successes in preventing imposition of the death penalty (a verdict of murder in the second degree being rendered in each instance) were regarded as great victories. The *Buffalo Evening Times* of March 2, 1895, commenting on the summing up in the Barney Murray murder trial, said: "Senator Laughlin made one of the ablest speeches ever heard in the trial of a murder case in this country."

Within the last several years Senator Laughlin, while not abandoning criminal business, has been gradually obtaining a large corporation practice.



LAUTERBACH, EDWARD (born in New York City, August 12, 1844), was graduated from the College of the City of New York with honors in 1864 and at once commenced the study of law in the office of Townsend, Dyett & Morrison. After his admission to the bar he was made a member of the firm, which was re-organized as Morrison, Lauterbach & Spingarn. Upon the death of Mr. Spingarn the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Lauterbach becoming a member of the present firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson. He early applied himself with indefatigable industry to his profession and soon acquired a recognized standing at the bar as a successful corporation lawyer. He has been engaged in many famous litigations, and has been especially successful in settling cases involving large interests outside of court. He has a wide reputation as a railroad organizer. He was concerned in the re-organization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, brought about the consolidation of the Union and Brooklyn Elevated roads, thereby transforming two conflicting interests into a single powerful and prosperous property, and induced the merging of interests which created the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway. As attorney of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company he obtained a recognition of the advantages of subsidies from the United States government. He also secured the incorporation of the East River Bridge Company, whose charter empowered them to erect two bridges between New York and Brooklyn, both starting from the same point in New York and separating to reach two different points in Brooklyn, with a cross-town elevated road from the New York terminus to the Hudson river.

Mr. Lauterbach has drafted a number of important legislative bills, many of which were enacted into laws. One of these was a law for uniformly regulating surface cars throughout the State of New York, putting all the cities on a par. He was one of three delegates-at-large, representing the City of New York, in the constitutional convention of June, 1894, and was chairman of the committee of public charities. Outside his profession he is especially interested in the cause of education and holds the office of vice-president of the College of the City of New York. He also devotes much attention to philanthropic and benevolent institutions and is a generous contributor to every form of charity. He was for two years chairman of the republican county committee of New York, and was active and energetic in that capacity, bringing the organization into the most perfect condition that it ever attained. He is a member of the advisory committee of the state committee, his associates being Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Frank S. Witherbee, and Frank Hiscock. He represented the State of New York as delegate-at-large to the national republican convention at Saint Louis in June, 1896, and was New York's member of the committee on resolutions and a member of the sub-committee of five which drafted the platform, being especially interested in the

adoption of the financial plank which formed the issue presented to the people at the last presidential election. He is a member of several clubs and is now director and counsel of the 3d Avenue Surface Railroad Company, the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, and various other important corporations. The Subway Company was organized and the legislation authorizing the exercise of its functions was secured by him. It has resulted in the removal of poles and wires from the principal streets in this city and their burial underground. This legislation was unique in its character, but although attacked in more than a hundred actions, has been uniformly sustained by the state and federal courts.



LAWRENCE, SPENCER J. (born in Le Roy, Genesee county, New York, October 11, 1864), is the son of James and Alida J. Lawrence. He received a common school education, entered the office of William C. Watson, at Batavia, New York, and on March 29, 1889, was admitted to the bar at Rochester. After practicing for about a year in Batavia he removed to Niagara Falls, where he is still actively prosecuting his profession.



LENT, HERBERT D. (born in New York City, August 22, 1858), is the son of Isaac B. and Hester B. Lent. He was educated in the common schools of Yonkers and Eastchester, New York, studied law with William H. Pemberton, of Mount Vernon (former district attorney of Westchester county), and was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie in May, 1880. He has since practiced in Mount Vernon.

Mr. Lent has been twice elected town clerk of the Town of Eastchester (1887 and 1889), and since 1892 has served continuously as supervisor of Eastchester, having been chairman of the judiciary committee and other important committees of the board of supervisors. He has also been prominent in the affairs of the Village of Tuckahoe, where he resides.



LESTER, CHARLES SMITH, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, on the 15th of March, 1824. His father, Charles Gove Lester, was a graduate of Vermont University and was subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits in the City of Montreal. His paternal ancestors were for several generations natives of Connecticut and Vermont. He is a descendant of Andrew Lester, one of the original settlers of New London, Connecticut, and of Captain Nathaniel Gove, of revolutionary fame.

He was educated at Washington Academy in Salem, New York, and in September, 1841, became a student in the law office of Crary & Fairchilds. In October, 1843, he removed to Saratoga Springs and continued his legal studies in the office of his uncle, Honorable John Willard, then circuit judge and vice-chancellor of the 4th circuit. On his twenty-first birthday he was admitted as a solicitor in chancery by the late Chancellor Walworth, and in May, 1845, was admitted as an attorney in the Supreme Court. In 1853 he was admitted as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1854 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale University. In early life he held at different times the offices of justice of the peace and supervisor of his town, village clerk, village trustee, and president of the board of trustees of the Village of Saratoga Springs. He has been for more than thirty years a member of the presbyterian church and a trustee of the 1st Presbyterian Church of Saratoga Springs. In 1859 he was elected district attorney, and in 1869 county judge of Saratoga county.

For more than half a century he has been engaged assiduously in the practice of his profession. The law reports of the state bear witness to his industry and ability. His name has been connected with most of the important litigation of his county, and many important legal questions have been finally settled in suits which he conducted. Since 1873 he has been a member of the law firm of C. S. & C. C. Lester, a copartnership formed in that year between himself and his eldest son, who was then admitted to the bar. This firm, to which two other sons have since been added upon the completion of their legal studies and admission to the bar, is among the oldest in the state. At the time of this publication Judge Lester, though in his seventy-fourth year, is still in active practice, with unabated physical and intellectual powers.



LEVENTRITT, DAVID (born in Winnsboro, South Carolina, January 31, 1845), is the son of the late George M. Leventritt and Betty Goldberg. In 1854 he removed with his father to New York, and entering the College of the City of New York was graduated in 1864 as salutatorian of his class. He was awarded the Burr Medal for proficiency in mathematics, and received various other prizes for scholarship. He was graduated from the New York University Law School in 1870, and the same year was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Leventritt has attained a prominent position at the bar, winning special repute as a trial lawyer. He has been engaged in some of the most important cases. He acted as special counsel for the city in proceedings to condemn for a public park lands located between High Bridge and Washington Bridge, running from 10th avenue to

the Harlem river. He was also chairman of a commission to estimate value and damages in the case of lands condemned by the city for a bridge across the Harlem river at 3d avenue. He is counsel



David Leventritt

for a large number of attorneys in the trial of cases before juries. For twenty or more years this has been a large part of his extensive practice. He is a member of Tammany Hall and is and has been for years chairman of the law committee of that organization. He is

vice-president of the Aguilar Free Library, and a patron of a number of asylums, hospitals, and charitable organizations.

On June 9, 1868, he was married to Matilda Lithauer, of New York.



LEVI, JOSEPH CHARLES (born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 27, 1839), is the son of Charles Levi and grandson of George and Judith Levi. His father (born in Portsmouth, England, in 1807; died in Saratoga Springs in 1872) came to the United States about 1829, married in New York in 1838, and was a merchant in Cincinnati from 1832 to 1842, being a friend and neighbor of William Henry Harrison and Salmon P. Chase. His mother, also of English birth, came to this country when very young.

Mr. Levi was educated in private and public schools in New York City, being graduated in 1854 from the Columbia College Grammar School, of which Doctor Charles Anthon was then principal, and began his legal studies in the office of Joshua M. Van Cott and Howard C. Cady, April 30, 1855, continuing until April, 1860. In 1859 this firm joined with that of Buckham & Smales, Mr. Levi and Honorable George C. Barrett becoming managing clerks. Mr. Levi was admitted to the bar in New York City in May, 1860, and with the exception of a few months in 1862 has practiced continuously in New York to the present time. Between May and October, 1862, he was with his regiment, the 37th national guard, as a non-commissioned officer in the government service in Maryland.

Mr. Levi has been attorney for various trusts and associations, and for many years has been counsel for one of the principal metropolitan newspapers. One of his cases, *Simon vs. Kaliske* (6 Abb. N. S., 224), established as law in this state that a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, expressly conveying real estate and recorded in the county clerk's office under the assignment act of 1860 but not recorded in the register's office, conveys no title to the lands and creates no encumbrance upon the title, and is not constructive notice as against a subsequent bona fide grantee, and that the assignee is not a necessary party to a foreclosure of a prior mortgage on the premises. In the case of *Emanuel vs. Ennis* (48 Superior Court, 430), it was held that the "ancestor" from whom the half-blood may inherit is the immediate and proximate, not the original or remote ancestor, this decision unsettling the title to some four acres of land in the upper part of the city, known as the Susan Milledoler tract. In *Uhl vs. Loughran* (16 Civil Pro., 386; 22 State R., 459), a title acquired through partition and sale was held ineffectual to divest the estate of an infant defendant, notwithstanding the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* under section 473 of the code.

Mr. Levi is eminently an equity lawyer, having special taste and

adaptability for the law of wills, real estate, and equity jurisprudence, and is frequently employed as counsel in such cases. He has



Joseph C. Levi

had the good fortune during his practice of being invariably sustained by the courts in his contentions upon the law of these subjects. He takes great interest in social and political economy and in law

reform, is in favor of codification, and is a strong advocate of the abolition of the requirement of unanimity in jury trials both in civil and in criminal practice.

He has taken an active interest in the City Bar Association, with which he has been connected for twenty years. He was one of the original members and examining counsel of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company. He is the author of a number of monographs and essays, semi-legal, some of which have appeared in the *Albany Law Journal*.

He was married, February 8, 1865, to an accomplished daughter of Doctor Manly Emanuel, of Linwood, Pennsylvania.



LEWIS, LORAN LODOWICK (born in Cayuga county, New York, May 9, 1825), is a son of John C. Lewis and Delecta Barbour. His early life was spent under great disadvantages, and he had practically no educational opportunities. This, however, did not deter him from educating himself in such a manner that he was soon deemed fit to teach in the district schools, and this occupation he pursued for several winters, at the same time reading law at night.

After his admission to the bar, in July, 1848, he engaged in the practice of the law at Buffalo, where he still resides.

He gradually attained prominence among the lawyers of Buffalo, and it is generally conceded by those competent to judge that when he accepted the nomination for justice of the Supreme Court in 1882 he was the best trial lawyer in western New York.

He ran on the republican ticket for justice of the Supreme Court at the same time that Grover Cleveland, as a candidate for governor, carried New York state by nearly 200,000 majority. Judge Lewis was the only person on his ticket elected. He had previously served two terms in the state senate. On January 1, 1896, having reached the constitutional age limit of retirement for justices of the Supreme Court, he ceased to be a member of that body. He has since been associated with his two sons, as counsel, under the firm name of Lewis & Lewis.

On June 1, 1852, he married Charlotte R. Pierson. They have had seven children, of whom four are now living, viz.: George L. Lewis, Louise Lewis Kahle, Elizabeth Lewis Preston, and Loran L. Lewis, Junior.



LEWIS, LORAN LODOWICK, Junior (born in Buffalo, October 20, 1864), is the son of Justice Loran Lodowick Lewis and Charlotte R. Pierson. His first education was received in the public schools of the city where he was born. He was prepared for college at the Buffalo High School and was grad-

uated at Williams College in 1887 and at the Buffalo Law School in 1889, being a member of the first class graduated from that institution. He also prepared himself for his profession in the office of Lewis & Moot, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo on June 6, 1889.

On the 12th of June, 1889, he was married to Anna Maullin Browne, daughter of Irving Browne, a well-known law writer and for many years editor of the *Albany Law Journal*. Soon afterward he established with George L. Lewis and Adelbert Moot the firm of Lewis, Moot & Lewis. From January 1, 1894, to February 1, 1895, he was city attorney of Buffalo, but he resigned that office to return to his private practice. About this time Mr. Moot retired from the firm and Mr. Lewis then formed, with his brother, the partnership of Lewis & Lewis, of which he is still a member.

Mr. Lewis is a lecturer at the Buffalo Law School on liens and eminent domain.

He has two children, Loran Lodowick Lewis, 3d, and Lorraine Lewis.



LOCKWOOD, CLARK RAWSON, the nestor of the Chautauqua county bar, son of Jeremiah Lockwood, Junior, and Amanda Rawson Lockwood, was born at Schroon, Essex county, New York, June 6, 1827, being one of the family of eight surviving children, four boys and four girls. After attending the common school, with a few terms at select school, he apprenticed himself, at the age of sixteen, to Jonathan E. Stevens, of Castleton, Vermont, as a wagon-maker. His health failing, he abandoned this work and resumed his studies, first at Ticonderoga, New York, and then at the Poultney Academy (Poultney, Vermont).

After some months in Canada, where he went to study French, Mr. Lockwood, at the suggestion of a friend, A. R. Catlin, removed to the then Village of Jamestown, Chautauqua county, and began the study of law in the office of Orsell Cook. Upon entering this office he inventoried his worldly possessions and found himself with \$20, some poor clothing, and a fund of ambition and courage. With these assets he began the struggle among strangers, gaining a livelihood by teaching and practicing his profession in the justice's courts. In 1852-53, having been in Mr. Cook's office since August 24, 1849, he attended the Fowler Law School at Ballston Spa, New York, and in the spring of 1853 he was admitted to the bar at Buffalo. On the 6th day of July following he was united in marriage with Miss Eunice E. Wheeler, daughter of Nehemiah Wheeler, of Schroon.

Returning to Jamestown he entered into a partnership which was soon terminated, and the firm of Cook & Lockwood was formed, August 25, 1855, continuing without change until the spring of 1880, when by the admission of Jerome B. Fisher it became Cook, Lock-

wood & Fisher. Eighteen months later failing health caused Mr. Lockwood to retire from this association, and he soon afterward opened an office in the then new Allen Opera House. He next entered into a partnership with Lee J. Lockwood in the firm of C. R. & Lee J. Lockwood, which was successively changed to Lockwood, Lockwood & Shaw and Lockwood & Peterson. Since 1893 he has been practicing his profession alone, his practice being characterized by the same vigor and force for which he has been conspicuous throughout his entire career.

Mr. Lockwood, at a time in life when most men would have refrained from new enterprises, constructed the magnificent opera house block, giving to Jamestown its first modern playhouse, and his energies have long been exerted in organizing and developing the Jamestown street railroad, the history of which he has prepared for publication. He is a man of great public spirit, an active and conscientious republican in politics, a liberal in religious matters, and a consistent advocate of equal suffrage. He has devoted much time to the work of writing biographical and historical matter connected with Chautauqua county, and is considered an authority upon these subjects.



LOCKWOOD, DANIEL NEWTON (born in Hamburg, Erie county, New York, June 1, 1844), is the son of Harrison and Martha Lockwood. His family came from Stamford, Connecticut. He attended the public schools of Buffalo, and was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in the class of 1865, receiving the degree of master of arts. After pursuing legal studies in the office of Honorable James M. Humphrey, of Buffalo, he was admitted to the bar in May, 1866. He has always practiced in Buffalo, where for many years he has been prominent professionally, in politics, and as a citizen.

In 1874 he was elected district attorney of Erie county for a term of three years, and in 1876 he was elected a representative in the 45th congress. He was appointed by President Cleveland, in October, 1886, United States district attorney for the northern district of New York. From 1891 to 1895 he served as a member of the 52d and 53d congresses. He was a delegate to the national democratic conventions of 1884, 1888, and 1896.



LOCKWOOD, JAMES BETTS (born in Poundridge, Westchester county, New York, July 18, 1849), is the son of Alsop Hunt Lockwood and Mary Eliza Reynolds, and is a descendant in the eighth generation of Robert Lockwood, a freeman of Watertown, Massachusetts, who came from England in

the *Mary and John*, May 16, 1630. His family has been prominent from its first appearance in this country, and his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather are numbered among the distinguished men of Westchester county.¹ He attended the common schools, Bedford Academy and Betts Military Academy (Stamford, Connecticut), and was graduated at Union College in 1870. He has received from that institution the degree of master of arts. He studied law in New York City with Honorable Clarkson N. Potter and the firm of G. R. & T. D. Pelton & Hill, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1873. He has since been in continuous practice in New York City and White Plains.

Mr. Lockwood has held the offices of president of the Village of White Plains and school commissioner for the 2d district of Westchester county (1885-94).

He is a member of the Westchester County Bar Association, the Westchester County Historical Society, the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order.



LOEW, FREDERICK WILLIAM (born in Alsace, now a part of Germany, December 20, 1834), is the son of Frederick J. Loew, and was brought to this country when three years of age and educated in the city schools. His father dying when he was sixteen years old, he learned the art of engraving, at which he was very proficient. Ill health forced him to abandon this occupation, however. December 7, 1855, he was shipwrecked off the Bahama Islands while on a voyage for his health aboard the *Crescent City*. Returning to New York by way of the Island of Nassau, Havana, and New Orleans, he obtained a clerkship in the sheriff's office, and studying law was admitted to the bar in 1860.

He enjoyed a successful practice in the line of examination of titles to real estate and conveyancing. In 1863 he was elected a justice of the 5th district court of New York City, and in 1867 represented the 12th assembly district in the constitutional convention. In November, 1869, Governor Hoffman appointed him a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, to succeed Honorable George C. Barrett, resigned.

¹ Jonathan Lockwood,² son of Robert, the original American ancestor, settled in Greenwich, Connecticut, was a prominent citizen of that place, and was a member of the Connecticut assembly. His son, Joseph,³ lived in Stamford, Connecticut. The latter's son, Joseph,⁴ removed to New York State and was one of the original settlers of Poundridge, Westchester county. The second Joseph's son, Major Ebenezer Lockwood,⁵ was a justice of the peace prior to the Revolution, and upon the outbreak of that struggle became major of the 2d regiment of Westchester county militia. He was also a member of the committee of safety and the provincial congress, and a reward of forty guineas was offered for his capture by the British. Subsequently he was a member of the first

New York state constitutional convention, a member of the board of regents of the State University, the first judge of Westchester county, a member of the assembly for five years, and a commissioner to locate the county seat. Ebenezer's son, Horatio,⁶ was supervisor of Poundridge for seventeen years, and member of assembly from Westchester county from 1833 to 1836, and also in 1841 and 1842. Alsop Hunt Lockwood,⁷ father of James B., was supervisor of the Town of Poundridge for sixteen years, sheriff of Westchester county (1853-56), member of the assembly (1864-65), and a commissioner for the erection of the Harlem bridge at 3d avenue and 130th street, New York City.

The same month he was elected to succeed himself for the full term beginning January 1, 1870. Governor Tilden appointed him in October, 1875, to hold a special term in the Supreme Court for the trial of jury cases. The democratic candidate for re-election to the Court of Common Pleas in 1875, he was defeated by the republican and independent democratic combination of that year, notwithstanding that he led the entire ticket several thousand votes. In 1877 he was elected register of the City and County of New York, and served until 1880.

Poor health leading him to travel, Judge Loew has since resided mainly in Paris. He has visited all parts of Europe and the east. He was married, December 19, 1867, to Julia Augusta, daughter of the late Jacob Vanderpoel, who was dock commissioner of New York City.

As justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Loew made good his highly creditable record in former offices, and tried many notable and difficult cases with marked ability and impartiality. His decisions were very seldom reversed by the Court of Appeals.¹



LOUNSBERY, WILLIAM (born at Stone Ridge, in the Town of Marbletown, Ulster county, New York, December 25, 1831), is the son of John Lounsbery and Sarah Peters. His great-grandfather, Edward Lounsbery, was a captain in the Revolution. William Lounsbery attended a select school and the Kingston Academy, also studying under a private tutor, and in 1851 was graduated at Rutgers College. He has since received from that institution the degree of master of arts. He attended the Albany Law School for one term, also studying in the office of Stevens, Edwards & Mead, at Albany, and in February, 1853, was admitted to the bar at the Albany general term. He began practice in Stone Ridge, his native town, but in 1854 removed to Kingston, where he is still active and prominent at the bar. At the breaking out of the war, being a member of the 20th New York militia, as commissary, he served for three months in Maryland with that regiment, and then returned to his law practice. In his professional career he has been highly successful, and has been connected with a variety of important litigations. Some of his notable cases may be found reported in 81 N. Y., 557; 74 N. Y., 310, and 114 N. Y., 439.

Mr. Lounsbery has held the offices of member of the assembly (1868), mayor of Kingston (1877), and member of the 46th congress. He was secretary of the Rondout & Oswego Railroad Company during the period of construction, in 1870 and 1871. He is the author of a "History of the Three Months' Campaign of the 20th Regiment," published by the Ulster County Historical Society, and a published ad-

¹ Brooks's "Common Pleas," p. 101.

dress, being a historical sketch of the County of Ulster, delivered in 1876 at the request of the common council of the City of Kingston.



LOVE, THOMAS CUTTING (born in Cambridge, New York, November 30, 1789; died in Buffalo, New York, September 17, 1853), was the son of Mary Cutting and Robert Love, a man of collegiate education. After a course of schooling under Professor Town, author of the standard "Town's Speller" and "Town's Reader" of that day, he began the study of law in the office of Phineas Tracy, Esquire, of Batavia, New York.

Leaving his studies to take part in the war of 1812, that year and the year following he served as a volunteer soldier on the western frontier, and in 1814 was one of the first to respond to the call upon patriotic citizens of the western counties to go to the rescue of the gallant American soldiers pent up in Fort Erie on the Canadian side of the Niagara river. On September 17, 1814, he was engaged in the memorable sortie from that fort, where he was severely wounded, taken prisoner, and carried ultimately to Quebec.

Discharged from imprisonment at the close of the war, he returned to Batavia, and after a short residence removed to Buffalo. There he formed a law partnership with Albert Haller Tracy, brother of his former preceptor. His ability and force of character soon gave him leadership at the bar and prominence in public movements, and opened before him the highest official positions of the locality.

He was one of the first five councilmen after Buffalo became a city in 1832, was first judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1828, district attorney of Erie county in 1829, and surrogate of Erie county in 1841. He was elected to congress in 1835 on the anti-masonic ticket, and declined a second nomination. Complying with the request of his constituents, he selected his successor in that body, designating Millard Filmore, who was subsequently elected vice-president and became president. Mr. Love served in his various public positions with marked ability, a high sense of duty, and a courage commensurate with his intense convictions and sympathies in behalf of justice and humanity. These sympathies were practically manifested by his services to protect the Indians from the frauds of the white settlers and by his activity in the cause against slavery, in which he was an able assistant to what was known in those days as the "Under-ground Railroad."

He married Maria Maltby, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, granddaughter of Seth Murray, a revolutionary general. He was survived by her and one son, George M. Love, afterward a volunteer in the war of the rebellion, and by three daughters, Julia (Mrs. Walter Cary), Maria M. Love, and Mrs. Elizabeth M. L. Cary.



LOVELL, HERBERT MARLOW (born in Marathon, Cortland county, New York, February 16, 1858), is the son of Ransom Marlow Lovell and Dorcas Eliza Meacham. He is descended from the Cape Cod families of Lovell and Bodfish. Other New England families among his ancestors are the Carpenters, the Emersons, and the Hales. Matthew Hale Carpenter, the celebrated Wisconsin jurist and senator, was his cousin.

Herbert M. Lovell attended the Marathon Academy and Cortland Normal School, and in 1887 was graduated from Cornell University with the degree of bachelor of arts. At college he was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa and was president of his class during the senior year. He was also the author of a treatise on "The Constitutional Issues Involved in the English Revolution of 1688," for which he was awarded honors at commencement. After graduation he became principal of the Elmira Free Academy; and he continued in that position until his admission to the bar (April 27, 1893), for which he had qualified himself by pursuing legal studies in the office of Rockwell, McDowell & McCann. He has since practiced with success in Elmira.

Mr. Lovell is a prominent mason, and is at present (1897) master of Ivy Lodge, No. 397, at Elmira.



LYDECKER, HARRY ROSS (born in Yonkers, New York, March 4, 1869), is the son of Albert Lydecker, of Rockland county, and Martha B. Morrison, of Orange county. After studying at the 2d Ward High School of Newburgh and at the Newburgh Academy, he entered Mount Saint Mary's Academy, from which he was graduated in 1887. Having been prepared for the bar under the direction of Honorable William D. Dickey (elected justice of the Supreme Court in 1895), he was admitted to practice at a general term held at Poughkeepsie, May 11, 1893. He has since pursued his profession in Newburgh, rapidly gaining a reputation for ability. He is at present (1897), counsel for the Newburgh Electric Railway Company, corporation counsel of New Windsor, New York, and town counsel for the Town of Blooming Grove. He is a member of the 10th separate company, N. G. N. Y.; of Newburgh Lodge, No. 309, F. and A. M.; of the Ætna Boat Club (Orange Lake), of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Newburgh Council, No. 1320, Royal Arcanum, and of the Newburgh Cycle Club.



LYON, GEORGE FREDERICK (born in the Town of Barker, Broome county, New York, July 13, 1849), is the son of Harry and Pamela A. Lyon. He attended district schools and the Binghamton Academy, was graduated at Hamilton College in the class of 1872, and after pursuing legal studies in

the office of Chapman & Martin (Orlow W. Chapman, late solicitor-general of the United States, and Celora E. Martin, now a judge of the Court of Appeals), was admitted to the bar at the Albany general term in November, 1875. In January, 1876, he became a member of the firm of Chapman & Martin. After the appointment of Judge Martin to the Supreme Court bench in 1877, the firm of Chapman & Lyon was formed, continuing until the death of Solicitor-General Chapman in 1890. In November, 1895, he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court, being nominated to that office by both the republican and the democratic parties.

Justice Lyon was president of the Broome County Bar Association from 1888 to 1897. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1894.



YON, JOHN WESTFALL (born in Port Jervis, New York, October 16, 1849), is the son of Thomas J. Lyon (noticed below) and Jemima Westfall. He was educated in the common schools of Port Jervis and at the Waverly Institute, studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar at a general term in Brooklyn in December, 1874. He was a member of the well-known Port Jervis firm of T. J. & J. W. Lyon, until October, 1887, when the elder Lyon retired.

Mr. Lyon throughout his professional career has been especially occupied with railway litigation in cases relating to the liability of the master to the servant. He has probably conducted more litigation of this character during the past twenty years than any other attorney in the state.

From 1874 to 1877 he was assistant-district attorney of Orange county, under Honorable Charles F. Brown. He has twice been an unsuccessful democratic candidate for the office of district attorney.



YON, THOMAS JEFFERSON (born in Caldwell, New Jersey, June 20, 1816; died in Port Jervis, New York, April 10, 1889), was descended in the paternal line from a Scotch ancestry. His education was received in the public schools of Newark, New Jersey, and in Montclair Academy. Removing to Goshen, New York, he entered upon the study of the law with Nathan Westcott, a well-known practitioner of that period. Before he had completed his clerkship he began to practice the profession, having an office in Port Jervis. He was admitted to the bar at Brooklyn in November, 1849, and immediately entered upon regular professional business at Port Jervis, where he continued in practice until his death—a period of nearly fifty years.

Mr. Lyon was one of the earliest lawyers in Port Jervis. He was the first counsel of the Erie Railway in Orange county, and acted in

that capacity for upward of twenty years, always, however, retaining a miscellaneous practice. He was a born trial lawyer, possessing the old-time magnetism in declamation, and spoke invariably from inspiration. His oratorical faculty was derived somewhat from his experience as a methodist minister before he began reading law. He was especially strong in sensational and sentimental cases. His illustrations and arguments were novel and amusing, and his odd sayings are still quoted by the members of the bar. When old and infirm, in cases conducted by his son, John W., Mr. Lyon would be urged by the presiding judge and by his brethren of the bar to sum up, as it was considered a pleasure to hear him. He was also an eloquent political and platform orator, and devoted much time to services on the stump in behalf of the democratic party, of which he was a staunch adherent from youth. He was a candidate for state senator (1856), was postmaster at Port Jervis under President Pierce, and was member of the assembly (1868 and 1869).



MCADAM, DAVID (born in New York City in October, 1838), is the son of Thomas and Jane McAdam. His father, a native of Glasgow, came to New York in 1836 and successfully established himself as a merchant tailor in the uptown district of the city.

Judge McAdam received his early education in the city schools, and in 1849, at the age of eleven, entered a lawyer's office as office boy. He soon applied himself to reading law, and in 1855 became the managing clerk of his employer, Mr. F. F. Marbury. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and beginning to practice the following year was presently in the enjoyment of a lucrative general law business.

In 1873 he received the nomination of the democratic party for justice of the Marine Court, and was elected by a large majority for the statutory term of six years. In 1879 he was re-elected, and in January, 1884, he was chosen chief-justice by his associates. Principally through his efforts the jurisdiction of this court was greatly enlarged in 1882, and its name changed to the more appropriate one of "City Court."

In 1885 he was re-elected for his third term in this court, but did not serve the full period. His term would have expired in December, 1891, but in the fall of 1890 he was elected a justice of the Superior Court for the term of fourteen years. He became a justice of the Supreme Court January 1, 1896, through the operation of the provision of the constitution of 1894 merging the Superior Court and Common Pleas of New York City with the Supreme Court.

Judge McAdam is widely known as the author of several standard works on various special departments in law. He is the author of two works on "Marine Court Practice," three on "Landlord and Ten-

ant," one on "Terms of Court," one on "The Stillwell Act," and one on "Names." He has also published a number of pamphlets on different branches of the law, and has been a frequent contributor to the general press as well as to law periodicals.

He is an eloquent speaker and an attractive lecturer. His best known lectures include the subjects, "Character," "Time and Tide," "Lawyers," "Wise and Otherwise," "Legal Chestnuts," "George Washington," "Lincoln and Grant," and "Robert Burns."

For many years Judge McAdam has taken an active interest in legislative enactments in the State of New York designed to further the ends of true equity, and he is the author of several of the most important statutes of the kind. Among these may be mentioned the statute now in force which makes it illegal for landlords in New York City to dispossess monthly tenants without having given notice at least five days previously. This just measure has placed a necessary check upon a certain class of abuses, and has proved so popular that not merely have its provisions been extended to other cities in New York, but it has become a model for similar laws in various other states.



McADAM, THOMAS (born in New York City in 1860), is the eldest son of Honorable David McAdam, of the Supreme Court bench. He was educated at Moeler's Institute, New York City, and Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1885. He was also graduated from the Columbia College

Law School, and in 1887 was admitted to the New York bar, at once engaging in practice. He has devoted himself to general civil litigations, but making a specialty of real estate law, in which department he has built up a valuable business and established a reputation.

He takes an active interest in politics, and for some time was a member of the Tammany Hall general committee, representing the old 13th district. He is a member of the West-side Democratic and Harlem and Atlanta Boat clubs and the Arion Society. He resides in Harlem. In 1886 he was married to Sarah S., granddaughter of Reverend



THOMAS McADAM.

Hugh Henry Blair, of New York City.



McCANN, GEORGE (born in Elmira, New York, June 23, 1864), is the son of James McCann and Helen L. Neish. In the paternal line he is descended from original Scotch-Irish ancestors, who were among the oldest settlers of Chemung county. His mother's parents emigrated from Scotland about seventy years ago. He attended the Elmira schools, being graduated from the Elmira Free Academy in 1882, and took the four years' course in Cornell University, receiving the degree of bachelor of science in 1886. In 1888 he was graduated from the Cornell University Law School, meantime obtaining familiarity with office business with the firm of Reynolds, Stanchfield & Collin, and in November of the same year he was admitted to the bar at Syracuse. Since then he has practiced continuously in Elmira.

Mr. McCann is an active republican. He is now chairman of the Elmira republican city committee. For the past three years he has been a member of the city board of education.



McCARTY, JAMES CANFIELD (born in Rhinebeck, New York, May 7, 1824), is the son of Stephen and Nancy McCarty. His grandfather, Daniel McCarty, saw the tea thrown overboard in Boston harbor and was a soldier in the Revolution.

James C. McCarty attended the common schools and Rhinebeck Academy, being graduated from that institution in 1840. He studied law under Ambrose Wager, in Rhinebeck, and was admitted to practice in the Dutchess County Court in 1846 and in the state courts in 1847. He has practiced at Rhinebeck ever since—a period of half a century. He has devoted himself chiefly to office business, has had comparatively little to do with litigated suits, and has settled more cases than he has tried. Since 1872 he has been in partnership with George Esselstyn of the firm of Esselstyn & McCarty. He has held the offices of supervisor of the Town of Rhinebeck (1852, 1860, and 1861) and assistant-assessor of internal revenue (1863-65).



McCAULEY, WILLIAM, Junior (born in Stony Point, Rockland county, New York, August 5, 1856), is a son of William and Sarah Rose McCauley. He attended the public school of his native town until the age of thirteen, and then, for a period of eighteen months, a private school conducted by Reverend E. Gay, Junior, at West Haverstraw. Afterward he was a student in the State Normal School, at Millersville, Pennsylvania, and in the Wesleyan University. Ill health compelled him to aban-

don his collegiate course. He pursued legal studies at Haverstraw with Honorable George W. Weiant, and in May, 1881, was admitted to the bar at a general term held at Poughkeepsie. He engaged in practice at Haverstraw, where he still resides. From January 1, 1891, to January 1, 1894, he was district attorney of Rockland county. For many years he has been corporation counsel to the Village of Haverstraw.



MCLELLAND, CHARLES PAUL (born in Scotland, December 19, 1854), is the son of William McClelland, of the ancient Scotch clan of that name. His mother, Nicholas, daughter of Charles Paul, a resident of Morristown, New Jersey, was also of Scotch descent. Senator McClelland arrived in this city with his parents at an early age and was educated in the public schools. He entered the law offices of B. Reilly, Junior, and Frederick Hemming, was graduated from the Law School of the New York University, and in May, 1881, was admitted to the bar of New York at Poughkeepsie.

He has always practiced his profession in New York City, although his residence has been at Dobbs Ferry, Westchester county. For four years (1887-90) he was special deputy collector and acting collector in the New York custom house, and equipped by this experience with special knowledge, he has since devoted himself in his law practice to revenue cases, customs, and internal revenue complications, and general practice in the United States courts, including that line of criminal practice arising from revenue frauds. In these departments he has gained distinction.

He has also been prominent in state politics. He was a member of the assembly in 1885, 1886, and 1891, and during the latter year was chairman of the ways and means committee, and recognized as a leader of the democratic majority. In 1892 and 1893 he served as state senator from Westchester county. Since 1886 he has served as one of the managers of the State Hudson River Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie.

As one of the active members of the reform contingent in the democratic party, and a so-called "Cleveland democrat," Senator McClelland enjoyed the cordial hatred of the "ring" element at Albany. In the assembly of 1891, controlling the expenditures as chairman of the ways and means committee, he directly antagonized this element. For the first time in nearly ten years, the democrats then had the power of unhindered administration of the finances. Many anticipated a reckless license, but Senator McClelland stood in the way. Resisting all appeals, he on the contrary cut down the budget so as to produce the lowest tax-rate in the state for many years. Again in the senate of 1892 and in 1893 he was of that little group of four "Cleve-

land " senators who frustrated the enactment of the flood of pernicious legislation introduced by their fellow-partisans; and as leader on the floor the senator was in constant opposition to the leadership of the presiding officer, though of the same party. With the single exception of the City of Buffalo (where republican defection carried



CHARLES PAUL McCLELLAND.

the measure), he defeated the scheme to substitute a power of ring appointment for the American principle of home-rule in the municipalities of the state. At the close of the session, when the Buffalo bill was carried through, Mr. McClelland predicted from the floor of the senate the overthrow of the democratic ring. The prophecy was verified in the fall of 1894.



McCLUNG, BENJAMIN (born in Little Britain, Orange county, New York, October 29, 1867), is the son of Samuel and Margaret McClung. After attending preparatory schools he entered the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws. While at the university he also pursued legal studies in the office of John H. Strahan, of New York City. In February, 1890, he was admitted to the bar and immediately thereafter engaged in professional business

in Newburgh, where he is still an active practitioner. He was for a time associated with George C. Smith, now one of the professors of law in the New York Law School, and thereafter formed a partnership with Honorable Russell Headley, ex-district attorney of Orange county. The firm still exists as Headley & McClung. Mr. McClung was counsel in the matter brought to establish the rights of West Point soldiers or government employees, and of inmates of almshouses, to exercise the elective franchise. He also assisted in the editing and publishing of "Headley on Assignments."



McCLURE, DAVID (born in Dobbs Ferry, Westchester county, New York, November 4, 1848), was admitted to the bar in New York City in December, 1869, and is a member of the law firm of Turner, McClure & Rolston. His practice has brought him very prominently before the courts during the last twenty-seven years as counsel in cases which have attracted much attention.

He was counsel for the executors and Cardinal McCloskey, principal legatee, in the celebrated Merrill will case of 1881; was also successful counsel for the executors in the contest over the will of Schuyler Skaats in 1892, the trial occupying six successive weeks; and more recently has had charge of the litigation over the will of Charles B. Beck, affecting large values of real property in the City of New York. He successfully represented the defendant in the celebrated case of *De Meli vs. De Meli*, brought for separation and divorce, the trial in the Supreme Court in 1884 occupying nearly two months. In the Livingston and General Burnside litigations he was also prominent. He has appeared in many large corporation foreclosure suits, including that of the Omaha Water Works plant, involving the validity of a mortgage securing bonds amounting to \$3,600,000, in which many important questions were disposed of. The case was successfully prosecuted in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, the Circuit Court of Appeals at Saint Louis, and the Supreme Court of the United States. He also successfully represented the bondholders in the suit for the foreclosure of the mortgage of the New York & Northern Railroad Company in 1893, which was argued at the special and general terms of the Supreme Court and in the Court of Appeals. With his law partners, Mr. McClure has been associated in many of the principal railroad foreclosures of the past twenty years, some of the more recent actions being in the cases of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan, the Northern Pacific, the New York, Lake Erie & Western, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Oregon Improvement Company, the Georgia Central Railway Company, the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad

Company, the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, and the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

Mr. McClure for many years has been counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, West-side Savings Bank, Consolidated Gas Company, several insurance companies, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and the trustees of Saint Patrick's Cathedral, and is a director of the Lawyers' Surety Company. He has never held public office other than as school trustee and member of the constitutional convention of 1894, in which he was distinguished for the attention which he gave to the question of the preservation of the forests of the state, the committee on forestry, of which he was chairman, procuring an amendment to the constitution preventing the state from selling or leasing the public woodlands.

In 1893 he was appointed by Mayor Gilroy a member of a commission of five to draft a new system of laws for the government of the public schools of the City of New York, which committee prepared a bill and presented the same to the legislature. He was also a member of a commission appointed by the Supreme Court in 1892 to consider the question relating to plans for rapid transit in the City of New York by means of an underground railroad, the report of this commission being approved by the court. In June, 1893, he was appointed by the comptroller of the currency of the United States receiver of the National Bank of Deposit in the City of New York, and in spite of the stringent financial condition which prevailed during the summer of that year, the widely distributed assets were so realized upon that within thirty days after his appointment he declared a dividend of 40 per cent., forty days later an additional dividend of 25 per cent., and in a short time thereafter 10 per cent., making a total of 75 per cent. declared within three months. The entire receivership was closed out within one year, and the claims against the bank having been paid in full, the remaining assets were turned over to the agent of the stockholders.

Mr. McClure is a member of the Manhattan and Democratic clubs and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.



McCROSKERY, LEWIS W. YOUNG (born in Newburgh, New York, November 8, 1860), is a son of Honorable John J. S. McCroskery and Henrietta Young. His father was several times mayor of Newburgh. His mother is a direct descendant of Colonel Lewis Dubois, who served with distinction in the revolutionary war, and is a Daughter of the American Revolution.

He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Newburgh Free Academy in June, 1876. He studied law in the office of Cassedy & Brown (Honorable A. S. Cassedy, ex-mayor of New-

burgh, and Charles F. Brown, late chief-justice of the Appellate Court, 2d division). After his admission to the bar, May 12, 1882, he remained in the office of Mr. Cassedy for several years, when he started practice for himself, in which he has continued to the present time.

He was elected recorder of the City of Newburgh, and served from 1891 to 1895. He is at present (1897) postmaster of Newburgh, having been appointed by President Cleveland on January 30, 1896. He has served fourteen years in the national guard as a private and an officer. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant of the 10th separate company on November 9, 1891, 1st lieutenant on March 21, 1892, and captain on December 12, 1893. After serving about one year as captain he resigned.

At present he is master of Hudson River Lodge No. 607, F. and A. M., a member of Hudson River Commandery No. 35, K. of T., a member of Highland Chapter No. 52, R. A. M., a member of Lawson Hose Company No. 5, of the Veteran Association, and of the Newburgh City Club.

In the fall of 1895 he was a candidate on the democratic ticket for district attorney of Orange county, but was defeated by Honorable Michael H. Hirschberg, who is at present one of the justices of the Supreme Court. He ran 600 ahead of the regular democratic ticket in the county.

He was married, February 15, 1888, to Margaret R., daughter of Isaac L. Corwin.



McDOWELL, JOHN GUY (born in Elmira, New York, January 17, 1867), is the son of Robert Morris McDowell and Arlena C. Boyd. He is a direct descendant of Daniel McDowell, of a Scotch-Irish family, who was the first settler in Chemung county and a captain in the Revolution. In the maternal line he traces his ancestry to William Pitkin, founder of the Pitkin family in America, who was born in England in 1635 and came to Connecticut in 1659.

John G. McDowell received his general education in the Elmira public schools and Free Academy, and the Smith Academy and Washington University, of Saint Louis, Missouri. In 1890 he was graduated from the law school of Cornell University with the degree of bachelor of laws, and on September 12 of the same year he was admitted to the bar at Binghamton. His office training for the profession was received under the direction of Hosea H. Rockwell, of Elmira.

Mr. McDowell has been in active and successful practice at Elmira since his admission to the bar. In 1895 he held the office of city attorney.



McGUIRE, JEREMIAH (born in the Isle of Wight, November 22, 1823; died in Elmira, New York, October 25, 1889), was for nearly a half century one of the most distinguished lawyers and most eminent citizens of the southern tier of New York. He received his early education in the public schools, and was a graduate of old Starkey Seminary, Yates county, New York. He pursued his legal studies with Honorable Hiram B. Jackson at Havana, New York, and was admitted to the bar at Ithaca in 1845. He began the practice of law at Havana, then located in the County of Chemung. Later the County of Schuyler was created from a part of Chemung county. Mr. McGuire's law practice extended through southern and central New York; and upon his demise the bar in the several counties paid tribute to his memory. In 1874 he removed from Havana to Elmira, where he resided until he was "summoned hence." With his name inseparably connected with the legal history of New York state, Mr. McGuire could not be otherwise than devoted to his profession.

He was unambitious for official position, yet in 1873 he was the assemblyman from Schuyler county, and in 1875 represented Chemung county in the state legislature, and was unanimously chosen speaker of the assembly. His public record was brilliant. In 1873 he was the democratic leader in fact, and in a single speech challenged the interest and attention of the educators of the whole country by his criticism of a gigantic land grant to Cornell University, by the State of New York. A rigid investigation followed, by a commission appointed by the governor. In 1875, while speaker, Mr. McGuire's faith in the reform professions of Governor Tilden was shaken, and an estrangement between these former political allies resulted. McGuire, the commoner, and Tilden, the politician, were never reunited.

Mr. McGuire will be reverently remembered as a great and successful lawyer of the old school—convincing before a court *en banc*, invincible before a jury.



McKoon, DENNIS DANIEL (born in Ilion, Herkimer county, New York, October 17, 1827), is the son of Martin McKoon and Margaret Clapsaddle, and is descended from an old pioneer family of Herkimer county, of early Scotch origin with Norman antecedents. The first American ancestor, James McKoon, came from Scotland near the middle of the last century and settled in Herkimer county. His descendants were prominently identified with the history of that section of the state. Mr. McKoon, at seven years of age, removed with his parents to Oswego county. He was educated at Fulton Academy in Oswego, studied law in the office of Judge Ranson H. Tyler of that place, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He began the practice of law at Phoenix, New York,

build up a profitable business in a short time, and served as a judge of the Oswego county courts for two terms. He resigned at the beginning of his third term upon the breaking out of the civil war, enlisting in Company D. of the 110th New York volunteers. He soon rose to the rank of 1st lieutenant, and also served as adjutant of the regiment. He was, however, prostrated with typhoid fever, which incapacitated him for further service in the army, and from which he was nearly three years in convalescing.

In 1867 he was sufficiently recovered to resume the practice of law, and removed from Oswego county to Middletown, Orange county, where he became a member of the law firm of Foote, McKoon & Stoddard. He soon built up a large clientage. In 1874, while retaining his office in Middletown, he also opened one in New York City. The arrangement continued for three years, when the increasing New York business forced the abandonment of the Middletown branch. In New York City he has confined himself almost exclusively to the practice of civil law, making the department of real estate a special feature. He has been eminently successful. In 1889 his son, D. Gilbert McKoon, and three years later David B. Luckey, were taken into partnership, the firm name becoming McKoon & Luckey.

Judge McKoon has interested himself in many business enterprises outside of his legal practice. He is a director and treasurer of the Richmond Homestead Association of New York, director and vice-president of the Frontier Bank of Niagara, and president of the Manahasset Park Association of Monmouth county, New Jersey.

In 1852 he was married to Mary, daughter of Andrus Gilbert, a prominent citizen of Oswego county.



McMAHON, DENNIS (born in New York City, September 24, 1824), is descended from an ancient Celtic family long seated at Thomond, West Munster, Ireland. His father, Dennis McMahon, was born in County Clare, near Limerick, and came to America in April, 1816. He became an influential citizen of New York City, where he was long established as a dry-goods merchant. His wife, Martha Lawrence, was of the old Westchester county family, descendants of which have been prominent citizens of New York.

Mr. McMahon graduated in July, 1838, from the famous Grammar School of Columbia College, and prosecuted his law studies with several of the more prominent New York law firms of that day, including Marvin & Austin, Crooke & Austin, Martin & Strong, and Griffen & Havens. He also studied with the admiralty and criminal lawyers, W. J. Hasket and Thomas Warner. He was admitted to practice in the state Supreme Court at Rochester, October 30, 1845, in the old

Court of Chancery, New York City, October 31, 1845, and in the United States Supreme Court at Washington in March, 1856.

Commencing in New York in October, 1845, Mr. McMahon has con-



Dennis McMahon

tinued in active practice in that city during the long period of fifty years. He has argued no less than five hundred and fifteen important cases which have been reported. Of these, fifteen were argued in the

United States Supreme Court, thirty-nine in the United States Circuit Court, ninety-seven in the United States District Court, one hundred and twenty-eight in the New York Supreme Court (general term), and fifty in special term, fifty-two in the Court of Appeals, twenty-eight in the Superior Court (general term), sixty in the New York Common Pleas (general term), and three in the New Jersey Court of Errors. His library contains no fewer than forty-five bound volumes which include the cases on appeal argued by him. Although seventy-three years of age, he is robust and actively continues his professional work in court as well as at his office. His careful briefs continue to show the result of "midnight toil."

Mr. McMahon has several times been tendered nominations for judgeships by political organizations, but has uniformly declined. He is a prominent layman of the Roman catholic church, and is the author of many articles which have appeared in reviews and the newspaper press on questions affecting that church, as well as on various miscellaneous themes. Among these are papers on "Political Bosses," "The Homestead Case," "Celibacy of the Clergy Treated Historically," "The Evangelization of the Southern Negro by the Catholic Church," "Review of the Encyclical of the Pope on the Union of Christendom," "Theological Cursing," "The Future of the Catholic Church in the United States, Based on the Prophecy of Saint John," "The Prophetic Power of Jesus," "The Miraculous Power of Jesus," "The Payment by the Southern States of Their Full Debts," "The Animal Origin of Man," and "Importance of Building Up Our Commerce."



McMAHON, MARTIN THOMAS (born in La Prairie, Canada, March 21, 1838), is the son of Patrick McMahon, a civil engineer and contractor, formerly of Pallas Green, Ireland, and Mary Power, of Cappoquin, Ireland. His earliest educational training he received at home. At an early age he entered Saint John's College, Fordham, New York, from which he graduated in his seventeenth year as honor-man. He later received the degrees of master of arts and doctor of laws. He entered the law office of Honorable Eli Cook, then mayor of Buffalo, and there fitted himself for the practice of law, but owing to his extreme youth was not admitted to practice at once. He received an appointment as corresponding clerk in the postoffice department at Washington. Later he was sent to California as special agent of the department of the Pacific coast, serving also as Indian agent.

He was admitted to the bar at Sacramento, California, in 1861, and began practice in the City of San Francisco, his professional work, however, being soon interrupted by the civil war. He responded to the first call for troops and was elected captain of the first company

of cavalry organized in that region. Upon learning that his company was not to go to the front immediately, he resigned, and received a commission as captain in the United States army, as an additional aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General George B. McClellan, with whom he formed an intimate and lasting friendship. Throughout the war he served with the army of the Potomac, and a medal of honor was conferred upon him by congress for "distinguished bravery at the battle of White Oak Swamp." Promotion followed in rapid succession. From aide-de-camp, with the commission of major, he became lieutenant-colonel and assistant-adjutant-general of the left grand division, army of the Potomac. Later he was adjutant-general and chief-of-staff of the 6th corps, of the army of the Potomac, under General William B. Franklin, serving also under General John Sedgwick until the latter's death at Spottsylvania, as also under General Horatio G. Wright, until after the final operations before Petersburg. At this period he was assigned to temporary duty in New York, on the staff of Major-General Dix, commanding the department of the east. Before his resignation, in 1866, he had received the brevets of colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general of volunteers.

At the close of the war General McMahon established himself in the practice of law in New York City, and in 1866 became corporation attorney to the city. During President Johnson's administration he was appointed minister to Paraguay. Upon his return to New York he resumed the general practice of law, in which he has continued with great success to the present time. In 1872 he was appointed receiver of taxes in New York City, and he held the position until 1885, when he resigned to accept an appointment as United States marshal for the southern district of New York. In 1890 he carried the 7th district as democratic nominee for the assembly, although the district had always been strongly republican. The following year he became a member of the state senate, and upon the expiration of his term was re-elected. On November 5, 1895, he was elected as democratic candidate for judge of the Court of General Sessions of the City and County of New York.

Judge McMahon is a member of Tammany Hall, the Manhattan Club, and the United Service Club. In 1886 and 1887 he was president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He has been a contributor to the *Century Magazine*, *Harper's Magazine*, and the *United Service Magazine*, and has delivered lectures for charitable purposes.



McNAMARA, WILLIAM FRANCIS (born in Corning, New York, June 17, 1860), is the son of Martin and Bridget McNamara, who were born in Ireland and emigrated to this country in 1847. He attended the public schools of Corning and in 1875 was graduated at the Corning Free Academy, being valedictorian of his class. He read law in the office of Spencer & Mills, of Corning, and also took the course at the Albany Law School. From that institution he received his diploma in May, 1884, and was one of the four commencement orators, the highest honor conferred by the faculty. He had previously, in January, 1884, been admitted to the bar.

Mr. McNamara has always practiced in Corning, enjoying success in his profession, and also being active in politics and local affairs. He was attorney for the families of the victims of the wreck on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad at Ravenna, Ohio, in July, 1891, when sixteen young Corning glass cutters were killed outright. He has held the offices of village clerk of Corning (1880) and corporation counsel (1885 and 1886). He has been prominent as a stump speaker. In the presidential campaigns of 1884 and 1888 he delivered political speeches throughout New York and Pennsylvania.



MANDEVILLE, HUBERT CARPENTER (born in Ithaca, New York, January 29, 1867), is the son of Doctor Edgar W. and Carrie E. Mandeville. He attended schools at Plains, Pennsylvania, and at Elmira, New York, and in 1888 was graduated at Union College with honors, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts. He pursued legal studies in the office of Edward G. Herendeen, at Elmira, and was admitted to the bar at Binghamton in August, 1890. Since then he has been in practice continuously in Elmira. He is now in partnership with Mr. Herendeen, his former preceptor.

Mr. Mandeville has gained a professional reputation not often realized in so brief a period at the bar. In 1893-94 he acted as the general assignee of David C. Robinson, whose assets amounted to a million and a half of dollars. At present he has charge of the mileage book case in this state, testing the constitutionality of the mileage book law. He is attorney for the Mutual Life Insurance Company for southern New York, and with his partner is attorney for the Wells Fargo Express Company, for various Elmira banks, and for the New York State Association of Hardware Jobbers.

He is a trustee of the Elmira Savings Bank and the Elmira (Female) College, is treasurer and part owner of the Elmira *Advertiser* Association, and is a member of the New York State Bar Association, and of the state board of the Young Men's Christian Association.



MARCUS, LOUIS WILLIAM (born in Buffalo, New York, May 18, 1863), is the son of Leopold and Amelia E. Marcus. He was graduated from the Buffalo High School, and thereafter entered Cornell University, from which institution he graduated in 1889 with the degree of bachelor of laws. In October, 1889, he was admitted to the bar at the Rochester examinations, since which time he has successfully practiced his profession in Buffalo. In 1895 Mr. Marcus was elected surrogate of Erie county, a position that he still holds.



MARSH, LUTHER RAWSON (born at Pompey Hill, Onondaga county, New York, April 4, 1813), is the son of Luther Marsh, and lineally descended from John Marsh, of Hartford, Connecticut, whose wife was the daughter of John Webster, governor of Connecticut. He is also descended from Edward Rawson, secretary of the Colony of Massachusetts, and Reverend Charles Chauncey, second president of Harvard College.

Until the age of fourteen Mr. Marsh attended Pompey Academy, taught for a time by his step-grandfather, Reverend Joshua Leonard, a learned scholar, subsequently attending the military school of Captain Partridge at Middletown, Connecticut. A brief clerkship in a large country store at Onondaga was followed by study in the law office of Mr. Jewett at Skaneateles; in 1830 continuing with Mr. Fleming, of Manlius, and afterward with Samuel Beardsley, of Utica. He was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1836, and immediately accepted a position in the office of Henry R. Storrs, of New York City. Upon the death of Mr. Storrs he returned to Utica. In 1848 he once more came to New York, and soon formed a partnership with Oscar W. Sturtevant. Daniel Webster, on retiring from the United States senate, came to New York to engage in counsel business, and opened an office with Marsh & Sturtevant, continuing with them until his recall to the senate. After the Sturtevant partnership Mr. Marsh became associated with Honorable John T. Hoffman and Honorable William H. Leonard under the firm name of Marsh, Leonard & Hoffman. Subsequently he became head of the firm of Marsh, Coe & Wallis, and still later of that of Marsh, Wilson & Wallis. This firm, founded by John Wallis in 1810, is believed to be the oldest legal establishment but one in New York City. Including his Utica practice of six years, up to 1888 Mr. Marsh was in the active practice of his profession fifty-two years, and met nearly every lawyer of prominence who practiced at the metropolitan bar during that period. His practice covered the entire field of litigated business, all criminal practice being relinquished in 1851, however, as interfering too much with his business in civil cases. One of his notable cases was a suit brought in behalf of Colonel James L. Lamb, of Springfield, Illinois,

against the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company for not having delivered at New York a large quantity of cotton which came into their hands. It took Mr. Marsh ten years to successfully carry this suit through and collect the money for his client. In the successive stages of the litigation he was opposed by eminent lawyers at the New York bar.

In addition to his professional career, Mr. Marsh has given much labor and time to measures for the public welfare, disconnected with politics. He was active with others in connection with the construction of the great reservoir in Central Park, the postal reform of 1856, and the abolition of intramural interments in New York City. In the latter case he agitated for two years through the press and drew the bill passed by the legislature and the ordinance passed by the common council of the city prohibiting interments in the churchyards, and requiring the removal of bodies from the old burying-grounds to places outside the city. Still more untiring were his services in connection with the movement for new parks for New York City between June, 1881, and June, 1884. He addressed mass-meetings, argued before legislative committees, and in every way exercised skillful generalship to secure the enormous park acreage which raised New York almost from the lowest to the first place in this respect among the great cities of the world. The bill placing the cost upon the city instead of upon the bordering owners, passed by the legislature in April, 1883, was drawn by him, and he was made chairman of the committee appointed by the mayor to lay out the grounds. The bill growing out of the report of this committee met with determined opposition from city and state officials, property-owners, and legislators, but largely through Mr. Marsh's indefatigable efforts ultimately passed both houses by overwhelming majorities. A struggle before the governor followed, but the bill was signed. The test of the constitutionality of the act required still further labor. Mr. Marsh was made chairman of the commission of appraisal of the value of the lands appropriated, and being the only lawyer on the commission had to decide the many questions arising from defective titles, judgments, mortgages, leases, public highways, gores of land, railroads, old estates, swamp lands, forests, gardens, every variety of buildings, trusteeships, infants, and absentees.

John Mullaly, in his volume concerning the new parks (1887), says:

As to Mr. Marsh's share in the work, it is indeed doubtful if in the legal ranks of the city there could be found one who would have been willing, through six years of steady, unwavering, chivalric devotion, to give, without compensation, his talents and his lifelong professional experience to the promotion and success of this great movement for the benefit of his fellow-citizens.

Another public service of Mr. Marsh was as chairman of the committee, organized at Niagara Falls in 1884, to inspect the lands, re-

ceive testimony, hear arguments, and give decisions relative to the international reservation of grounds at Niagara Falls. The untiring labors of this commission, its decisions being upheld by the Supreme Court, made the proposed park practicable, and the requisite legislation was secured.

Mr. Marsh has always been a brilliant speaker on public occasions. His more notable addresses include the following: In honor of General Nathaniel Woodhull, in Brooklyn, 1848; before the Dramatic Fund Association, 1854; at the re-inauguration of the Crystal Palace, 1854; anniversary address of the American Institute, 1855; before the postal reform committee at University Chapel, 1856; on breaking ground at the Central Park for the new reservoir, April 17, 1858; on the completion of the reservoir, August 19, 1862; at a meeting at Cooper Institute in aid of the people of Italy, presided over by General Dix, December 17, 1860; at the complimentary banquet by the bar to the late James W. Gerard on his retirement from practice, January 14, 1869; on the organization of the New York Common Pleas under the new constitution, July 1, 1870; at the Saint Patrick's dinner, March 17, 1871; at the reunion of the Sons and Daughters of Pompey, June 29, 1871; at the dinner given by the New York Geographical Society to Henry M. Stanley, at Delmonico's, November 27, 1872; at a meeting of the descendants of Edward Rawson, at Worcester, Massachusetts, October 9, 1872; before the Pioneers of Central New York, at Syracuse, September 17, 1873; at the Stenographers' dinner, December 30, 1876; before the graduating class of the Law School of Columbia College, March 14, 1879; at the Burns dinner, January, 1880; before the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at Burlington, Vermont, June 16, 1880; on Shakespeare, at a meeting for inaugurating a national pantheon, April 23, 1881 (published in Lester's "History of the United States"); before the Union League Club on the death of President Garfield, September 21, 1881; on "The Power of the Alphabet," before the Athenæum, at Brooklyn, January, 1882; before the graduating class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, May 16, 1882; at the Union League Club in the memorial service to Henry W. Bellows, March 9, 1882; at the Union League Club on its twentieth anniversary, February, 1883; a course of lectures on spiritualism, at Boston, 1891; an address on Daniel Webster, at Tremont Temple, Boston, 1891; an Independence and Memorial Day oration, at Middletown, New York, 1892; an address before the Oneida County Historical Society, at Utica, 1893.

He contributed many editorial articles to the *New York Times* from 1852 to 1853, and declined the editorial chair offered him in 1869 on the death of Henry J. Raymond. His "Recollections of the Bar and Sprinkles of Biography," published from 1892 to 1895 in the *Conglomerate*, a weekly publication conducted by a former law partner, would fill two large volumes.

Mr. Marsh was married September 15, 1845, to Jane E., daughter of Alvan Stewart, one of the foremost leaders of the anti-slavery movement.

A devoted student of Swedenborg, during the last seven or eight years of his life Mr. Marsh has retired from law practice, and given his time largely to the subject of spiritualism. He is a frequent speaker on the platform, and a prolific contributor to periodical literature in the interests of this religion.



MARSHALL, LOUIS (born in Syracuse, New York, December 14, 1856), is the son of Jacob Marshall and Zilli Strauss, the former a native of Baden, Germany, the latter of Württemberg, Germany. He was educated in the public schools of Syracuse, being graduated from the high school in June, 1874, afterward reading law with N. B. Smith until 1876. The year following was spent at Columbia College Law School, New York City, after which he entered the office of Honorable William C. Ruger, of Syracuse, until January, 1878, when he was admitted to the bar. On the day of his admission he became a member of the law firm of which Judge Ruger was the head. When Mr. Ruger was elected chief-judge of the Court of Appeals, he became a member of the firm of Jenney, Marshall & Ruger, subsequently of Jenney & Marshall, practicing at Syracuse until February, 1894, when he entered the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall, of New York.

While practicing in Syracuse he was interested as counsel in much of the important litigation of central New York. He acted as counsel for Nichols in the senatorial contest of 1891, was counsel in the recent litigation involving the constitutionality of the liquor tax, and has argued no less than one hundred and fifty cases in the Court of Appeals, involving every branch of jurisprudence. Aside from the routine of professional life he has written a number of papers for the New York State Bar Association, and is the author of various lectures and articles on legal, historical, and literary subjects.

He was appointed by Governor Hill a member of the constitutional commission of 1890 to revise the judiciary article, and served on the committee on the Court of Appeals. In 1894 he was elected from the 25th senatorial district a delegate to the constitutional convention, and served as chairman of the committee on future amendments and was second on the judiciary committee. He proposed the judiciary article, was one of the sub-committee which formulated it in its final form, drafted the report on the powers of the convention and its freedom from control by the courts on the occasion of the attempt by Trapper to procure a writ of prohibition by which it was sought to preclude the convention from passing on his right to sit in the con-

vention, and took a prominent part in drafting the various amendments adopted.

Mr. Marshall is now chairman of the committee on law reform of the New York State Bar Association as successor to William B. Hornblower. He drafted the amendments to the codes of civil and criminal procedure rendered necessary by the judiciary article, receiving the thanks of the legislature of 1895. He was selected by the Committee of Seventy to prepare an opinion on the constitutionality of the police magistrates bill, and to argue in its support before the legislative committees. He has for a long time been actively concerned in all movements relating to law reform.



MARTIN, CELORA EATON (born in Newport, Herkimer county, New York, August 23, 1834), is the son of Ellis and Lucetta Brayton Martin. As a boy he worked on his father's farm and attended district school. Later he was a student for one year in the Fairfield Academy (Herkimer county), and also for a year in the academy at Holland Patent, Oneida county. He then entered upon the study of law in the office of John C. Harris at his native place, and in 1856 he was admitted to the bar at the Oswego general term. After a year's connection with the United States district attorney's office at Providence, Rhode Island, he began practice for himself at Whitney's Point, Broome county. In 1862, in consequence of impaired health, he discontinued his professional business to accept the office of deputy provost marshal, in which he continued until the end of the war, when he resumed his practice at Whitney's Point. From 1867 until 1877 he was in partnership with O. W. Chapman at Binghamton. This firm, to which George F. Lyon (now a justice of the Supreme Court) was admitted in 1876, became one of the most conspicuous law firms of Binghamton and that part of the state.

Meantime Mr. Martin was prominent in politics, as a republican, being for ten years chairman of the Broome county republican committee. Notwithstanding this, the democratic governor, Lucius Robinson, in recognition of his high abilities and character, and pursuant to the general recommendation of both the republican and democratic members of the bar, appointed him, in May, 1877, one of the justices of the Supreme Court for the 6th judicial district, to fill a vacancy. In the ensuing fall he was elected for a full term, being nominated for the office by both the great parties, and upon the expiration of the term he was nominated by all the parties and unanimously re-elected.

In 1895 he was nominated as associate-judge of the Court of Appeals and elected. His term expires December 31, 1905.

He was married in September, 1857, to Almanza, daughter of Jonathan Barney, of Newport, Herkimer county.



ARVIN, CHARLES MARSH (born in Peekskill, New York, May 22, 1864), is the son of Charles M. Marvin, who was born in Connecticut in 1816, and Frances Cottrell, born in Rhode Island and descended from puritan ancestors. He was graduated from Alfred University in 1882 and Harvard College in 1884, and in 1885 received from Harvard University the degree of master of arts. After preparing for the legal profession in the offices of Jacob Schwartz and Reynolds, Stanchfield & Collin, at Elmira, he was admitted to the bar (May 5, 1890, at Syracuse). He has since been in practice in Elmira. For some years Mr. Marvin was an instructor in ethics and political economy in the New York State Reformatory.



ARVIN, RICHARD PRATT (born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, December 23, 1803; died in Jamestown, New York, January 11, 1892), was the son of Selden Marvin and Charlotte Pratt, and was lineally descended from Reinold Marvin, who came from England about 1636-37 and was a prominent man among the founders of Hartford, Connecticut.¹ Mr. Marvin was reared upon a farm in Dryden, Tompkins county, New York, to which his parents had removed from Herkimer county in the winter of 1808-9. He attended the district schools until nineteen years of age, when he began to teach school, also attending the higher public schools and studying Latin with a private tutor. He began the study of law in 1826, at first with George W. Scott, of Newark, Wayne county, and subsequently with Mark H. Sibley, of Canandaigua, and Isaac Seeley, of Cherry Valley. He was admitted to the bar in New York City in May, 1829, as attorney in the Supreme Court and as solicitor in the Court of Chancery, and ten years later, upon the motion of Daniel Webster, was admitted as an attorney and counselor in the Supreme Court of the United States. In June, 1829, he began his long professional career in Jamestown, New York.

Mr. Marvin rapidly achieved distinction as an advocate in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, and soon became prominent in public life. He was originally a member of the Adams party, subsequent-

¹ The line of descent is as follows: Reinold Marvin¹, of Hartford, Farmington and Saybrook (now Lyme), Connecticut, who died in 1662; Honorable Marvin², of Lyme, lieutenant of militia and representative in the Connecticut general court; Honorable Reinold Marvin³, of Lyme, captain of militia and representative in the general court;

Dan Marvin⁴, born January 2, 1731, died December 30, 1776, who married Mehitable Selden, October 14, 1762; Selden Marvin⁵, born in Lyme, Connecticut, November 24, 1773, married Charlotte Pratt (born in Saybrook, Connecticut) in 1798; Honorable Richard Pratt Marvin⁶.

ly becoming a national republican. In 1835 he was elected to the New York assembly, where he performed a notable service in securing a charter and state aid for the construction of the Erie Railroad. The practical scheme of such a great road originated with Mr. Marvin, and the mass-meeting in favor of the project which he organized at Jamestown, September 20, 1831, was "the first public movement made in reference to the New York & Erie Railroad." He was elected to congress from Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties in 1836, and re-elected in 1838 by a phenomenal majority. In 1846 he was a delegate to the constitutional convention and was active in connection with the judiciary article of the new constitution, which provided for the selection of four Supreme Court justices in each of the eight judicial districts of the state. The 8th district comprised the counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Erie, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, and Wyoming. At the convention held in Buffalo in June, 1847, to nominate justices under the new constitution, Mr. Marvin was the first of the four justices nominated, and the only one whose nomination was made unanimously, without a contest.¹ Upon the organization of the court, in deciding the rotation, he drew for the full term of eight years from January 1, 1848, and he was twice re-elected. As the court was organized July 1, 1847, the original term was longer by six months than the constitutional term of eight years, so that in all Judge Marvin served continuously on the Supreme Court bench of the state for twenty-four years and six months. During two years of this period, however, his actual services were in the Court of Appeals.

Of the many interesting cases which Judge Marvin argued as a lawyer, or decided as a judge, only a few can receive bare mention here. He was counsel for Nathaniel A. Lowry and others of Jamestown in the famous litigations brought by Guy C. Irvine and others of Warren, Pennsylvania, over the lumber interests of that region. These cases were contested, with many dramatic features, being finally argued in the United States Supreme Court (14 Peters U. S. R., 293). As a judge, his decision in the "Jerry rescue" case in 1852, in maintaining the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, created a furor throughout the north. It exhibited on his part courage and faithfulness in maintaining sound principles of law in the face of popular clamor. On the other hand, his private convictions on the

¹ Honorable Noah Davis was a member of this convention, and his recollection of it, as set forth in a paper written by him in June, 1894, is interesting in this connection. He writes: "The judicial convention was held at the American Hotel in the City of Buffalo. I was a delegate to that convention from the County of Orleans. There were four justices to be nominated for the 8th judicial district. A large number of candidates was presented from the eight counties composing the district. It was soon found from canvassing that Judge Marvin's name was acceptable to all the delegates. He was, I be-

lieve, nominated unanimously upon the first ballot. He had become well known as a lawyer, especially in the southern counties of the district, and had acquired much and very honorable distinction as a representative in the legislature and in congress, and as a member of the constitutional convention. The selection of candidates for justices of the new court was left at that time almost wholly to the members of the bar, and the unanimity of the selection of Judge Marvin was a high compliment to his standing as a lawyer and his merit as a citizen and his worth as a man. He was elected to the office by a large majority."

slavery question were manifested in his early and energetic support of the republican party. The most important of Judge Marvin's early opinions, in the estimation of Honorable Noah Davis, was "the celebrated case of the People *vs.* Shorter, who was tried and convicted of murder." The conviction was affirmed in the Court of Appeals. In *Palmer vs. Davis* (28 N. Y., 242) Judge Marvin sustained the right of a married woman to sue without joining the husband, and in *Burnell vs. Pierce* (28 N. Y.) upheld the right of married women to submit to arbitration touching their separate property. In the legal tender case (*Metropolitan Bank vs. Van Dyck*) his opinion ably sustained the view that legal tender of the government was non-taxable.

In 1871, at the close of his long service upon the bench, he resumed active practice at Jamestown, and was subsequently counsel in various important cases, also serving as referee in many. He saved \$275,000 of principal and interest to the tax-payers of Ellicott as leading counsel of the town in the bond case against the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad Company. In this notable litigation Judge Marvin was opposed to Grover Cleveland at special and general term, to Judge George F. Comstock in the Court of Appeals, and to R. T. Merrick in the Supreme Court of the United States, and won in every court.

Upon his retirement from the bench he received a testimonial address signed by one hundred leading members of the bar of Erie county, and requesting him to sit for a portrait in oil to hang in the Supreme Court chambers in Buffalo. In this address they said: "We presume, sir, that you are not aware how largely the proud position occupied by the Supreme Court of this district is due to your own personal character and labors, and how well this is understood by the people not only of your district, but of the entire state." Noah Davis has credited Judge Marvin with exerting a powerful formative influence upon his own judicial career. In 1894 he said: "In my own subsequent judicial experience I must be permitted to say that the patient example of Judge Marvin in the pursuit of truth often occurred to me and led me to the exercise of similar patience in seeking to administer justice." Again: "I have myself great reason to be grateful to the Providence that placed me as a pupil, as it were, in his judicial school, where for many years his personal association and example were blessings of which the great and true value is now justly appreciated." Speaking of the "high degree of ability, clearness in comprehension of the questions involved, and directness in indication of the grounds and reasons for the judgment pronounced" which characterized Judge Marvin's opinions, Mr. Davis says: "In this regard he ranked high among the judges of the state; and his opinions, of which large numbers were published during his long judicial career, combine to place him very high in the roll of able judges of the state."

Horace Greeley, who opposed the elective system for judges, admitted that this system had given the 8th judicial district "the ablest judges in the state," and declared it was "no wonder the 8th district favored it, when it had such pure and able judges as Marvin and his associates."

A notable "Early History of the New York & Erie Railroad, Especially in Reference to the Village of Jamestown in 1831," written by Judge Marvin in 1886, is in the archives of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science. His Supreme Court opinions are mainly found in Vols. 1 to 56 of "Barbour's Supreme Court Reports," in "Lansing's Reports," "Parker's Criminal Reports," and "Howard's Practice Reports," and his Court of Appeals Reports in 2, 3, 26, 27, 28, and 37 N. Y.

He was married in September, 1834, to Isabella Newland, of Albany, daughter of David Newland. This distinguished lady died in 1872. Their children are General Selden E. Marvin, of Albany; Mrs. Sarah Jane Hall, of Jamestown; the late David N. Marvin, of Jamestown; Mrs. Mary M. Goodrich, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; the late William R. Marvin, of Jamestown; Robert N. Marvin, of Jamestown, his father's representative for a quarter of a century in business matters; Richard P. Marvin, of Akron, Ohio, a lawyer, and the late Isabella Marvin.



MAYHAM, STEPHEN L. (born in Blenheim, Schoharie county, New York, October 8, 1826), is descended from the family of Mayhams who settled in Troy, New York, in the latter part of the last century. His father in the early boyhood of Stephen removed to Blenheim. After receiving such early education as the schools in the immediate vicinity afforded, he commenced the study of law at the age of twenty in the office of Samuel W. Jackson, afterward a justice of the Supreme Court of the 4th judicial district. A year later he entered the office of Love & Freer, of Ithaca, one of the leading firms of western New York. He was subsequently, for two years, superintendent of the Blenheim public schools, under the old school law which gave to the town school superintendent substantially the same powers later conferred upon county school commissioners.

Upon admission to the bar he commenced practice at Blenheim and was for three successive terms elected supervisor of the town. At the expiration of his third term, in 1859, he was elected district attorney of the county. Four years later he removed to Schoharie. In 1863, before his term as district attorney had expired, he was elected to the assembly, of which he was one of the youngest as well as one of the ablest members at a perilous period in the history of the country. In that capacity he championed

the cause of state aid to the construction of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, and made the principal speech on the floor of the house in support of a bill for that purpose, which was passed and received the sanction of Governor Seymour. The next four years were devoted to the uninterrupted practice of his profession, during which he took rank as one of the leading attorneys of his judicial district, often appearing in important cases before the Court of Appeals, his success being marked by an exceptional mental and legal equipment that gave him equal power before juries and before the highest court of the state.

In 1868 his recognized prominence again brought him into official position as representative in congress from the 14th congressional district, consisting of Albany and Schoharie counties. In 1878 he was elected to represent the 13th congressional district, comprising Schoharie, Greene, and Ulster counties. During both these terms he served on important committees, and, although in the minority, his opinions, especially on questions of law, carried great weight both in the committee-room and on the floor of the house.

In 1883 he was the unanimous choice of the democratic party for county judge and surrogate of Schoharie county. He was elected and held the position until January, 1887, when he was appointed by Governor Hill to be justice of the Supreme Court for the 3d judicial district, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Judge Rufus W. Peckham to the Court of Appeals. In 1887 he was triumphantly elected to succeed himself. He served on trial and circuit courts for four years, and on general term until January, 1892, when he was appointed presiding-justice of the 3d department, holding the position until January, 1895, when the new constitution went into effect. He then returned to trial work, in which he continued until retired on account of having reached the age limit at the end of December, 1896.

As a trial judge Justice Mayham was courteous to the bar, ready in seeing the legal questions involved in the action, and usually correct in his rulings, so that comparatively few of his decisions were reversed on appeal. As a presiding and associate-justice of the general term he wrote numerous opinions which are to be found in the reports of the judicial decisions of the state and which fully attest his thorough equipment for the position he occupied.

Aside from professional and official labors, Judge Mayham has been connected with important interests. He was president of the Schoharie Valley Railroad during its construction, and continued as such until the re-organization of the company. For many years he was president of the Schoharie Academy and Union Free School. He has been an earnest advocate of all plans of public improvement connected with Schoharie county and a prominent factor in the enterprises undertaken to advance the interests of the county and vicinity.

While a staunch and earnest democrat, he is ever ready to subordinate party advantage to the general good. He has had many political matters to decide judicially, and in each case has been sustained by the court of last resort. He is an earnest, forcible, eloquent speaker, and his judicial career, which succeeded his prominence at the bar, is without blemish.

In 1849 Judge Mayham was married to Julia Martin, granddaughter of General Freegift Patchin, who served the patriot cause during the Revolution. Of his seven children only two, a son and daughter, are living. Two of his sons, F. Matt. and Don, both of whom were young lawyers of great promise, died early in their professional careers. His surviving son, Claude B. Mayham, is also a young lawyer of ability and promise, and occupies the office with his father at Schoharie, where both are engaged in the practice of their profession.



MEADS, WILLIS HOWARD (born in South Limington, York county, Maine, February 22, 1846), is the son of Simeon Pease Meads and Ann Maria Libby. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1870, with the degree of bachelor of arts, and has since received from his alma mater the degree of master of arts. His studies for the profession of the law were pursued in the offices of George Wing and J. H. Kennedy, and immediately after his admission to the bar (January 8, 1880) he began practice at Buffalo, where he has continued to the present time. In 1885 he became a member of the firm of Quinby & Meads, which in 1886 was changed to Quinby, Meads & Rebadow. This partnership was dissolved in 1893 through the serious illness of Mr. Quinby. Since 1880 he has been loan commissioner of Erie county, and since 1895 commissioner of jurors for that county.



MEEKER, ROLLIN WESTON (born in Hawleytown, Broome county, New York, December 25, 1870), is the son of Eli Samuel and Samantha Morgan Meeker. His paternal ancestors were early settlers of New England, and are mentioned in the English Domesday Book, showing that they were landowners. He was educated at the Binghamton Central High School and under private tutors. In the fall of 1888 he entered the law office of Senator Edmund O'Connor, and soon after completing his twenty-first year was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, February 5, 1892. Since then he has been in practice at Binghamton, with steadily increasing success.

Mr. Meeker has been associated with Senator O'Connor in many suits. He has made a specialty of litigation and corporation law. As attorney for the assignee of the estate of Erastus Root & Sons,

bankers, he has become connected with a variety of important suits growing out of their failure, among them an action to set aside a mortgage of \$150,000 against the Merchants' Bank of Binghamton. In January, 1895, he became police attorney of Binghamton, but he was compelled by pressing business to resign that position. He is at present the local attorney in Binghamton for the state commission in lunacy.



MERRILL, JOHN BRYANT (born in Plainville, Hartford county, Connecticut, January 7, 1857), is the son of Squire G. Merrill and Lucy Porter Merrill. His father served in the Mexican war as a boy musician in the Stevens regiment of volunteers under General Fremont, and in the civil war was lieutenant of the 5th Connecticut volunteers. His mother was the daughter of Bryant Porter, a Connecticut farmer.

John B. Merrill received his education in the public schools of the City of Washington. In his eighteenth year he enlisted in the signal corps of the United States army. With this service he was connected from November 2, 1874, to April 1, 1883, becoming a specialist in the science of meteorology. From March, 1880, to March, 1881, he was detailed as instructor of military tactics and army signaling to the West Virginia state cadet corps, University of West Virginia. Under the direction of the chief signal officer of the army he conducted an investigation concerning the tracks and causes of the severe western tornadoes of 1881, the results of which were published in a valuable government report. He is the only known specialist in tornado investigation who ever witnessed both the formation and the destructive work of one of these clouds, having been an eye-witness of the Woodhaven (New York) tornado in 1895, from its inception until its dissolution. In June, 1882, he was placed in charge of the United States weather bureau in New York City, a position which he held until his resignation from the signal service the next year.

Deciding to adopt the profession of the law, Mr. Merrill pursued studies to this end with Honorable Benjamin W. Downing, formerly district attorney of Queens county, New York. He was admitted to the bar upon examination before the general term at Brooklyn, February 13, 1890, and immediately opened a law office in Woodhaven, County of Queens, where he has since practiced continuously.

Mr. Merrill, although he has been in practice for only a little longer than seven years, has made a high reputation at the Queens county bar for both solid and brilliant qualities. He has been connected with some of the most conspicuous cases that have arisen in that part of the state during the last three years. His first memorable plea was in March, 1894, in behalf of Anna Wandalowsky, a young Polish

immigrant, charged with the killing of her babe at Glen Cove, to whose defense he had been assigned. The jury acquitted her, when followed a pathetic outburst of sympathy from the court-room of spectators and attending jurors, for the stranger prisoner, so strong that it passed beyond the power of control and compelled a recess of the court. He defended Charles A. Sharkey, of Flushing, indicted for murder in the first degree, on the charge of poisoning his mother, who died April 27, 1894. The case was tried in April, 1895, and Mr. Merrill obtained the prisoner's acquittal. He appeared in defense of Matthew Gray, of the United States engineer corps, tried for the killing of one William Gray in October, 1895, by stabbing. Gray had been indicted for murder in the first degree, but by the able efforts of his counsel he was convicted of the minor crime of manslaughter in the first degree. In 1896 he defended Mary Lalor, John Fleishhauer, and Anthony Forstell, tried on the charge of murder in the first degree for the killing of William Lalor at Long Island City, January 1, 1896, and procured their acquittal. He was the defendant's counsel in the celebrated case of Arthur Mayhew (colored), indicted for the murder of Stephen Powell, of Hempstead, on March 14, 1896. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, whereupon Mr. Merrill carried the case to the Court of Appeals, which, however, affirmed the conviction. Two stays were afterward obtained. Mayhew was finally electrocuted, having been three times sentenced to die.

Mr. Merrill has been prominently identified with the enforcement of the fish and game laws. In September, 1895, he secured the conviction of the entire noted Wanser net-fishing crew before Justice Wartz and a jury at Canarsie. The prosecution of these parties had been undertaken by the State Fish and Game Commission. Mr. Merrill was not the attorney for the prosecution, but being in Canarsie on the day of the trial he was invited by the prosecuting attorney to sum up the case before the jury. This was the only conviction of a fishing crew ever procured in Canarsie. Violations of the net-fishing law have for years been notorious in that vicinity, and although there have been scores of prosecutions, the accused, having demanded trial before Canarsie juries, have always been acquitted except in this one instance.

In December, 1896, he successfully prosecuted the North Shore shell-fish cases in behalf of the state commissioners on game and fisheries.

Mr. Merrill has held the position of school commissioner of Queens county for three years, from 1890 to 1893, and for four years has served as a member of the Woodhaven board of education. In the office of school commissioner he made an exceptional record for energetic and intelligent work, greatly promoting efficient school management and the general educational interests of the county. State Superintendent James F. Crooker, alluding to his services in a public

address, said: "Commissioner Merrill has done a great work. The department views it with great interest and satisfaction."

In politics Mr. Merrill has always been a decided and active democrat. He has taken an earnest interest in the concerns of the Village of Woodhaven, and is among the most public-spirited citizens of that community. At the time of the disastrous Woodhaven tornado, in July, 1895, he stood on a washtub in front of the ruined schoolhouse, and for five hours appealed to the visiting people for cash contributions. The visitors, whose number was estimated at 75,000, responded so generously that before sundown \$1,400 in bills and change had been given, completely filling a keg provided for the purpose.



ERWIN, MILTON H. (born in Leyden, Lewis county, New York, June 16, 1832), is the son of Alanson and Amanda Kimball Merwin, both of New England descent. He was graduated at Cazenovia Seminary in 1848 and at Hamilton College in 1852, studied law at Watertown in the office of Honorable Joseph Mullin (afterward presiding judge of the Supreme Court for the 5th district), was admitted to the bar in 1853, and thereupon formed a legal copartnership with his preceptor, which continued until the latter's elevation to the bench (1857). He afterward practiced alone until October, 1874, when he was appointed by Governor Dix one of the justices of the Supreme Court. He has served without interruption in that capacity to the present time. Under the provisions of the constitution of 1894, creating the appellate division of the Supreme Court, he was appointed by Governor Morton one of the members of that division for the 3d judicial department.

Justice Merwin has also held the office of surrogate of his county. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1867. In 1858 he was married to Helen E., daughter of Ira Knapp, of Granville, Washington county.



ESSER, LOUIS FRANKLIN (born in Buffalo, New York, February 7, 1856), is the son of Christian and Dorothea Messer. His ancestors on both sides were of original French descent. Both his parents were among the pioneers of Buffalo, having come to that city when they were children. As a boy he attended district school and the public schools of Buffalo. After taking a preparatory course at Saint Joseph's College (Buffalo), he entered Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. In addition to the regular course at Columbia he attended lectures and took the junior course in the law department. Subsequently he entered the law office of Hon-

orable James A. Roberts, of Buffalo. Upon his admission to the bar, in 1885, he formed a partnership with Mr. Roberts, in which he still continues.

Mr. Messer has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of the law and to enterprises incidental to that pursuit. He was one of the organizers of the Erie County Guaranteed Search Company, the first and largest title company in Buffalo, and has been its president ever since its incorporation. He is identified with several other large corporations of that city, either as an officer or as a director.



METCALF, JABEZ HENRY (born in Canandaigua, New York, June 25, 1857), is the second son of the late Jabez H. Metcalf, a life-long resident and prominent lawyer of Canandaigua. The elder Metcalf was admitted to the bar in 1843, and had a large practice and an extensive acquaintance throughout western New York. He was a law partner of Senator Lapham, and in later years was at the head of the firm of Metcalf & Field. The son was educated at Canandaigua Academy and preparatory schools, studied law in the office of Metcalf & Field, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo June 26, 1878, having just completed his twenty-first year. He entered upon practice at Canandaigua, and continued to reside there until January, 1897, when he removed to Buffalo and formed with Mr. Herbert P. Bissell the firm of Bissell & Metcalf. This firm is engaged in a large corporation practice.

Mr. Metcalf, while in practice in Canandaigua, was appointed (January, 1890) county judge of Ontario county. In the following year he was elected to that office for a full term of six years.



MEYER, JAMES GULICK (born at Fishkill Landing, New York, January 17, 1864), is the son of Lewis and Mary Nelson Meyer. He was graduated from the grammar school of Rutgers College in 1880 and from Rutgers College in 1884. The degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts have been conferred upon him by that institution. His preparation for the legal profession was received under the direction of Judge Samuel K. Phelps, and he was admitted to the bar at Brooklyn in September, 1886. He has been in active practice at Matteawan since, devoting himself exclusively to his profession, conducting numerous important litigations.

Mr. Meyer has at various times been attorney for the Town of Fishkill, and also attorney for the board of auditors and one of its mem-

bers. He organized the new general hospital of the Town of Fishkill, and he is a trustee of the Howland Library, and also a member and one of the organizers of the Willard H. Mase Hook and Ladder Company.



MILLER, JOHN HUNTER (born in New Rochelle, Westchester county, New York, May 11, 1850), is the son of Leonard P. Miller, who for thirty years was a prominent citizen and one of the leading lawyers of Westchester county, and grandson of Nicholas Miller, of Mamaroneck, also a leading citizen of Westchester in the early part of this century. His mother, Susan Ann Le Count, was of a New Rochelle family, of honorable lineage in France prior to their advent in this country with other Huguenot refugees about 1685. Mr. Miller was educated by private tutors and in private schools, and was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1871, and from Columbia College Law School in 1873. While attending Columbia he also read law in the office of Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham, of New York City, and after his admission to the New York bar in 1873 at once engaged in practice in that city.

One of his first cases, attracting wide attention, involved the construction at 110th street, New York City, of the trestle for the New York Central Railroad tracks. In 1876 he became attorney for the Hunter, Overing, and Van Cortlandt estates, and had charge of the extensive business and litigation in the Counties of Delaware, Sullivan, Ulster, and Greene in closing up the perpetual leases which had been unsettled by the famous "anti-rent" war and the legislation growing out of this agitation. This was brought to a conclusion by the notable partition suit of *Hunter vs. Overing*, continuing from 1876 to 1881, and involving "Great Lot 25," part of the "Hardenburg Patent" in Greene and Ulster counties, including a considerable portion of the Village of Tannersville. This suit laid the foundation for sound titles to all the Catskill region, opening that country to development as a summer resort. About 1881 he became engaged in a series of interesting cases involving points under construction contracts, as attorney for Smith & Ripley, successors to Sidney Dillon's firm of Dillon, Clyde & Company, the leading contractors of the country for the construction of railroads and public works. The important suits tried for this firm include one growing out of the construction of the bridge across the Genesee River at Charlotte for the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad; another in connection with the construction of the New York, Woodhaven & Rockaway Beach Railroad, and another in connection with the erection of the 2d avenue railroad stables. He was general adviser of J. McIntire & Company and C. J. Ryan in the construction of the extension of the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad from Binghamton to Buffalo, out of which

grew the case of *Murchie vs. McIntire*, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, which excited great local interest because of the novel points involved. The case of the bridge at Charlotte was of legal interest as settling the question as to the measurement of piles driven. Mr. Miller successfully established that where the work is contracted for at so much per foot payment may be enforced for the entire length of each pile as swung in the ways, and not merely for the part remaining in the ground after the pile has been cut off. For several years he was general attorney and counselor for Schwartz & Dupee, of New York and Chicago, leading members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and in this connection conducted the suits in the famous controversy with Morgan, Marsh & Company and General Cutting, and against the assignee of Sutre & Company, of New York, in each case securing successful settlements for his Chicago clients.

In the case of *Ward vs. Kilpatrick* (1880-82), finally adjudicated in his favor in the Court of Appeals, he established a rule of construction as to the knowledge required by the member of a firm who verified the notice of mechanic lien as enforced by statute, and secured a decision on the new question whether the elaborate and expensive cabinet finish of mirror-frames, hatstands, and wainscoting in the modern luxurious house construction should be classed as fixtures or as subject to mechanic's lien. From 1884 to 1889, as representative of John Hunter, the late William R. Travers, the late Silas H. Witherbee, Charles L. Tiffany, and other property-owners, he became interested in the proposed new parks for New York City. His professional services were devoted almost exclusively to the legal and legislative proceedings in this connection. In 1885, 1886, and 1887 he appeared personally before the joint senate and assembly committees on cities in all contests and litigations having this public improvement in view, assisted in preparing the two leading cases to test the constitutionality of the park act of 1885, and secured the ruling that the amount of the sinking fund of New York City be credited against the gross indebtedness of the city, thus making it possible to issue bonds for the purchase of the park lands without exceeding the limit indebtedness permitted by law. The committee appointed to ascertain a proper award of damages to property-owners whose lands were condemned for parks decided the line of testimony to be received upon Mr. Miller's argument.

During this period he was also attorney for Mark N. Stanfield and Frank Risley, proprietors of the Victoria Hotel, settling the estate of Mr. Risley, and continuing as attorney and counsel of Mr. Stanfield until the latter's death. He was counsel in 1887 for Alexander Howe, special partner and assignee of the failed firm of Webster & Company, one of the largest liquor houses in San Francisco and New York. The thirty or forty actions begun against his client on the ground of his special partnership he succeeded in adjusting without liability. In

1893 he argued in the Ohio Supreme Court, in connection with the estate of S. S. Stone, of Cleveland, that the brothers and sisters mentioned in section 4162 of the Ohio revised statutes as entitled to inherit included the brothers and sisters of whole blood only. His construction was sustained. For several years past he has confined himself almost exclusively to corporation practice, and has had the settlement of important affairs as attorney of the Hydraulic Brake Company, the Electric Bleaching Company, the Electrozone Company, the New York, Elmsford & White Plains Railroad Company, the Citizens' Gas and Electric Company of White Plains, and the New York, Mamaroneck & White Plains Railroad Company. He was recently engaged in adjusting important business matters with the General Electric Company.



MITCHELL, CHARLES ELLIOTT (born in Bristol, Connecticut, May 11, 1837), is the son of George H. Mitchell and Lurene, daughter of Honorable Ira Hooker, who served five terms in the Connecticut legislature. He is lineally descended from William Mitchell, born in Scotland in 1748, who was a manufacturer of cloth in Connecticut prior to the Revolution, and served in the militia during that struggle. Through his mother he is also directly descended from Thomas Hooker, the famous divine and statesman of colonial Connecticut, from his son, Reverend Samuel Hooker, and from Captain Thomas Willet, one of the "Pilgrim Fathers," a magistrate and captain of militia at Plymouth, and participant in the capture of New Amsterdam from the Dutch in 1664, and the first mayor of New York City under English rule.

Mr. Mitchell attended the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, and Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, was graduated from Brown University in 1861, became principal of a high school, at the same time studying law, and was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1864, and the same year admitted to the bar both in New York and Connecticut. He engaged in successful practice in New Britain, Connecticut, was first prosecuting attorney after the incorporation of that city, and in 1880 and 1881 was a member of the Connecticut assembly, refusing consent to his nomination to the state senate. During his first term in the assembly, as chairman of the committee on corporations and in conjunction with Honorable John R. Buck, chairman of the corresponding senate committee, he re-drafted the corporation laws of Connecticut. During his second term he served on the judiciary committee.

Mr. Mitchell's practice has largely been in the special department of patent and trademark cases. His interesting cases include the Tucker bronze and Rogers trademark cases, and many of the Edison lamp cases. In 1889 he was appointed commissioner of patents by

President Harrison, serving until his resignation to resume practice in New York City, in 1891. His administration was one of the ablest the country has ever had, and it is believed that none of his decisions as commissioner have been overruled by the courts. The thoroughness at which he aimed is shown by his annual report to congress, January 1, 1891, in which he declares: "A patent should evidence such painstaking care in examination that upon its face it should warrant a preliminary injunction; and there can be little doubt that the continuance of the 'American' examinations system depends upon so conducting examinations into the novelty of alleged inventions as to make the seal of the patent office create a powerful if not a conclusive presumption that the patent is valid." At the centennial congress, convened at Washington April 8-10, 1891, "in celebration of the beginning of the second century of the American patent system," Mr. Mitchell made the opening address of the first day's proceedings, following the introductory address of President Harrison, who presided at this session. In this notable address on "The Birth and Growth of the American Patent Systems," Mr. Mitchell traced the patent laws of ancient England, the American colonies, and the United States.

Since 1889 his law firm of Mitchell & Hungerford, which had been in existence in Connecticut for a quarter of a century, became also established in New York City. The firm style in the last few years has been changed to Mitchell, Hungerford & Bartlett. Mr. Mitchell is counsel for many leading corporations, and a director in several. He is a member of the City Bar Association and the University Club.



MONFORT, HENRY ALONZO (born at West Hills, Suffolk county, New York, September 3, 1852), is the son of William H. Monfort and Sarah E. Whitney, of Huguenot and (on the maternal side) English ancestry. His father, a substantial farmer still living on the ancestral estate where he was born, was for many years justice of the peace of the Town of Huntington, Long Island. His mother is the sister of ex-Mayor Daniel D. Whitney, of Brooklyn. Mr. Monfort received his early education at Huntington, Long Island, where he was graduated from the high school, afterward taking a two years' course of study at Cornell University. He subsequently read law with ex-Judge Thomas Young, of Huntington, was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie in May, 1875, and commenced practice in Jamaica, Long Island, the following spring, where he has since continued.

He has acted as counsel in many important cases. He was counsel for Horatio N. Sanford in 1892 in his contest with Patrick J. Gleason for the office of mayor of Long Island City. It was generally predicted that Gleason could not be ousted except by writ of *quo war-*

ranto, but Mr. Monfort carried the case through successfully, and Sanford took his seat as mayor a few days after his term began, January 1, 1893. He was counsel for Captain William Woodrick in the de-



Henry A. Monfort

fense of an action for divorce brought by his wife. The case was tried twice, the jury in the first trial disagreeing. In the second trial, before Justice Dykman and a jury, Captain Woodrick secured an absolute divorce. He was counsel for defendant in the case of *People vs.*

John Alb, indicted for murder in the first degree, securing a verdict of acquittal. Another election case of prominence which he carried to a successful conclusion was in the matter of Madden (148 N. Y., 136).



MOORE, HARRISON SHERMAN (born in Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, April 23, 1849), is the son of Lewis K. Moore and Lucinda J. Bassett. In the paternal line he is descended from a family resident at Braintree, Massachusetts, in revolutionary times, and on his mother's side from old families of Rensselaer county, New York. He attended the public schools and Halfmoon Academy (Middletown, Saratoga county, New York), and in 1874 was graduated at the State Normal College, at Albany. After completing legal studies with Benjamin W. Downing, of Flushing, New York, he was admitted to the bar (at Poughkeepsie, in May, 1877), and opened a law office in Flushing, where he still practices.

Mr. Moore has at various times been counsel to the officials and boards of the Town of Flushing, and to the board of supervisors of Queens county. Since 1893 he has been president of the board of education at Little Neck, and since December 28, 1896, he has held the office of county judge of Queens county, by appointment of Governor Morton. He was also appointed by the governor a member of the Greater New York Commission.



MOOT, ADELBERT (born in Allen, Allegany county, New York), is the son of Charles D. Moot, of German descent, and Mary, daughter of Andrew Rutherford, of English descent. He received his early education in private and public schools, and attended the State Normal School at Geneseo, but did not graduate. He studied law with Richardson & Flanagan, of Angelica, and Angel & Jones, of Belmont, and also at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Albany, November 22, 1876. After a brief country practice he removed to Buffalo, where he has since pursued his profession. He is a member of the firm of Moot, Sprague, Brownell & Marcy, one of the leading law firms of that city.

Mr. Moot since he engaged in practice at Buffalo has been constantly connected with cases of importance, especially as related to local Buffalo interests, which are reported in nearly every volume of the Court of Appeals reports from 84 N. Y. to 152 N. Y.

He has been for a number of years a lecturer on evidence in the law department of the Buffalo University, and has been active in public work like that of the Good Government Clubs and similar organi-

zations. At various times he has delivered addresses on subjects of historical interest.



MORRIS, LORENZO, for more than fifty years a prominent lawyer and citizen of western New York, was born in Smithfield, Madison county, New York, August 14, 1817. In 1829 he came with his parents, David and Abigail Blodgett Morris to reside in Chautauqua county, where he attended the common schools. After graduating from the Mayville Academy in 1836 he turned his attention to the study of law, entering the office of Honorable Thomas A. Osborne at Mayville, who was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county. On June 23, 1841, after reading for a time with Judge Cooke, of Jamestown, he was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas and became the partner of his preceptor. In 1844, at the end of three years' practice in the lower courts, having been admitted to practice also in the Supreme Court, Mr. Morris removed to Mayville, where he practiced his profession until 1852, in which year he removed to Fredonia, where he has been engaged in active and successful practice ever since. Shortly after taking up his residence in Fredonia, he formed a partnership with Stephen Snow. Later he became a partner with Honorable Emery F. Warren, later still with John S. Russell, and last of all with Honorable John S. Lambert, now a justice of the Supreme Court and a former student in the office of Morris & Russell.

His practice during all these fifty years has been of a varied character, taking him into all courts and involving all branches of the law. In his partnership relations, upon him has nearly always devolved the preparation and trial of causes; for in the management of cases he has been unusually successful and always satisfactory to his clients. His criminal practice has been considerable but local, due largely to the fact that he has often been called upon by the district attorney or by the court to act as advocate for the people. In 1872 Governor Hoffman assigned him to try the case of the murderer Marlowe, who was convicted and sentenced.

At the time when Mr. Morris came to the bar, Honorable Richard P. Marvin and Honorable James Mullett were, doubtless, the leading lawyers in Chautauqua county. When, in 1846, these men left their practice and were elected justices of the Supreme Court, no man could claim a better title to the name of leading advocate than Madison Burnell; and upon his death, as Doctor Hazeltine, in his "History of the Town of Ellicott," aptly says, "If as an advocate the mantle of Madison Burnell fell upon the shoulders of any compeer, it will be found in the possession of Lorenzo Morris."

During his long residence in his county and village Mr. Morris has been many times honored with positions of trust which he has faith-

fully and competently filled. Though in his political preferences always firmly democratic and ardent in his support of the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, yet in 1867 in a strongly republican district he was elected by a considerable majority to the senate of the state, the only time that honor has ever been conferred on a man of his partisan affiliations by the citizens of that portion of the state. His duties as senator were performed faithfully and with honor to himself and for the best interests of his constituents. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Hoffman one of the commissioners to revise the state constitution. In the same year he was appointed to the presidency of the board of directors of the State Normal School at Fredonia, which office he still holds. In his interest in matters of educational advancement, as thus shown, and in the improvement and betterment of his beautiful town, he has always been zealous and active. Now in his eightieth year, his mental faculties remain unimpaired by the toil of a lifetime, and though not in active practice his wise counsel and sound advice are still sought by many.



MORSE, WALDO GRANT (born in Rochester, New York, March 13, 1859), is the son of Adolphus Morse, seventh in descent from Samuel Morse, who settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1635, and of Mary E., daughter of Abraham Grant, sixth in descent from Christopher Grant, one of the founders of Watertown, Massachusetts. He was educated in Rochester and entered the University of Rochester, but owing to ill health left before completing the course, spending two years in rest and travel. He read law with Martindale & Oliver, of Rochester, New York, and was admitted to the bar in Buffalo in 1884. He commenced practice alone in Rochester, and so continued for four years, when he removed to New York City and established the firm of Morse & Haynes, now Morse & Acer. He enjoys a successful practice, and is a sound lawyer and effective speaker.

He has taken a special interest in the movement to preserve the Palisades of the Hudson from defacement and spoliation at the hands of private interests. He drafted and secured the passage of the bill in the state legislature for the appointment of the Palisades commissioners of the State of New York in 1895, and drew the Palisades national reservation bills passed by the States of New York and New Jersey in 1896. He also drafted the act on the subject now before congress.

Upon the passage of the legislative bill he was appointed by Governor Morton one of the three Palisades commissioners to act conjointly with three appointed by Governor Werts, of New Jersey, and was made secretary and treasurer of the joint commission for the States of New York and New Jersey. The commissioners made an elaborate

joint report to the governors of both states, December 5, 1895. Since the national bill has been before congress Mr. Morse has not only agitated its merits widely through the press but has appeared before committees in Washington in its advocacy.

He is now president of the Morse Society, incorporated under the



WALDO GRANT MORSE.

laws of the State of New York, member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, the Lawyers', Reform, Quill, and other clubs.



MOSS, FRANK (born in Cold Spring, Putnam county, New York, March 16, 1860), is the son of John R. Moss and Eliza Wood, the latter of English and Dutch descent, daughter of a soldier of the war of 1812. His father was a native of Manchester, England, a teacher of music. He came to America, and



Frank Moss

during the war of the rebellion was a lieutenant in Hawkins's famous zouaves (9th New York volunteers), and was captured by the confed-

erates and confined in Libby Prison. After attending the common school departments of New York City, Mr. Moss took a special course in the College of the City of New York, and later pursued systematic courses in private study, including that of the Chautauqua literary and scientific circle. He studied law in the office of Joseph Fettretch, of New York, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1881. Three years later he engaged in practice for himself.

Mr. Moss has been executor of several large estates, including that of the eccentric Maltby G. Lane. This estate has been involved in constant litigation, and Mr. Moss's adjustment of the contested will, involving the complicated interests of widow and infant heirs, has been sustained by the courts, serving as a model for the settlement of will contests where the interests of infants are involved. He has had large experience in real estate and testamentary law, and in the trial of civil and criminal cases. He is an expert on excise and police law, and has frequently appeared before legislative committees which have been charged with the consideration of bills on these subjects. He is professor of medical jurisprudence in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.

For the past ten years he has been especially prominent through his service in the interests of municipal reform in New York City. When but twenty-five years of age he attacked the corrupt administration of Police Captain Williams in the Tenderloin precinct. His fearless and able conduct of the trial of that captain before the police commissioners in 1887 attracted the notice of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, then under the presidency of Howard Crosby, and they invited him to act as their counsel. Soon after he became a director, and before Doctor Parkhurst became president of the society, he had urged that it undertake a systematic war on the corrupt police force, and had prepared the way for such a campaign. When that work was inaugurated, he was unanimously elected, with Doctor Parkhurst and Thaddeus D. Kenneson, a member of the executive committee which shaped the aggressive policy of the society. He was especially active in the Lexow investigation as one of the counsel to the committee. Much of its work was planned by him. He examined many of the witnesses, and drafted a large part of the committee's report. The bills finally proposed by the Committee of Seventy were largely based upon drafts made for the Society for the Prevention of Crime by Mr. Moss and Mr. Kenneson. Said Recorder Goff:

As counsel for the Parkhurst Society and as counsel for several local property-owners' associations in various parts of the city, Mr. Moss had derived an experience and acquired a knowledge of police oppression and corruption in this city which peculiarly fitted him as an associate counsel to the senate investigating committee. He entered upon the work exceptionally well equipped, and for almost a year he kept at that work, through gloom as well as brightness, with unabated enthusiasm. He was tireless in energy, unflagging in industry; day

and night he was at his post, whether in court or out of it, and to his keenness, sagacity, perseverance, and devotion is to be attributed in a great degree the success and the results which attended that investigation. In the midst of the severest trials he was always steadfast and confident, and I learned not only to esteem him for his high intellectual qualities, but also to love him for his loyalty and goodness of heart.

In his book, "Our Fight with Tammany," Doctor Parkhurst says:

It is my pleasure, as well as duty to recognize the services which have been rendered by Messrs. T. D. Kenneson and Frank Moss as members of the executive committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. The community has no appreciation of the amount of time and effort which have been expended by these two gentlemen in the interest of our city during the years past. There is altogether too much disposition to bestow the credit of the issue upon the president of the society, and vastly too little recognition of the fact that if he has been able to accomplish anything it is because of the wise and tireless support of these two colleagues. Our relations have been those of unbroken harmony. Our mutual confidences have been complete, and all questions of moment have been decided by our combined judgment. Neither will it be considered by Mr. Kenneson as unjust to himself if I emphasize especially the faithful service rendered by Mr. Moss. His relation as counsel to the society involved a special draft upon his time and energy. It ought to be understood by our citizens that during all the years that he has served the city, devoting to it sometimes for many days together his entire energy, he has not received a dollar of compensation; indeed, the terms of our constitution forbid that the services of any member should be remunerated except by love of our friends and the hatred of our enemies.

In the spring of 1897 Mr. Moss was appointed by Mayor Strong a member of the board of police commissioners of New York City, as successor to Honorable Theodore Roosevelt. The presidency of the board having become vacant by Mr. Roosevelt's retirement, Mr. Moss was elected by his associates to that position. He is a trustee of the City Vigilance League, and a member of Good Government Club P., the Bar Association, Law Institute, Harlem Republican Club, Twilight Club, Methodist Social Union, and Epworth League. He is trustee and Sunday-school superintendent in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by the Taylor University of Indiana.



MOSS, ROSWELL RANDALL (born in New York City, October 6, 1845), is the son of Reuben E. Moss and Harriet Newell Randall. He is in the sixth generation of lineal descent from John Moss, one of the company of London merchants who, under Reverend John Davenport, settled New Haven in 1638.¹ In the maternal line he is a *Mayflower* descendant, tracing his ancestry

¹ John Moss was one of the prominent men of the colony. He was a signer of the original compact, and after the union of New Haven with Connecticut was fre-

quently a representative in the general court. He died at Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1707, at the age of one hundred and three.

to John Howland, who was the last survivor of the original band of puritan pilgrims that landed on Plymouth Rock in 1620, and who married Elizabeth Tillie, an adopted daughter of Governor Carver.

Roswell R. Moss attended schools in New York City and Brooklyn until 1860, when his parents removed to a farm in the Town of Southport, now Ashland, near the Village of Wellsburgh, Chemung county, New York. He was a student in the Elmira Free Academy for parts of two winters, and afterward remained at home on the farm, teaching country schools for a time, until January, 1871. He then began the study of law at Elmira in the office of Smith, Robertson & Fassett (Congressman H. Boardman Smith, District Attorney Archibald Robertson and Newton P. Fassett, father of J. Sloat Fassett). In this office he continued for three years, meantime performing farm work for two summers. He was admitted to the bar at a general term of the Supreme Court held at Albany, January 9, 1874, being among the members of the class who received special mention for attainments and abilities. He thereupon accepted an offer from his old preceptors, becoming chief clerk of the firm and having principal charge of the practice of the office, occasionally acting as counsel in trials and upon appeals, until October 1, 1879, when he engaged in practice alone. In the fall of 1880 he formed with Edward B. Youmans the law firm of Youmans & Moss, which in 1884 became Youmans, Moss & Knipp, upon the admission of Charles H. Knipp, who had been a student in the office. During President Cleveland's first term Mr. Youmans was chief clerk of the treasury department at Washington, and retired temporarily from the firm. Mr. Knipp (who is now serving a second term as district attorney of Chemung county), withdrew from it in 1891, and it has since continued under the original style of Youmans & Moss.

Mr. Moss has been connected as attorney or counsel with many cases important for the questions or interests involved. A careful and thorough practitioner, he is said to know the code by heart and is able to cite from memory the number of the appropriate section upon most questions of procedure. He has been in many important motions involving the validity and regularity of attachments, and has never lost either an attack or defense, although final decision in his favor has in some instances been deferred until the result of an appeal in which he has been more often respondent than appellant.

In 1894 he compiled a manual of the election laws of the State of New York, with instructive notes for the information of inspectors, clerks, watchers, and voters, concerning their duties and rights. For several years he has compiled an annual digest of New York laws for the information of non-resident lawyers and laymen, published in Martindale's "American Law Directory." He has been an occasional contributor to the local press, especially the *Elmira Advertiser*, of political editorials and of articles on current questions and literary

and scientific topics. He has at various times read papers on precise subjects, chiefly historical, sociological, and financial, before the Elmira Academy of Sciences, of which he is a fellow and has been vice-president and frequently the head of a division. He has always been interested in educational matters and has given them attention so far as the practice of his profession has permitted.

During the war Mr. Moss was prevented by delicate health from entering the active service. But in February, 1865, he received a commission from the United States Christian Association as delegate, in which capacity he was a teacher among the colored troops north of the James for several weeks, and later was in charge of the "small issue office" of the commission at City Point. While there he was in the hospitals during the engagements before Petersburg and Richmond, and he entered Petersburg on the day of its capture. In undertaking his work for the Christian Association he contemplated enlisting at the end of the term, but before that time arrived the war had practically closed.

From his youth Mr. Moss has been an earnest republican in politics. While he has devoted himself strictly to his profession, avoiding public life, he has frequently contributed his time and abilities for the promotion of the party cause.

In 1865 he became a member of the Park Church, then known as the 1st Congregational Church, of which Reverend Thomas K. Beecher was for so long a time the pastor. He has been a teacher in its Sunday-school since 1878.

He was married, June 7, 1876, to Anna D. Mason, daughter of the late George W. Mason, who founded the *Elmira Daily Gazette*. They have two daughters.



MOVIOUS, EDWARD H. (born in Ypsilanti, Michigan, October 19, 1848), is the son of Julius and Mary Leonard Vibbard Movius. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and the University of Heidelberg, being graduated from the latter in 1869, receiving the degrees of doctor of philosophy and master of arts. His preparation for the legal profession was obtained in the offices of the late Honorable E. C. Sprague and the late Honorable Delavan F. Clark, both of Buffalo, and as a student at the Hamilton Law School, from which he received his degree of bachelor of laws in 1878. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, at Syracuse. Entering upon practice at Buffalo he became successively a member of the firm of Crowley & Movius (1881), Crowley, Movius & Wilcox (1882), Allen, Movius & Wilcox (1883-91), and Movius & Wilcox (1889-94). His associates in these various firms were Honorable Richard Crowley, Ansley Wilcox, and Honorable Henry F. Allen. After dissolving his partnership with Mr. Wilcox he practiced alone,

until his appointment by President Cleveland, in April, 1895, on the Board of Mineral Land Commissioners for the district of Helena, Montana. He still retains that office, being located at Helena for a part of each year, retaining, however, his law office in Buffalo, New York.

Mr. Movius has been professionally employed in connection with a variety of important interests. He was one of the attorneys for the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad Company until it was leased to the New York Central & Hudson River company, and in that capacity examined all the land titles involved in Erie and Genesee counties. He was also (from 1883 to 1885) one of the attorneys for the commissioners of the New York State Reservation at Niagara, examining in behalf of the commissioners the titles to all lands acquired by the state within the reservation boundaries. From 1885 to 1888 he acted as receiver of the 1st National Bank of Buffalo.

Mr. Movius, until his appointment as mineral land commissioner, devoted himself strictly to his profession. As a young man, he took a decided interest in the state militia, in which he served from 1871 to 1876 with the rank of major, but after engaging in the legal profession he abandoned that connection.



MURRAY, CHRISTOPHER AUGUSTINE (born in Rondout, Ulster county, New York, April 18, 1857), is the son of William and Catherine Murray, both born in Kildare, Ireland. His father settled in Rondout in 1826, being one of the earliest catholics in that place, and died there in 1893, having become one of the most substantial citizens. The son attended common schools in the villages of Port Ewen and Rondout until 1871, and in 1873 became a student, successively, in Saint Mary's College, of Montreal, Canada, and Georgetown College (District of Columbia). Entering the law office of John E. Van Etten, of Kingston, New York, he made himself familiar with the principles and practice of the legal profession, and in due time was admitted to the bar, at Albany, January 26, 1883. He has since been engaged in successful practice at Rondout, devoting himself chiefly to office work and Surrogate Court business.

From January 1, 1884, to December 31, 1887, he held the office of justice of the peace. Since January 1, 1894, he has been recorder of the City of Kingston. In that position he is now serving his second term, which expires on the 1st of January, 1900. In politics he is a democrat. When he ran for justice of the peace he carried seven of the nine wards of the city, receiving a majority of 600. At his first election as recorder his majority was 200, although the head of the ticket was successful by only eight votes, and at his second election he had a majority of 98, notwithstanding that the city went republi-

can by 600. He has repeatedly declined nominations for various city and county offices.

Mr. Murray has always taken a strong interest in matters concerning the welfare of the City of Kingston, and to his activity in this respect his popularity is largely due.



NEAR, IRVIN WILSON (born in the Town of Alexandria, Jefferson county, New York, January 26, 1835), is the son of Richard Near (sometimes written Neher) and Mary Cotter. His paternal ancestors were refugees from the Bavarian Palatinates of Germany. John Neher, his grandfather, served in the American navy in the war of 1812. Mr. Near's mother, Mary Cotter, was a granddaughter of James Cotter, who emigrated to this country from Londonderry, Ireland; and of Mary DeWitt, of Ulster county, New York.

Irvin W. Near attended district and village schools and the Orleans Academy, at La Fargeville, New York, and in 1854 was graduated from the College of Montreal. He pursued legal studies with Horace E. Morse, of Clayton, and Clarke & Calvin, of Watertown, and also at Transylvania University (Lexington, Kentucky), and on January 5, 1858, was admitted to the bar at Syracuse. After practicing at Clayton for a year and at Bath for six years, he removed, in 1865, to Hornellsville, where he is still in active practice.

During his professional career of nearly thirty years Mr. Near has been identified with a variety of litigations of a vital and interesting character. He has been counsel, among other suits, in the bonding cases in the New York Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, involving the constitutional validity of bonds issued by towns in aid of railroad construction, and in cases concerning the liability of municipal corporations for injuries caused by alleged defective streets and sidewalks, the validity of bequests for pious uses, the right of a going railroad to interfere with or prevent the construction of a proposed parallel and competing line, and the right of creditors over a dead trust. In the federal Circuit and Supreme Courts he has argued cases affecting certain mining and land grants, and in actions construing the bankrupt act. He was the commissioner appointed to determine the claims of the State of New York to 40,000 acres of the Adirondack Park, embracing Raquette Lake. The result of his services in this connection was that the claim of the state was sustained, the decision being subsequently affirmed. It anticipated the present policy of the state in that respect. He has held the elective offices of president of the Village of Hornellsville, member of the local board of education (1867-82), and district attorney of Steuben county (1884-86). In politics he has usually been identified with the democratic party, al-

though he voted for Lincoln in 1864, for Grant in 1872, and for Harrison in 1892.

Mr. Near was one of the original projectors of the Rochester, Hornellsville & Pine Creek Railroad, the Hornellsville & Cohocton Valley Railroad, the Rochester, Hornellsville & Lackawanna Railroad, and the New York & Pennsylvania Railroad. He is at present one of the officers of the last named company.

He was the organizer of the public school system and Free Academy of Hornellsville, and founded the Hornell Library, a free circulating and reference institution—one of the largest and oldest in the third-class cities of the state. He took a prominent part in drafting and procuring the enactment of the laws creating the Village and City of Hornellsville, and he devised and secured the present system for the supply of water for the city.

Mr. Near has always taken a deep interest in historical investigation. He is the author of historical addresses on the following subjects: "The First Grant, Purchase, and Settlement of That Portion of the State of New York Claimed by Massachusetts," "The Pioneers of the Northwest Branch of the Susquehanna," "The Claim of Columbus as the Original Discoverer of America," "The Life and Public Services of Baron Steuben," and "Early Jesuit Explorations in Western New York."



NICOLL, WILLIAM GREENLY (born in Islip, Suffolk county, New York, August 29, 1845), is the son of William and Sarah A. Nicoll. He was prepared for college in the union school of Huntington, Long Island, and in July, 1866, was graduated from Yale with the degree of bachelor of arts, the master of arts degree being conferred upon him four years later. He studied law at Columbia College Law School and in the office of Scudder & Carter, of New York City, and was admitted to the bar in that city on April 30, 1867. He was engaged in practice in the metropolis until November 1, 1880, since which date he has been a practitioner at Babylon, Suffolk county.

Mr. Nicoll has held the offices of supervisor of the Town of Babylon (April, 1893, to April, 1896) and justice of the peace of that town (April, 1891, to January, 1896).



NILES, WILLIAM WATSON (born at West Fairlee, Vermont, March 26, 1822), is the son of Judge William Niles and Relief, daughter of Colonel John Barron, of Bradford, Vermont, an officer of the French and Indian war, as also of the Revolution. The ancestral line of the Niles family goes back to the Norsemen of England. The first American ancestor, John Niles,

settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1636. Samuel Niles, second in the line given below, was a famous colonial clergyman, and a historical and theological author. His son, third in the line, Honorable Samuel Niles (a graduate of Harvard College like his father), was an eminent jurist. Honorable Nathaniel Niles, fourth in the line, was a jurist, presidential elector, congressman, eminent manufacturer, and inventor of a method of making wire from bar-iron by water power.

His grandson, William Watson Niles, was tutored by his father, attended Bradford Academy and Newbury Seminary, and after several successive terms of teaching in schools and academies in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, entered Dartmouth College, and was graduated in 1845. He entered the law office of his brother, Judge Niles, of La Porte, Indiana, at the same time serving as assistant to him as professor of chemistry in the Indiana Medical College. He was admitted to practice in Indiana without examination, having already tried cases in the lower courts against most of the lawyers in the county. Coming to New York, he entered the office of General John Cochrane to familiarize himself with New York practice and was soon admitted to the New York bar. He visited Europe, traveling largely on foot over Great Britain and the continent, and returning engaged in practice in New York.

In one of his first cases James T. Brady was opposing counsel. Nevertheless he was successful. While almost unknown he was employed by Judge Price, of New Jersey, in a suit against Daniel Webster, and recovered a large sum of money in a determined contest in which United States District Attorney David P. Hall, Honorable Samuel Blatchford, Oscar W. Sturtevant, and Luther R. Marsh represented the distinguished defendant. He tried and won the first case in this state against a ship's officers and crew for goods that had been shipped, and for which a bill of lading had been signed in a foreign port, and where there was no evidence as to how the loss had occurred. In the case of *Sweet vs. Morrison* he was successful in a defense which had been deemed hopeless, after some fourteen years of active contests. He was also successful after litigations for fourteen years in defeating the "thin tin" can patent case of *Masury vs. the Borden Condensed Milk Company*, after final judgment had been recovered by the plaintiff in the case of *Masury vs. Tiemann*, tried before the late Justice Blatchford, and defended by several of the ablest patent lawyers in the country; and his victory in that case led to the dismissal of a large number of other cases on the same patent, in which he had been retained.

He also argued and won the first case on the patent for railroad

¹ The direct line is as follows: John Niles¹; Samuel Niles², born May 1, 1674; Samuel Niles³, born 1711; Nathaniel Niles⁴, born April 3, 1741; William Niles⁵, born at Norwich, Connecticut, July 15, 1775, died in Brooklyn, New York, September 6, 1848, was graduated

from Dartmouth, as was also his father, his grandfather being a graduate of Princeton, became a judge and member of the constitutional convention of Vermont; William Watson Niles⁶, of New York.

axle boxes before the United States Court at Trenton, New Jersey, which led to settlements of the claims of the patentee for royalties against the New York Central, the Illinois Central, and some hundred other railroad companies in suit or in his hands for collection.

In *Ackerman vs. English*, argued before the New York Supreme Court, November 18, 1856, he established a precedent, being the first to recover in an action brought by a first indorser on a promissory note against a second indorser, notwithstanding the orders shown by the written contract. In *Stowell vs. Stowell*, also argued in Supreme Court, June 1, 1868, he was the first to establish the doctrine that an attempt to corrupt the morals of a wife is cruel and inhuman treatment, justifying a limited divorce under the statute, even when there is no pretense of a harsh word or violent action on the part of the husband. Mr. Niles became counsel for Governor Tilden's law office when the latter retired from practice, and was also his private counsel in every case he ever had in this state.

During the régime of the Tweed ring Mr. Niles conceived the plan, and organized and was the executive head of the Citizen's Association, established in all the upper wards of the city to compel both political parties to make satisfactory nominations. He was elected to the assembly, put on the judiciary committee, and procured the signature of the entire committee to a resolution of impeachment of Judges Barnard, Cardozo, and McCunn; and by the assembly was appointed one of the managers who tried Judge Barnard before the court of impeachment. During the civil war he assisted in raising several regiments, and with ten others organized the Central Loyal League under which all the leagues in the state were formed. After the war its members originated the Union League Club. In 1881 he was again elected to the assembly, and served as a member of the committees on general laws, charitable and religious societies, and federal relations. A signal public service at this time was the important part performed by him in the political and legal contests which added nearly five thousand acres to the public park area of New York City. He was appointed one of the commissioners for the location of these parks.

Outside of his professional life Mr. Niles has engaged in large business enterprises in the south, west, and east. He assisted, while a student in his brother's office, in securing the construction of the first railroad west of Lake Erie; secured the charter for the 42d street ferry, New York City, organized the Ferry and Land Improvement Company, and was its first secretary and afterward its president.



NOBLE, DANIEL (born in Brooklyn, December 25, 1859), is the son of Solomon B. and Agnes Nicolson Noble. He received his early education in a private school, was graduated at Columbia College, studied law with his father and also at the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in 1884. He has been actively and successfully practicing his profession in Long Island City since.

Mr. Noble has held the offices of justice of the peace of Long Island City and district attorney of Queens county.



NOYES, CHARLES SOMERBY (born in Brooklyn, New York, November 8, 1858), is the son of Charles Horace Noyes, a New York City merchant, of puritan descent, and Jane R., daughter of Alexander H. Dana, a lawyer of New York. He attended the Adelphi Academy, in Brooklyn, and the Montclair (New Jersey) High School, and was graduated at Amherst College in the class of 1880. He studied law at the Columbia College Law School and also with the firm of Stanley, Clarke & Smith, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in 1882. He has always practiced in New York City, his business being chiefly of an office character.



NOYES, DANIEL WEBSTER, whose name was associated with the practice of the law in Livingston county for many years, came of good New England stock. He was born in Winchendon, Massachusetts, on the 30th day of September, 1824. His father was Samuel Noyes, an architect by profession, and a lineal descendant of Nicholas Noyes, who came from Choulerton in Wiltshire, in the brig *Elizabeth*, in 1634, and his family was originally of Norman descent. The mother of Daniel W. Noyes was Elizabeth Wales, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Jacob Wales, a staunch patriot who served in the revolutionary war on Washington's staff. Soon after the birth of Daniel W. Noyes, their youngest child, Samuel Noyes and his wife removed to Edinburg, Saratoga county, New York, where the boy was brought up on a farm.

As a youth he was sent first to Galway Academy and then to the Amsterdam Academy, and in these two schools he received his fitting for Union College, which was then, with Doctor Nott at its head, in its prime. From this institution he graduated with honor in the year 1847, and afterward pursued his legal studies in the law offices of Judge Belding at Amsterdam and Nicholas Hill at Albany, being admitted to the bar in the year 1849. In the same year he married Miss Frances C. Baldwin, then of Owasco, New York, and shortly thereafter located in Dansville, Livingston county, as a partner of Benja-

min F. Cook, Esquire. This association lasted but a short time, and during the next dozen years he was successively in partnership with Joseph W. Smith, Esquire, and Judge Solomon Hubbard. The old firm of Hubbard & Noyes continued until Mr. Hubbard's election as county judge of Livingston county caused his removal to the Village of Geneseo, where he still resides.

Shortly after the close of the war Mr. Noyes formed a copartnership with Major Seth N. Hedges, which existed almost continuously down to the year 1878, when Mr. Noyes was appointed county judge of Livingston county by Governor Robinson, to fill the vacancy in that office caused by the death of Judge Samuel D. Faulkner. During the continuation of his copartnership with Major Hedges, and in the year 1875, he was elected to the office of district attorney of his county, running upon the democratic ticket and overcoming the usually large republican majority. His conduct of that office won for him many friends in the county and materially increased his already wide reputation as a trial lawyer.

After his retirement from the office of county judge, on the 1st day of January, 1879, he associated his son, Fred W. Noyes, as a partner with himself under the firm name of Noyes & Noyes. This firm continued to exist until the death of Daniel W. Noyes in the year 1888.

In his practice of the law, Mr. Noyes had charge of many important and complicated cases, both in his own county and in the surrounding counties, and his fame as a trial lawyer and as a faithful, industrious student of the law was far more than a local one. He held no official positions which were not in line with his own work as a lawyer, and his time and energies were always devoted to his chosen profession, and his tireless industry in his professional work was such as to impress one with the idea that his great ambition was to be a good lawyer and a safe counselor.



O'BRIEN, DENIS (born on a farm near Ogdensburgh, New York, March 13, 1837), is the son of John and Catharine O'Brien, who emigrated to this country from the vicinity of Limerick, County of Clare, Ireland. He received his education in the common schools and the Ogdensburgh Academy, and after studying law for three years in a law office at Ogdensburgh, was admitted to the bar at Plattsburgh, May 6, 1861. He at once engaged in practice at Ogdensburgh, but in a few months removed to Watertown, where he still resides.

Mr. O'Brien rapidly advanced to distinction in his profession. He also became prominent in political life, as a supporter of the principles of the democratic party. In 1878 and 1879 he served as mayor of Watertown. In November, 1883, he was elected attorney-general of the State of New York. He occupied that office for two terms, retir-

ing on the 1st of January, 1888. As attorney-general his services were of a highly distinguished character; the cases which he conducted on behalf of the state are reported in volumes 90 to 112 of the New York Reports.

Since January, 1890, he has been one of the judges of the Court of Appeals, having been elected for a complete term in November, 1889.



O'BRIEN, MORGAN JOSEPH (born in New York City, April 28, 1852), is the son of Morgan O'Brien and Mary Burke, both of whom were born in Ireland, but came to this country early in life and were married in the City of New York. He received his early education in the public schools of New York, attended the institution of the Christian Brothers of the Order of De la Salle, on 2d street, and later was graduated from Saint John's College at Fordham in June, 1872. He also completed a post-graduate course at Saint Francis Xavier's College, receiving from this institution the degree of master of arts in June, 1873. In 1889 he received the degree of doctor of laws from Saint John's College.

Judge O'Brien read law in the office of John T. McGowan, of this city, also attending the Columbia College Law School. In May, 1875, he was admitted to the New York bar, and at once engaged in the active practice of law in this city, building up an extensive business. He has had much to do with questions relating to water rights, and is considered an expert in that department of law. He has been counsel for numerous ferry companies, and was counsel for the ferry company, the gas companies, and many individual property-owners in the successful litigations to prevent the change of the McClellan bulk-head line on the East River.

In 1887 and 1888 he was corporation counsel of the City of New York. In 1888 he was elected associate-justice of the New York Supreme Court, and he has distinguished himself as an able and careful jurist. He was assigned by Governor Hill in 1892 as one of the justices of the general term in the 1st district, which position he occupied until selected by Governor Morton as one of the justices of the appellate division of the Supreme Court under the new constitution of 1894, his designation being for five years, from January 1, 1896. He was selected by Governor Hill to try the contested election cases in Onondaga county in 1893, and all his decisions were subsequently affirmed in the Court of Appeals.



O'CONNOR, CHARLES L. (born in Stoneboro, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1869), is the son of D. O'Connor and Mary A. Kearney. After completing the course in the village public schools he was a clerk in a drug store and in the railway postal service, taught school, and studied during his

spare hours. In 1891 he was graduated from the Buffalo Law School, winning both the Clinton and Daniels prizes of \$100 each. He then continued his preparation for the bar in the office of Frank C. Laughlin, and in October, 1892, he was admitted to practice, at Rochester. He remained with Mr. Laughlin, as his managing clerk, until the latter's retirement from private practice to devote his entire attention to the duties of corporation counsel of the City of Buffalo. Since then he has been practicing for himself.



ORCUTT, GEORGE NATHAN (born in North Troy, Vermont, July 13, 1856), is the son of Doctor Hiram Clark and Helen M. Orcutt. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1877, with the degree of bachelor of arts. He then entered the law office of Horace Bemis, at Hornellsville, and after a year's study there completed his preparation for the legal profession at the Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in June, 1879. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of the law at Hornellsville.



ORCUTT, WILLIAM HUNTER (born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 15, 1847), is the son of Ira B. and Mary W. Orcutt. His ancestors on both sides for several generations were residents of Boston. He attended the primary and grammar schools of Boston, was fitted for college in the Cambridge High School, and in 1869 was graduated from Harvard with the degree of bachelor of arts. Two years later he received his A.M. degree. He also went through the Harvard Law School, being graduated there in 1873. His office training for the profession was obtained with Brooks & Ball, in Boston. After his admission to the bar (January, 1875) he began practice in Boston. From there he removed to Buffalo in October, 1889. He is now a member of the Buffalo firm of Roberts, Becker, Ashley, Messer & Orcutt.

In June, 1882, he was appointed judge of the District Court in Cambridge. This position he resigned at the time of his removal to Buffalo.

Judge Orcutt has always taken much interest in educational work, particularly in the department of manual training. For nearly twelve years he was a member of the school board in Cambridge, rendering valuable service.



ORDRONAUX, JOHN (born in New York City, August 3, 1830), was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1850 and from the Harvard Law School in 1852, was admitted to the New York bar February 11, 1853, to the Massachusetts bar April 14, 1853, and began practice at Taunton, Massachusetts, remov-

ing in 1855 to New York City. In order to fit himself for the special department of medical jurisprudence, he was graduated in 1859 from the National Medical College, which is the medical department of the Columbian University of Washington. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by Trinity College in 1870, and by Dartmouth College in 1895. In 1861 he was appointed lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the Columbia College Law School of New York, and he has filled that position ever since.

Upon the opening of the civil war he was appointed by Governor Morgan surgeon to examine men drafted for the army in Brooklyn. President Lincoln, in April, 1863, commissioned him surgeon to the board of enrollment of the 1st congressional district of New York. In 1864 he was commissioned assistant-surgeon to the 15th New York regiment. During this period he issued three important medical-military publications. His "Hints on Health in Armies" (New York, 1861) is characterized as "the first American work on military hygiene."¹

By request of the United States sanitary commission he prepared an elaborate report on the employment of disabled soldiers and the revision of our pension legislation, based upon a comparative study of European invalid and pension systems. His recommendations were made the basis of congressional legislation. Again, at the joint suggestion and request of the military committee of the senate and house of representatives and of the United States sanitary commission, he prepared his "Manual for Military Surgeons on the Examination of Recruits and Discharge of Soldiers" (New York, 1863).

In 1864 he succeeded Chief-Justice Redfield, of Vermont, as lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the medical department of Dartmouth College, and between 1865 and 1873 almost his entire time was devoted to similar work in a number of institutions, including the University of Vermont, Law School of Boston University, and the medical and law departments of the Columbian University. Upon the creation of the New York state commissionership in lunacy in 1873 he received the initial appointment from Governor Dix, and he was continued in office under Governors Tilden, Robinson, and Cornell until his voluntary retirement in 1882. By resolution of the state senate in 1874 he was appointed to revise and codify the lunacy statutes of New York (Part I, Chapter xx., Title iii.). He was similarly appointed in 1882, but retired from office before the work was completed. As commissioner in lunacy he rendered a number of important decisions (Abbott's third volume of New Cases). These decisions form a "unique group. . . not elsewhere to be found in any of our American reports," and are "exhaustive of the subjects on which they touch."²

Since 1882 Professor Ordranax has been in active practice in this

¹ *Columbia Law Times*, Vol. vi, No. 3, p. 67. ² *Ibid.*, p. 68.

city, mainly in consultation, while carrying on his duties as lecturer in Columbia College. His published works, in addition to those already mentioned, are as follows: "The Jurisprudence of Medicine in Its Relation to the Law of Contracts, Torts, and Evidence" (Philadelphia, 1869); "The Proper Legal Status of the Insane" (New York, 1875); "Legislation in New York Relating to the Insane" (*Albany Law Journal*, Vol. xv., 1877); "Institutes of Equity as Revealed through Its Maxims" (three articles, *Albany Law Journal*, Vol. xviii., 1878); "Judicial Aspects of Insanity" (Albany, 1878); "Imbecility," "Insanity before the Law," "Medical Jurisprudence" (three articles, "Johnson's Cyclopædia," Vol. ii., New York, 1876); "The Plea of Insanity as an Answer to an Indictment" (*Criminal Law Magazine*, July, 1880); "Judicial Problems Relating to the Disposal of Insane Criminals" (two articles, *Criminal Law Magazine*, September and November, 1881); "On Expert Testimony in Judicial Proceedings" (*American Journal of Insanity*, January, 1874); "Matter of Staudermann," "People vs. Beno Ville," "Jenish's Case," "Matter of Waltz," "Ayer's Case," "Matter of Gilbert," "Brush's Case," "People *ex rel.* New York Hospital" (Abbott's "New Cases," Vol. iii., pp. 187-273, 1878); "Constitutional Legislation in the United States" (Philadelphia, 1891); "The Legal Status of the Medical Profession in New York" (*Transactions New York State Medical Society*, 1860); "Report on Expert Testimony" (*Ibid.*, 1862); "Metical Translation of the Regimen Sanitatis Salerni" (Philadelphia, 1870); a series in the *American Journal of Insanity*—"Halucinations Consistent with Reason" (1862), "On Suicide" (1863), "On Moral Insanity" (January, 1873), "Is Habitual Drunkenness a Disease?" (April, 1874), "The Value of Expert Testimony" (July, 1870; "Anniversary Oration before the New York Academy of Medicine" (1866); "Commencement Oration before the National Medical College" (1865); same, 1867; same, 1870; "The First Discoverers of America" (*Putnam's Magazine*, November, 1854; "History of the Bread Plants and Their Influence upon Civilization" (*Union Quarterly Magazine*, April, 1856); "The Great Cycle" (*American Church Monthly*, January and February, 1858); "Eulogy on Reverend Z. Green, a Soldier of the Revolution" (New York, 1859); "History and Philosophy of Medical Jurisprudence" (*American Journal of Insanity*, October, 1868); "Ode for the Centenary of Dartmouth College" (1869); "On Corporations" (paper before Old Colony Historical Society of Massachusetts; *Transactions*, Vol. v., 1889).



OTTAWAY, ARTHUR B. (born in Mina, Chautauqua county, New York, May 8, 1854), is the son of John E. and Sarah Ottaway, both of original English stock. His grandfather, James Ottaway, was one of the early settlers of Chautauqua county. Arthur B. was educated in the common schools and at

the Sherman and Westfield Academies, being graduated from the latter in 1875. He became a student of the law in the office of William Russell, of Westfield, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar at Rochester. He has been located at Westfield from the beginning of his professional career.

Mr. Ottaway has for the past ten years been identified with the more prominent cases arising in Chautauqua county. He has held the office of district attorney for that county.



PAGE, DE MERVILLE (born in the Town of Cohocton, Steuben county, New York, October 13, 1853), is the son of Esek Page, ex-sheriff of Steuben county, and Elizabeth A. Page. After attending public schools and the Rogersville Union Academy, he entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1872 with the degree of bachelor of science. He studied law in the office of Hakes & Stevens, of Hornellsville, and also at the Albany Law School, receiving his bachelor of laws degree from that school in 1874. On October 14 of the same year he was admitted to the bar at Rochester. Since 1876 he has been pursuing his profession at Hornellsville, ranking prominently for both trial and appellate practice among the lawyers of that part of the state.

Mr. Page was one of the promoters and builders of the Hornellsville & Canisteo Railway, and is now its president. He has held the public office of supervisor of the Town of Fremont.



PARKHURST, JOHN F., was born at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1843. He is the son of Doctor Curtis Parkhurst and Jane Ann Kasson, and is a lineal descendant of George Parkhurst, of Watertown, Massachusetts, who removed to this country from England in 1635.

Mr. Parkhurst was educated at Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, in the public schools. In 1863 he removed to Bath, New York, where he took up the study of law in the office of Judge Guy H. McMaster. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester in 1865, and at once began the practice of his profession. In 1872 he formed a partnership with Judge McMaster, which lasted until the death of the latter in 1887. The firm enjoyed a large and important practice in the state and federal courts, Mr. Parkhurst devoting his especial attention to bankruptcy and equity practice in the federal tribunals.

Among the important cases successfully carried through the state courts by him was that of Griffith Jones *against* the Bradford Oil Company, in which, after three jury trials and seven years of litigation, the client recovered three hundred acres of oil land valued at several hundred thousand dollars, by virtue of a tax title which cost

him less than fifty cents an acre. Another important case was *Silvey against Lindsay*, in which the Court of Appeals passed upon the constitutional right of the 1,200 inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Bath to acquire a voting residence there (107 N. Y., 55). In 1891 he was associate counsel for the republican senators in the famous mandamus cases (129 N. Y., 360-468).

Mr. Parkhurst has been a life-long republican, and an earnest worker for the party. Since 1889 he has been chairman of the republican county committee of Steuben, and since 1890 has represented the 29th congressional district in the republican state committee, of whose executive committee he is also a member. He was a delegate to the republican national conventions of 1888, 1892, and 1896, and in 1894 was a delegate-at-large to the constitutional convention, in which he served as a member of the judiciary and suffrage committees, and as chairman of the committee on county, town, and village officers. In March, 1897, Governor Black appointed Mr. Parkhurst to be a judge of the Court of Claims, his term of office commencing January 1, 1898.

Mr. Parkhurst is vice-president of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Bath and of the Bath & Hammondsport Railroad Company, and has edited the *Steuben Courier* since 1890. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, his grandfather, John Parkhurst, having been a soldier of the Revolution. He is now in active practice of the law at Bath.



PARSHALL, WILLIAM ANDREWS (born in Walden, New York, December 9, 1865), is the son of Caleb and Jerusha K. Parshall. He attended the Port Jervis public schools, including the academic department, entered Yale College, and was graduated there in the class of 1888. He also had the advantage of a thorough professional education, being a graduate of the Albany Law School. His office preparation for the bar was obtained under Lewis E. Carr, of Port Jervis. He was admitted to practice at Poughkeepsie, in May, 1890, and soon afterward began his professional career at Port Jervis, where he still practices. He was a member of the law firm of Howell, Parshall & Schofield from September 1, 1890, to September 1, 1893, since which date he has been practicing alone.

Mr. Parshall has held the offices of town clerk of the Town of Deer Park (1890-91), and corporation counsel to the Village of Port Jervis (May, 1891, to July, 1895). He is at present a director in the Deer Park Electric Light Company of Port Jervis (Limited), the local Co-öperative Loan and Savings Society and the National Bank of Port Jervis.



N. F. Dummer



UNMORE, WATSON THOMAS, county judge of Oneida county, and a prominent citizen of Utica, was born in Rush, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1845, and is the son of Matthew and Sarah (James) Dunmore.

On his father's side, both in the male line and through his grandmother, he is of original Scotch descent. His paternal great-grandfather, Larry Dunmore, came from Scotland, and was one of the first settlers of Kingsboro (now Gloversville), New York. Judge Dunmore's mother, Sarah James (daughter of Thomas Watson James and Hannah Smith), was of Welsh ancestry. She was a granddaughter of David James, who served eight years in the continental army, and whose discharge (dated June 5, 1783), signed by Washington himself, is now on file in the old war department in Washington. This instrument certifies that David James, "having faithfully served the United States for eight years, and being enlisted for the war only, is hereby discharged from the American army," and also that he has been honored with the badge of merit for eight years of faithful service.

Thomas Watson James, the maternal grandfather of Judge Dunmore, was one of the pioneer settlers of Auburn township, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania—a sturdy, thrifty farmer of high character. The paternal grandfather of Judge Dunmore, Larry Dunmore (2d), was also an early settler in the same locality, removing there from New York state in 1814. Matthew Dunmore, the father of the judge, continued to reside there. He was a prominent farmer of the county and for several years served as justice of the peace.

Watson Thomas Dunmore, as a boy, lived and worked on his father's farm, attending the neighborhood district school in the winter seasons. Being ambitious to procure a better education, he improved his time by study and reading at home. At the age of nineteen he entered the Montrose (Pennsylvania) High School, remaining there for two terms, and later he completed his preparation for college in the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the Wesleyan University (Middletown, Connecticut) in June, 1871. While making ready for college he taught school in the winter time to pay his way, and at college he supported himself by work of various kinds.

His office training for the legal profession was received with Honorable Roswell Farnham, ex-governor, of Bradford, Vermont, and Wright & Hand, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and this was supplemented by a course at the Hamilton College Law School, from which he was graduated in June, 1875. Meantime (June, 1874) he had been admitted to the bar of Vermont, at Chelsea. In July, 1875, he was admitted, at Utica, to practice law in this state, and in the following September he engaged in the regular business of his profession in that city.

He soon attained fair success and reputation at the bar, which have steadily grown. The same qualities of determination and industry which enabled him to overcome the disadvantages of his early life and acquire a thorough educational and professional training have been conspicuous in his career as a lawyer. He has been identified with many litigations of importance, and has long been recognized as a representative member of the bar of Utica.

In 1886, and again in 1889, he was elected special county judge of Oneida county, and in 1892 he was chosen county judge, in which office he still continues, having been re-elected in 1898.

Judge Dunmore has taken much interest in building and loan associations, and in that connection is one of the best-known men in this state and the country. He was a founder, has always been attorney, and is now president, of the Homestead Aid Association of Utica, one of the largest local institutions of its kind in New York State, whose assets are at present in the neighborhood of \$800,000. In 1889, 1890, and 1891 he was treasurer of the New York State League of Building and Loan Associations, and in 1892-93 was its president. He was one of the six Americans selected to prepare and deliver addresses at the World's Congress of Building and Loan Associations at Chicago during the World's Fair.

He is a director of the Utica Knitting Company, and is one of the organizers and stock owners of the Oriskany Falls Knitting Company, now (1898) building a large knitting mill at Oriskany Falls, Oneida county.

In his political affiliations he is a republican, active and influential in the party. He is a member of the Utica Lodge, Utica Council, Oneida Chapter, and Utica Commandery, F. and A. M., the Oneida Lodge and Tri-Mount Encampment of Odd Fellows, the Excelsior Lodge of Knights of Pythias, the Fort Schuyler Council of the Royal Arcanum, the Fort Schuyler Club, the Arcanum Club, and the Utica Männerchor.

He was married, July 9, 1878, to Minnie E., daughter of Jonathan and Clarissa (Treadway) Goodier, of Utica. They have six children: James S. (born July 15, 1879); Watson T. (born November 4, 1881); Clara T. (born April 4, 1883); Russell G. (born November 28, 1884); William E. (born December 7, 1886), and Della (born December 17, 1889).



RIGHT, HORTON DANIEL, of Gloversville, ex-district attorney of Fulton county, was born at Brunswick, Rensselaer county, New York, December 7, 1862. His father, Daniel H. Wright, was a native of Stratford-on-Avon, England, and emigrated to this country when about fifteen years old. The mother of Mr. Wright was Sarah Abbott Wright, a daughter of Uriah Abbott, of Brunswick, his native town.

He was prepared for college at the Hoosick Falls High School, being graduated there in 1880. He then entered Cornell University on a state scholarship, but after two years at that institution was compelled by sickness to discontinue his studies. In 1883 he commenced reading law with Charles I. Baker, at Troy, later continuing with Stroud & Green, of Hoosick Falls. He was admitted to the bar at Saratoga Spa, New York, September 17, 1886, and in the next month engaged in the active practice of his profession at Gloversville, where he has since continued.

Mr. Wright as a young attorney soon attracted attention by his abilities and energies. In 1888 he was associated as counsel for the people in the trial of the case of *People vs. Bradt*, indicted for manslaughter. He was elected district attorney of Fulton county in 1892, serving one term in that office. During this period he conducted five murder prosecutions, securing convictions in all but one. Of the numerous criminal actions brought by him as district attorney, only three resulted in acquittals.

In his private practice Mr. Wright has steadily advanced to a leading position at the bar. He has had several cases against the city of Gloversville, being successful in all of them. In one of these, a suit for damages for the filling in of a mill pond in connection with an attempted improvement, he procured for his client a verdict of nearly \$1,000, all the proceedings of the common council in the matter being set aside as illegal.

Mr. Wright is one of the well-known chess amateurs of the state, and for the past seven years has attended all the state chess meetings, winning several prizes. He has a discriminating taste for rare books, and has accumulated a valuable private library.



SPRAKER, BENJAMIN FREDENBURGH, of Palatine Bridge (born in Canajoharie, August 17, 1855), is the son of Frasier and Catherine (Fredenburgh) Spraker. The Spraker family is one of the oldest and most prominent in the Mohawk valley. George Spraker, its founder, came from Saxony (Germany) in 1755, and settled near Palatine, New York.

Mr. Spraker received a thorough academic and a partial collegiate education. He attended the Canajoharie Academy, the Rural High School at Clinton, New York, the Boys' Academy at Albany, and was graduated from the Schenectady Classical Institute in 1873. He then entered Union College (class of 1877), but before graduation left for a European trip.

He has always resided in the towns of Canajoharie and Palatine, and is one of the most prominent and enterprising citizens. For twelve years he has been vice-president of the National Spraker Bank of Canajoharie. For two years (1894-95) he sustained a like

relation to the National Mohawk River Bank of Fonda. In February, 1893, he was elected supervisor of the town of Palatine, a position to which he has been returned annually since, always without opposition. In February, 1898, he was made chairman of the board of supervisors of Montgomery county.

Mr. Spraker read law in the office of Cook & Barnes (Judge James H. Cook and Charles H. Barnes), in Canajoharie, also attending lectures at the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1883. He was admitted to the bar at Albany in February, 1883, whereupon he formed a legal copartnership with his father-in-law, Daniel S. Morrell, under the firm style of Morrell & Spraker. This continued until Mr. Morrell's death in 1894. Since then he has been pursuing his professional business alone.



PARKER, ABRAHAM X., of Potsdam, a distinguished member of the bar of northern New York, ex-assemblyman, state senator, and congressman, and assistant attorney-general of the United States under President Harrison, was born in Granville, Vermont, November 14, 1831. Through his father, Isaac Parker, he is descended from a very old American family, whose first ancestor in this country came from England about 1640. His paternal forefathers lived for several generations at Andover, Massachusetts, one of them, Joseph Parker, serving his country, in Massachusetts regiments, in the war of the Revolution. His mother, Amanda Patrick, was of Scotch-Irish descent.

He received a common school and preparatory education, completing his general studies at the Saint Lawrence Academy. In his training for the bar he enjoyed exceptional advantages, reading law, successively, with Henry L. Knowles, of Potsdam, Cook & Fithian, of Buffalo, and the Noxons (father and son), of Syracuse, and also attending lectures at the Albany Law School. He was admitted to practice law upon examination before the Supreme Court at Albany, April 7, 1854, being at the time not yet twenty-one years old. He has since pursued his profession uninterruptedly at Potsdam, except when occupied with the duties of official life.

As a young lawyer Mr. Parker advanced steadily to a position of unusual success and reputation. He became known for the weightier qualities and higher accomplishments, and his services were gradually sought in litigations and general legal business involving serious questions and requiring substantial judgment. He uniformly avoided the criminal branches of the law, confining himself, so far as litigated work was concerned, to civil contests, in which he sought review as occasion seemed to justify. His law practice has had an exceedingly wide range, from the lowest to the highest courts. In the United States Supreme Court he has had more than forty cases, all of them

by brief and most of them with oral argument. The records of these Supreme Court cases may be found in Volumes 137 to 150, U. S. S. C. Reports.

He was a representative of Saint Lawrence county in the assembly in 1863 and 1864, and of his district in the state senate from 1868 to 1871, inclusive. From 1881 to 1888 he was a member of the national house of representatives. He served on the judiciary committee of the house during the 49th and 50th congresses; was a member of the special committee investigating the great Southwestern Railway strike in four States by order of the 49th congress, and of a similar committee which investigated the coal strikes in Pennsylvania under the auspices of the 50th congress.

He was commissioned assistant attorney-general in the department of justice by President Harrison in August, 1890, and remained in that position until the adjournment of the Supreme Court in 1893, his work being almost exclusively in connection with cases before the Supreme Court and in preparing opinions called for by the heads of departments or by the executive.



ARKER, AMASA J., of Auburn, a leading practitioner of central New York (formerly special county judge of Cayuga county), is the son of Alvin S. and Catherine A. Parker, and was born in the town of Cato, Cayuga county, New York, November 19, 1855. He received a common school and academic education, being graduated from the Weedsport Academy in 1874. His legal studies were pursued with Frank Rich and Frank S. Parsons. He was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, June 14, 1878, and has since been actively and successfully practicing his profession at Auburn. Much of his legal business has been in connection with important litigations. He represented the plaintiff in the noted case of *Savery vs. Robert G. Ingersoll*. Although his preferences have been in the line of civil practice he has appeared at various times in prominent criminal actions. He was attorney for the defendant in the Johnson murder trial.

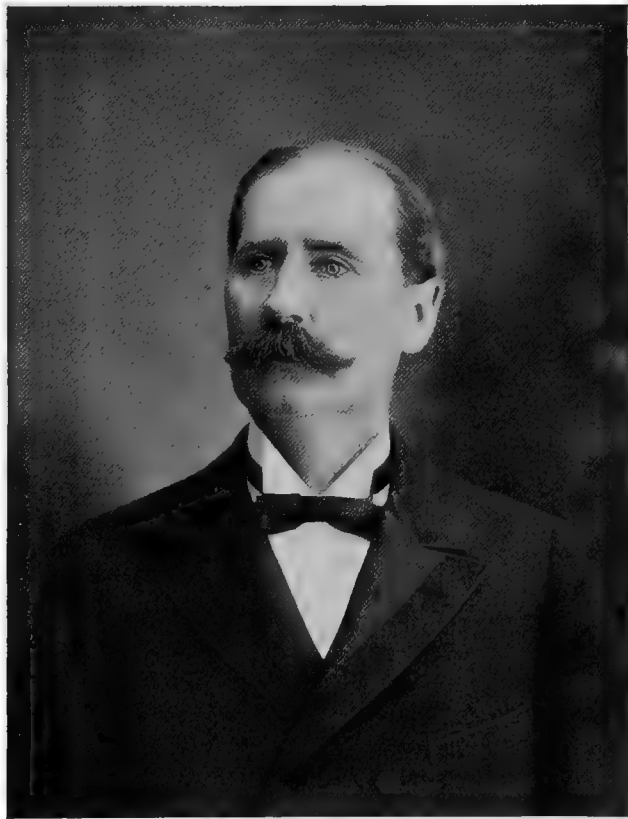
He served as special county judge of Cayuga county from 1883 to 1888.



ORST, HENRY V., ex-district attorney and ex-county judge of Montgomery county, was born in Cobleskill, New York, July 6, 1853. Through both his parents, Isaac and Susan (Vroman) Borst, he is descended from original Dutch stock. His ancestors on both sides were among the early settlers of Schoharie Valley, Schoharie county, New York. Both families were represented in the patriot armies in the Revolution. The Borsts and

also the Vroomans are among the particularly well-known old families of the state.

He received a thorough general education, attending the Cobleskill Free School, the Brockport Normal Institute, and Cornell University. He then entered upon the study of the law, serving as a clerk at first with Judge W. C. Lamont, of Cobleskill, and then with James



HENRY V. BORST

E. Dewey, of Albany, and also attending lectures at the Albany Law School. He completed the regular course in that institution in May, 1877, being one of the four graduation speakers. In the same month he was admitted to the bar at Albany. For ten years, from January 1, 1878, to January 1, 1888, he was in practice in Fort Plain. He then removed to Amsterdam, where he has since continued.

From an early period of his career at the bar he enjoyed an excellent degree of success and prominence as a practitioner, making an especially high reputation as an advocate. In November of 1882 he

was elected to the office of district attorney of Montgomery county. In this position he served the full term. In the years 1888 and 1889 he was county judge.

Judge Borst has for ten years been conspicuous in every prominent legal battle in Montgomery county and all that portion of the Mohawk Valley. He has been engaged in an unusual number of murder trials—in several for the people, assisting the district attorney, and in others for the defense.

He is an active democrat, one of the leading men of the party throughout his portion of the state. He has frequently been a delegate to democratic state conventions, and he has rendered valuable services to the party as a speaker in many campaigns. In 1895 he was the democratic candidate for the state senate in the 27th district, but was defeated in common with most of the democratic nominees of that republican year.

A leading and enterprising citizen of Amsterdam, Judge Borst has at all times since his residence there taken a warm interest in the concerns of the community. He has for many years, both since coming to Amsterdam and while living in Fort Plain, been an orator on Fourth of July and Memorial Day occasions. He is active and prominent in the Odd Fellows, Masonic, and Knights of Pythias orders. He is at present Deputy Grand Master, I. O. O. F., of the State of New York.



LESTER, CHARLES COOKE, eldest son of Charles Smith Lester and Lucy L. Cooke, his wife, was born at Milford, Otsego county, New York, on June 27, 1850. His paternal grandfather, Charles Gove Lester, was educated at the University of Vermont, and afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits in Montreal, and died in 1835. His maternal grandfather, Timothy Cooke, was a soldier of the War of 1812, and after the close of that war married Elizabeth Westcott, whose family resided in Milford, New York, where he went and took up his residence and continued to live until a few years prior to his death.

Charles Cooke Lester was educated in the public and private schools of Saratoga Springs, the residence of his parents, and at Union College, Schenectady. He graduated in the class of 1870, being the youngest man in his class, and then received the degree of bachelor of arts. In 1873 he received from the same college the degree of master of arts. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

After leaving college the subject of this sketch entered his father's law office at Saratoga Springs and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1873, at Albany. He has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Saratoga Springs, as a law partner of his father.

In 1874, he was married to Catharine Perrin, daughter of the Rev-

erend Lavalette Perrin, D.D., a Congregational clergyman of Connecticut, and member of the Yale Corporation. Catharine Perrin Lester died in 1886, leaving no children. Mr. Lester was again married, in 1889, to Mary Lane Tuck, a native of the State of Virginia, born just before the outbreak of the civil war, and allied to several of the old families of that state, by whom he has had two sons.

Mr. Lester has been for many years one of the trustees of the Albany Law School, and has also served as one of the alumni trustees of Union College. He has served seven years as a private in the National Guard of the State of New York, believing it to be the duty of every able-bodied man to perform military service.

The only public office he ever held was that of delegate to the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1894. As chairman of the sub-committee on privileges and elections of that convention, charged with the duty of investigating the election frauds in the 6th senatorial district, he made an exhaustive examination of the frauds in Gravesend which rendered the name of John Y. McKane infamous, and of the frauds in Richmond county. He delivered the principal argument upon the floor of the convention, resulting in unseating the delegates from that district to whom certificates of election had been issued, and seating in their stead the republican candidates, who, it was claimed, had been defeated. In consequence of the disclosures made in the course of the investigation, he introduced an amendment to Section 3 of Article II. of the constitution, the substance of which was subsequently adopted by the convention and ratified by the people. He favored each of the amendments finally adopted by the convention, except the one relating to contract labor in the penal institutions of the state, to the adoption of which he was opposed.



KECK, JEREMIAH, since 1884 county judge of Fulton county, and its district attorney from 1875 to 1880, was born at Keck's Centre, in the town of Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, November 9, 1845. He is a son of the late Isaac Keck, and his wife, Eliza Ann Burns. The Keck family is one of the oldest in the vicinity of Johnstown, having resided there continuously since the times of the famous Sir William Johnson. Judge Keck's great-grandfather, George Keck, was a soldier in the Revolution. The mother of Judge Keck, Eliza Ann Burns, was of Scotch descent. She died in 1857.

Brought up as a farmer's boy, his early educational opportunities were confined to attendance at the district school in the winter seasons. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, although then only sixteen years old, he enlisted in Company C., 77th New York Volunteer Infantry. He was with his regiment at Yorktown, Fair Oaks,

Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, and throughout the Peninsular campaign. Being honorably discharged in consequence of disabilities contracted in the service, he returned to his home and resumed his studies, attending the Clinton Liberal Institute and the Whitestown Seminary (both in Oneida county). Having resolved to become a lawyer, he entered the office of Wells & Dudley, in Johnstown (April, 1867. He was admitted to the bar at Schenectady on April 7, 1869, and then was received into partnership by his preceptors, the firm style becoming Wells, Dudley & Keck. This firm transacted a large legal business until its dissolution in 1877. For the next six years he was the senior member of the firm of J. & P. Keck, in which his younger brother Philip was associated with him. Elected to the position of county judge and surrogate in the fall of 1883, he retired from the formal practice of the law. Since January 1, 1884, he has devoted himself to his important judicial duties, having been twice re-elected to the county bench (1889 and 1895).

Early in his career as a practitioner his abilities had attracted the attention of the people of the county. In November, 1874, they chose him to the position of district attorney, and in recognition of his highly acceptable discharge of the duties of public prosecutor he was retained in the office for a second term. During his first year's service as district attorney occurred the noted Yost murder trial, at Johnstown, in the conduct of which he displayed signal abilities. In addition to this case he conducted as district attorney several of the most important criminal actions of various kinds ever tried in the county.

In his fourteen years on the bench he has made a uniform record for high integrity, great judicial capacity, and general correctness in his decisions. Both as a judge and in the personal relations of his life he enjoys an exceptional popularity.

Judge Keck cast his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1868. He has always since been a warm supporter of the principles of the republican party.

For many years he has been a member of the State Bar Association, and since 1892 has been one of its executive committee. He is prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Martin McMartin Post, No. 256, of which he has been commander for thirteen years. He also takes an interest in the Masonic order, being a member of Saint Patrick's Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M., and Gloversville Commandery, K. T.

He was married, June 10, 1874, to Jennie A. Kibbe, of Johnstown, who died in October, 1888. In November, 1890, he was again married, to Sara R. Riggs, of Detroit, Michigan.



ELLSWORTH, HORACE D., of Canton, long prominent at the Saint Lawrence county bar, the son of Lyman and Amanda (Barnes) Ellsworth, was born in Granville, Washington county, New York, December 4, 1834. His father was born in the village of Killingly, Connecticut, removed with his parents to New York State early in the century, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, being at the battle of Plattsburg. Mr. Ellsworth's grandfather, John Ellsworth, served in the patriot army in the Revolution.

Horace D. Ellsworth attended the common school of his native town, with a term or two at the academy, until his sixteenth year, when his school days ended. In 1860 and 1861 he read law with Judge William H. Sawyer, who was for many years one of the leading lawyers of Saint Lawrence county. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1861, at a general term held at Plattsburg, but did not engage in his profession, being led by patriotic feelings to give his services to his country in the war, enlisting on November 27, 1861, in the 11th New York Cavalry, which, during the early period of the Rebellion, was known as "Scott's 900." He continued in the army until the termination of the struggle, and received his discharge June 20, 1865, having risen from 2d lieutenant to the rank of major of his regiment. After performing active service in Virginia and upper Maryland, he was transferred with his regiment, in the spring of 1864, to the Department of the Gulf. He thereupon received an independent command west of the Mississippi in the La Fourche country (Louisiana). In August, 1864, he was detached at Baton Rouge, serving upon the staffs of Major-General Herron, Generals Bailey and Andrews, as judge-advocate of the military district of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson. In the spring of 1865 he was attached to the staff of Major-General Banks and made judge-advocate of the Provost Court of New Orleans, created by General Butler during his occupancy of the city.

In 1871, Major Ellsworth entered upon the practice of the law at Canton, Saint Lawrence county, where he still resides and pursues his profession. He has enjoyed success at the bar, and ranks among the prominent and highly respected members of the legal fraternity of his part of the state. Besides filling minor public positions in his town and village, he was, for a period of fifteen years, special surrogate and assistant district attorney of Saint Lawrence county.

As a public speaker on political and other occasions, Major Ellsworth is well known and appreciated throughout his section of New York. He has also written considerably upon a variety of topics. In politics he has been devoted uniformly to the republican party. For many years he has been conspicuous in Grand Army circles, and he has held high staff appointments and other positions in that organization.

In 1871, Major Ellsworth was married to Fannie M. Collins. They

have one son, Richard C. Ellsworth, a journalist, on the staff of the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



HUBBARD, SOLOMON (born in Broome, Schoharie county, New York, October 22, 1817), is the son of Solomon and Hannah (Willard) Hubbard. He was educated at the Lima Seminary, Lima, New York, read law with Horatio Shumway, of Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar at Utica in June, 1844. Soon afterward he began practice at Dansville, Livingston county, where he continued for twenty years. From 1864 to 1872 he served as county judge of Livingston county. While residing at Dansville he was also for a number of years captain in the state militia. Since leaving there he has been in continuous and successful practice at Geneseo.

Judge Hubbard is one of the oldest, best known, and most respected representatives of the bar of Livingston county and that section of the state, with which he has been identified uninterruptedly for more than half a century. In his long career he has devoted himself almost exclusively to the pursuits of his profession, having accepted no public office of a general character except that of judge of his county, in which he made an honorable record for ability and integrity.



DEVENDORF, IRVING R., of Herkimer, present county judge and surrogate of Herkimer county, was born in the town of Danube, in that county, November 2, 1856. He is the son of Levenus and Margaret (Walrath) Devendorf, both descended from soldiers of the American Revolution and early settlers of the Mohawk Valley. His ancestors originally came from Holland. Judge Devendorf's educational opportunities as a lad were extremely limited, being confined to attendance at the country school in the winter seasons, although later he was able to take the course at the Little Falls Academy, from which he was graduated in March, 1876. He studied law with Honorable George W. Smith, of Herkimer, New York, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, October 8, 1880. He has always practiced his profession in Herkimer. After his admission to the bar he continued with his former preceptor for about a year, and then formed a copartnership with Adam J. Smith, present district attorney of the county. This was dissolved on January 1, 1896, when Mr. Devendorf entered upon his judicial duties.

From an early period in his professional career his abilities attracted attention, obtaining for him a leading place at the bar and a constantly increasing clientage. For some years he acted as corporation counsel for the villages of Herkimer and Mohawk. From

1889 to 1894, inclusive, he was district attorney of Herkimer county. Since January 1, 1896, he has held the office of county judge and surrogate.

He was married, in 1882, to Margaret Bellinger, of Herkimer. They have two children.



IRVING R. DEVENDORF



COLLINS, THADDEUS WILSON (born in Rose, Wayne county, New York, April 15, 1830), is the son of Stephen and Clarissa (Wilson) Collins, and is descended through both his parents from early New England settlers. His early educational opportunities were those common to farmers' sons,

being confined to attendance at the district school during the winter seasons. Later he was sent for a time to the Lyons Union School, but continued to work on the farm in the summer time. He taught one term of district school, and also was a teacher for one winter season in the Newark Union School. After becoming of age he studied for a year in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, New York. He then entered the Genesee College, from which he was graduated in 1855, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts, to which that of master of arts was added in 1859. He read law in the office of F. D. Durand, of Rochester, and attended the Law School at Albany, being graduated there in 1857, with the degree of bachelor of laws. Previously to his graduation he was admitted to the bar, in November, 1856.

After practicing his profession for nine years at Wolcott, he removed to Lyons (Wayne county), where he has continued without change to the present time. In a professional career, extending over a period of forty years, he has gained a foremost position at the bar of his county, and has also taken a prominent place among the practitioners of his portion of the state. He has been connected with much of the important litigation arising in that section, and has been identified in an especially conspicuous manner with numerous cases involving the validity of town railroad bonds, which he has argued both in the state and the federal courts. In addition to his notable career at the bar he has made an honorable record on the bench, having served as county judge and surrogate of Wayne county from 1880 to 1885, inclusive. During the past six years he has given much attention to agriculture, and particularly to horticulture, while not discontinuing his legal practice.

In 1860, he served as supervisor for the town of Wolcott. In 1863, 1864, and 1865 he represented the county of Wayne in the assembly; in that body he held the position of chairman of the Ways and Means Committee during the session of 1865. From 1867 to 1869 he was county clerk of Wayne county.



LASS, EDGAR PATTERSON (born in the town of Van Buren, Onondaga county, New York, February 23, 1849), is the son of Joseph J. and Sarah Eliza Glass. After attending the public schools and high school of Syracuse, he entered the University of Rochester, being graduated in the class of 1869 with the degree of bachelor of arts, to which the master of arts degree has since been added by his alma mater. His legal studies were pursued in the office of Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy, of Syracuse, and also at the Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1873. He has lived in Syracuse since 1858. In 1891 he was elected surrogate of Onondaga county,

and in 1897 was re-elected. Both at the bar and in his responsible judicial office, Judge Glass has made a high record for ability and devotion to his duties.



HAMBERLAIN, DWIGHT SCOTT, of Lyons, comes from old New England families, being, on his mother's side, a lineal descendant of the distinguished Dwight family. His great-grandfather Chamberlain was an officer in the continental army, serving on Washington's staff.

Dr. Chamberlain was born in Kent, Litchfield county, Connecticut, February 22, 1839, in the family homestead, where also his father and grandfather were born. He was educated at the Genesee Seminary and College (Lima, New York). Selecting the medical profession, he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in March, 1862, at the age of twenty-three. Soon afterward he entered the military service of the United States, as assistant-surgeon of the 138th New York Infantry (afterward the 9th New York Heavy Artillery), forming a part of the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, of the 6th Army Corps, with which he remained until mustered out with his regiment in July, 1865, being promoted meantime to the rank of major and surgeon. He was present in all the engagements of the 6th Army Corps after the Wilderness.

After receiving his honorable discharge from the army, Dr. Chamberlain was for a brief time in charge of the Soldiers' Home and Hospital at Syracuse; but desiring to enter upon private practice, he resigned in September, 1865, and formed a medical copartnership with Doctor Bottum, at Lyons. In the spring of 1868 he decided to fit himself for the profession of the law, and began his studies to that end under the direction of Honorable De Witt Parshall, whose daughter he afterward married. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and, engaging in active practice, soon advanced to prominence. In time, however, his increasing business and property interests made large claims upon his attention; but he has always retained a warm attachment for the legal profession, and continued his identification with it, conducting at various times important litigations or acting as counselor in matters of moment. He holds a recognized place as one of the ablest lawyers at the bar of northern New York.

Dr. Chamberlain has for many years been connected with the Lyons National Bank, at first as director, then as vice-president, and finally as president, which last position he still occupies. This institution is noted for its solidity, to which his management of it has materially contributed. In conjunction with his father-in-law, Mr. Parshall, he engaged vigorously in a number of enterprises for the development of Lyons; and since the latter's death (1880) his energies in this direction have been in no way diminished. To his

activities the village of Lyons is indebted for the erection of some of its handsomest buildings.

He was married, on October 17, 1868, to Miss Katherine M. Parshall. They have three children—two sons and a daughter. One of the sons is vice-president of the Lyons National Bank, and the other has charge of the real estate interests of the family.



FULLER, TRUMAN KENDRICK (born at Vesper, Onondaga county, New York, May 20, 1834), is the son of Joel Fuller, a farmer. His grandfather, James Fuller, was a soldier in the Revolution. He attended the Vesper Union School until his fourteenth year, when he entered the Cortland Academy, at Homer, then under the principalship of Doctor Samuel B. Woolworth, who subsequently became a regent of the State University. Entering Union College as a freshman, he took one of the Doctor Nott scholarships on his first examination in 1854. He was graduated from the New York Central College in 1856.

After completing his collegiate course, he was engaged for a time in teaching, holding the position of principal of the Port Byron Free School and Academy. During this period he delivered lectures and addresses on educational topics, which were well received.

On September 16, 1861, he was commissioned as captain of Company B, 75th Regiment of New York Volunteers. He remained in the service until receiving his honorable discharge, dated October 9, 1863, which, however, did not reach him until November. While in the army he performed duty, successively, at Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa Island, at Pensacola, Florida, and at New Orleans. During his service at New Orleans he was appointed provost-marshal of General Weitzel's brigade, provost-judge of the conquered district of La Fourche, Louisiana, a member of General Butler's somewhat celebrated sequestration commission, and finally, upon the arrival of General Banks, was transferred to the quartermaster's department and placed in charge of all the general stores in the Department of the Gulf. He was in the field, and took part in the siege of Port Hudson.

Mr. Fuller's legal studies were pursued with the eminent law firm of Sedgwick, Andrew & Kennedy, composed of the Honorable Charles B. Sedgwick (deceased), Honorable Charles Andrews, late chief judge of the Court of Appeals, and Honorable George N. Kennedy, since a justice of the Supreme Court of New York. He was admitted to the bar at Syracuse, October 4, 1866. He has always practiced at Syracuse. His first law partner was Judge Bartlett, of the Court of Appeals, with whom he was associated one year, and his second was Judge Vann, also of the Court of Appeals. With the latter he continued in partnership for twelve years. He has enjoyed excellent success and reputation in the profession, ranking very prominently

at the bar of his section of the state. Among the numerous litigations conducted by him, the cases of *Brand vs. Brand* (39 Howard's Pr., 193), and *Higgins vs. Crouse* (147 N. Y., 411), may be instanced, as involving particularly interesting points of law. He is the author of a legal work on "Village, School, and Fence Law" (1881).

Mr. Fuller has always taken an interest in politics, as a citizen,



TRUMAN KENDRICK FULLER

and has delivered political speeches in almost every important campaign since 1856. Decidedly preferring his profession, however, to public office, he has uniformly abstained from the pursuit of politics as such. The only official positions in the service of the public which he has consented to hold have been those of president of the village of Danforth and president of its board of education. Of this village (now a part of the city of Syracuse), as also of its school, he was the

founder. The Onondaga Academy is indebted to him for its organization on its present basis.

His third marriage, which took place May 2, 1898, was somewhat romantic. In 1852, when a student at Homer, he became acquainted with Mary E. Jones, four years his junior, who attended the same school, and a warm attachment sprang up between them, never to be forgotten by either. When he left for college they gradually drifted apart, seeing each other but once in forty years, until shortly before their marriage, when both were eligible. It was their third matrimonial venture.



BURKE, JOHN HENRY (born in Mechanicsville, Saratoga county, New York, August 21, 1856), is the son of Patrick and Ellen Burke, who were born in Ireland, and immigrated to this country about 1840. His father was a resident of Saratoga county until his death (April 2, 1865); his mother is still living in that county. He attended the public schools until his fifteenth year, and then pursued academic studies in the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute and the Mechanicsville Academy, being graduated from the latter in June, 1880. He also took the full classical course at Williams College, graduating in 1884. From the fall of 1884 to the fall of 1886 he read law in the office of L'Amoreaux, Dake & Whalen, of Ballston Spa. Being admitted to the bar at Albany during the November term of 1886, he began practice in the village of Mechanicsville, Saratoga county. From there he removed early in 1891 to Ballston Spa, where he has since continued, enjoying success and prominence in his profession, and also taking a leading part in county politics, as a democrat. From 1889 to 1894, inclusive, he served as inspector and an attorney for the New York State Forest Commission. In 1887 he was a member of the assembly from the 1st district of Saratoga county. For about six years he has held the position of chairman of the Saratoga county democratic committee. In 1897 he was chosen a director of the Ballston Spa National Bank, an old and well-established banking institution in that village, and is still connected with it in that capacity.



GREENWOOD, MARVIN IRA (born at Sullivan, Madison county, New York, January 31, 1840), is the son of Ira and Clarissa M. (Moseley) Greenwood. His grandparents on both sides were early settlers in Madison county, New York. During his infancy his parents removed to the town of Marion, Wayne county, whence they subsequently removed to other rural

localities of that county. The son received a district school and academic education, and later attended the Madison University for a time, but he did not graduate. He studied law with Honorable Luther M. Norton, county judge and surrogate of Wayne county, and on December 13, 1866, was admitted to the bar. He continued in Judge Norton's office as a clerk for eight years, and then engaged in professional business for himself. He has always resided and practiced at Newark.

Mr. Greenwood, by his abilities as a lawyer and natural oratorical gifts, gradually gained success and position at the bar. In November, 1875, he was elected, on the republican ticket, district attorney of Wayne county, and in this office he continued for one term, retiring at the close of 1879. His service as district attorney was remarkable for the efficiency and success of his prosecutions, more criminals being convicted and sent to prison during his term than under any other district attorney in a like period in the history of the county. He has also held the local position of justice of the peace at different times, serving in the aggregate eleven years in that capacity.

An earnest republican from conviction since his boyhood, Mr. Greenwood has given active and effective support to the republican party throughout his career. In 1897 he was nominated and elected as representative in the assembly from Wayne county for the session of 1898.

For more than thirty years, Mr. Greenwood has been identified with the Masonic fraternity. He was for fourteen years master of Newark Lodge, No. 83, F. & A. M., and for eleven years high priest of Newark Chapter, No. 117, R. A. M. He is also a member of Zenobia Commandery, No. 41, K. of T., having served it for four years as its prelate, and a member of Palmyra Council, No. 26, R. & S. M., and of the Scottish Rite bodies, of Rochester, having received the thirty-third degree at Pittsburg in September, 1896. He became a member of the Grand Chapter of the State of New York in 1879, and in that body has held the various offices of grand scribe, grand king, deputy grand high priest, and grand high priest. He is at present the representative in the Grand Chapter of New York of the Grand Chapter of Washington, and is also representative in the Grand Lodge of the State of New York of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia.

He was married, on November 16, 1862, to Laura F. Wadsworth. Two children have been born to them—Frank M. and Will W. The former was killed on the railroad in 1883.



BENTON, GEORGE ALDEN, of Rochester, for two terms district attorney, and now surrogate, of Monroe county, the son of Azariah L. and Louisa (Alden) Benton, was born in Tolland, Connecticut, May 7, 1848. Through both his parents he is descended from old Connecticut families of English

origin. His paternal great-great-grandfather was a patriot soldier in the American Revolution. Through his mother he is descended from John Alden, of *Mayflower* fame. He attended the country district school, the Ellington (Connecticut) and Monson (Massachusetts) academies, and completed his general education at Williams College and Cornell University, being graduated from the latter in 1871, with the degree of bachelor of arts. Having selected the profession of the law, he pursued the regular course of study at the Columbia College Law School, under Professor Dwight, receiving his bachelor of laws degree in 1874. He was admitted to the bar in New York City in the same year, and soon afterward entered upon practice at Rochester, where he has continued to the present time. For two terms (1888-94) he held the office of district attorney of Monroe county. In 1896 he became surrogate of that county, in which position he is still serving. He has also held other positions of local importance. In 1884 he was a member of the Rochester Semi-Centennial Celebration Committee, acting as its secretary. From 1884 to 1890 he was secretary of the Civil-service Examining Boards.

Judge Benton is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and a leading member of the Cornell Alumni.



HARDIN, GEORGE ANSON, justice of the New York State Supreme Court since 1872, presiding justice of the 4th department from June, 1884, to 1895 (reappointed in the fall of 1885 by Governor Hill), and presiding justice of the 4th Appellate Division since 1895, by appointment from Governor Morton, is the son of Colonel Joseph and Amanda (Backus) Hardin, and was born in the town of Winfield, Herkimer county, New York, August 17, 1832. He received his early education in the Whitestown, Cazenovia, and Wilbraham seminaries, and completed his general studies in Union College under Doctor Nott. He read law with the late Judge Nolton and with J. N. Lake, of Little Falls, and was admitted to the bar upon examination before the Supreme Court at Watertown, July 4, 1854.

After his admission he engaged in the business of his profession in Little Falls, where he has always since resided. As a young lawyer he soon took a prominent place at the local bar. Gradually advancing in reputation, he became connected with litigations of importance, and also became widely known for abilities as an advocate. His private practice before his elevation to the Supreme bench covered a period of eighteen years. During that time he served four years as district attorney of Herkimer county (1858-62) and one term (1862-63) as state senator for Herkimer and Otsego counties, being

elected to that office as the candidate of the republicans and war democrats by a majority of 3,500. In his later career at the bar he appeared constantly in important actions, being opposed at various times by Roscoe Conkling, Francis Kernan, and many other distinguished leaders of the state bar.



GEORGE ANSON HARDIN

He was elected justice of the Supreme Court in November, 1871, by the votes of both great parties, and in 1885 was re-elected, receiving both the republican and the democratic nominations. He was assigned by Governor Cornell, in 1881, to the general term of the 4th

judicial department, and in 1884 was designated by Governor Cleveland as presiding justice of that department. To this position he was reappointed by Governor Hill, continuing in it until 1895, when he was made by Governor Morton presiding justice of the 4th Appellate Division.

About the beginning of his career on the Supreme bench, Justice Hardin held court for several weeks in New York City. That was at the time of the Tweed Ring prosecutions, and in the decision of those famous cases he participated, hearing the demurrer to Mr. O'Connor's complaint in *People vs. Tweed* (67 Barbour, 472; S. C. App., 58 N. Y., 1).

His services as a justice of the Supreme Court have been characterized not only by a distinguished ability which has given him rank among the most eminent men in the history of the judiciary of this state, but by exceedingly faithful devotion to official duty. In all the twenty-seven years of his judicial life he has been absent for only one term from the courts assigned to him.

Justice Hardin has always taken a warm interest in the concerns of the community of which he has so long been a resident, actively contributing in many ways to the promotion of movements for its welfare. He is one of the most honored citizens of Herkimer county. For more than thirty years he has been a director in the National Herkimer County Bank, of Little Falls, the largest and most prosperous financial institution of the county.

His judicial opinions are distributed through some one hundred volumes of reports. The "History of Herkimer County," recently published, was compiled under his editorship. Hamilton College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in June, 1876.



BRACKETT, EDGAR TRUMAN (born in Wilton, Saratoga county, New York, July 30, 1853), is the son of William and Elizabeth Ann (Sherman) Brackett, and belongs to the Massachusetts branch of the Brackett family, which dates from Captain Richard Brackett, who came from Scotland in 1629. He received a common school and collegiate education, being graduated from the Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, in 1872. At graduation he received the degree of bachelor of arts, to which the honorary degree of master of arts was added in 1875, and later, in June, 1898, the degree of LL.D. After pursuing his legal studies in the law office of Pond & French, at Saratoga Springs, he was admitted to the bar in June, 1875, at Elmira, since which time he has practiced and resided at Saratoga Springs. On April 1, 1876, he became a member of the law firm of Pond, French & Brackett, which,

on April 1, 1888, was changed to Pond & Brackett, and on January 1, 1890, to Pond, Brackett & Butler. In January, 1891, he dissolved his partnership relations, and since then he has practiced alone.

He has for years been one of the leading men at the Saratoga bar, conducting an extensive practice of general range. In the notable trial of General Austin Lathrop, superintendent of state prisons, on charges preferred to Governor Morton, to secure his removal from office (1895-96), he was the senior counsel for the defense, and succeeded in obtaining the complete acquittal and vindication of his client.

He has long taken an active and prominent part in state politics, as a republican. In the fall of 1895, at the first election under the constitution of 1894, he was elected a member of the state senate from the 28th district, comprising the counties of Saratoga, Schenectady, and Washington. During his three years' service in that body he was one of its most conspicuous members, making a high reputation for ability and energetic qualities.



NIBAL, NELSON H. (born at Benson, Hamilton county, New York, July 20, 1854), is the son of Erastus C. and Lucy B. Anibal. His father was the eldest son of Leonard C. Anibal, who, for over twenty years, was one of the most prominent men in his part of Hamilton county, representing the town of Benson in the board of supervisors for many years, and serving as justice of the peace in Benson during the active years of his life. The son received his first educational training at the district school of Benson, later attending for two years the private school of Professor Henry A. Merrill in Benson. He then entered the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in the Latin and Scientific departments in June, 1876, standing at the head of his class and receiving first prizes in scholarship and oratory. He read law with C. M. Parke, of Gloversville, and was admitted to the bar at Saratoga Springs, September, 1879. In the following year he opened an office in Gloversville. He has since been admitted to practice in the United States courts.

Mr. Anibal has followed the more active lines of legal practice, his work having been from the beginning mainly in the courts in litigated causes. Especially in jury trials he has had uncommon success, and few advocates at the bar of his portion of the state enjoy higher reputation for persuasive abilities and skill in conducting the details of a case on trial. His clientele extends throughout several of the neighboring counties. In politics he is a democrat.



HALE, CHARLES MEADE (born in Ogdensburg, New York, June 26, 1858), is the son of Asa H. Hale, born in Vermont, February 2, 1814, and Sarah F. Hale. He received a common school education, studied law with Stillman Foote, of Ogdensburg, and was admitted to the bar at Ithaca, New York, May 6, 1880. He commenced practice at Madrid, New York, but in April, 1889, removed to Gouverneur, New York, where he still continues. His wife, Grace Robinson Hale, is associated with him in practice, having been admitted to the bar of the State of New York, December 2, 1892. Mr. Hale is one of the prominent practitioners of his section. Since November, 1884, he has held the office of clerk of the Saint Lawrence county board of supervisors. At the republican county convention held June 22, 1898, he was a candidate for surrogate of his county, being defeated by only two votes.



BEE, WILLIAM BREWSTER (born in Waterford, New York, February 27, 1856), is the son of the Reverend Lewis H. Lee, D.D., and Pauline Brewster Lee. He received his early education in the public schools and high school of Rochester, and was graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1879. His legal studies were pursued with Honorable Oscar Craig, of Rochester. He was admitted to the bar at Syracuse, in January, 1882, and has since been in active and successful practice at Rochester.



MCDONALD, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, of Gloversville, recorder of that city, and one of the leading members of the younger generation of attorneys, is the son of Alexander A. and Caroline (Alexander) McDonald, and was born in Floyd, Oneida county, New York, February 25, 1868. He is of Scotch descent. After being prepared for college at the Gloversville High School, he entered Union College, at Schenectady, from which he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of bachelor of arts. In 1893 he received from that institution the master of arts degree. His legal studies were pursued in the office of Baker & Burton, of Gloversville. On September 14, 1893, he was admitted to the bar at Saratoga Springs.

He has held the position of recorder, or judge of the City Court, of Gloversville, since August, 1894.



MORTON, GEORGE, of Ogdensburg, a conspicuous practitioner at the northern New York bar, is the son of Albert and Elizabeth (Thompson) Morton, and was born in Mallory, Ontario, Canada, June 23, 1859. His father was born in this country, near Providence, Rhode Island, but in his boyhood was taken to Canada, where he was reared. The mother of Mr. Morton was of Scotch descent; her father, James Thompson, was reeve of the township of Escott, near Mallorytown, the place of her son's birth.

After pursuing elementary studies he entered the Ontario Commercial College, at Belleville, from which he was graduated at the age of thirteen. He then kept books in his father's wholesale grocery store for two years, when that establishment was discontinued on account of failure. Ambitious to complete his education, he took the full course in arts at the Belleville University, being graduated with the first honors in classics in 1881. Upon leaving college he pursued legal studies in Belleville for one year, when, having been procured by his father a clerical position in the law office of Honorable Daniel Magone, of Ogdensburg, New York, he removed to that place and there completed his preparation for the bar, being admitted to practice on January 30, 1885, at Albany. Shortly afterward Mr. Magone was appointed collector of the port of New York by President Cleveland, and thereupon Mr. Morton opened an office of his own in Ogdensburg, where he has since continued to practice. Although one of the younger generation of lawyers, and a practitioner at the bar for a period of only thirteen years, he has attained noteworthy prominence in the profession throughout his section of the state. He has especially made his mark as an advocate in the conduct of causes before juries. Conspicuously in the criminal actions defended by him he has achieved a reputation of a very high order.



MILLS, WILLIAM CURTIS, present district attorney of Fulton county, was born in Gloversville, New York, March 28, 1861. Through both his parents, William Curtis Mills, Senior, and Margaret (Steele) Mills, he is descended from old Fulton county families. He received his preparatory education at the Gloversville High School, and was graduated with honors from Union College, Schenectady, in 1885, being awarded the Ingham prize.

Mr. Mills studied law in the office of C. M. Parke, the well-known Gloversville attorney. He was admitted to the bar at Saratoga Springs in October, 1887, and since then has been successfully pursuing his profession in Gloversville.

He was elected to the district attorneyship in November, 1895. In

that office he has made a creditable record for ability and conscientious devotion to the public interests intrusted to him.

He has been active and prominent in republican politics. In 1889 he served as chairman of the Fulton County Republican Committee.



RICHARDSON, THOMAS, for nearly thirty-five years a practitioner at Ilion, widely known as a successful patent lawyer, especially through his relations to the noted Remington corporation, was born in the county of Stafford, England, October 19, 1830. At about the age of seven he entered one of the "grammar schools" for which England is famous, commencing at once the study of the rudiments of Latin and some English, and passing on at the end of a year to the classical department, where he received a tolerably thorough training in Latin, algebra, and geometry, with a short course in Greek. He left school soon after completing his twelfth year, and his subsequent education has been almost entirely self-acquired. The foundations of knowledge thus received in early youth were, however, excellent, and to them he attributes much of his success. Throughout his life he has been studiously inclined, with a particular liking for history and literature.

For some six years after quitting school he was employed in his father's counting-house, and afterward he was connected with the management of a cotton mill. When about twenty years old he removed to Manchester (England), and engaged in the business of selling cotton goods, representing the manufacturers and disposing of their wares to jobbing houses.

At the age of twenty-three he immigrated to the United States, settling in Montgomery county, New York, where he taught school. From there he went to Herkimer county, at first to Frankfort and then to Mohawk, continuing his pedagogic pursuits.

He had always been desirous of studying and practicing law, but had been deterred in his early days from realizing this by the scruples of his father, a good old puritan, who saw no hope for a lawyer in the world to come. In 1858, while teaching the village school of Mohawk, he commenced to prepare himself for the legal profession, reading in the evenings diligently and appreciatively, and spending a portion of his Saturdays in various law offices examining such authorities as he had met with in his readings and with which he wished to become better acquainted. Although his study of the law was conducted quite deliberately, and extended over a number of years, Mr. Richardson brought to it a variety of advantages seldom possessed even by the more fortunate students. When he entered upon it he was in his twenty-eighth year, and his mind had become fairly matured. His thorough classical training, to which he had added a good acquaintance with the French language, and

his business and commercial education, were of great value to him. Moreover, as a teacher he had studied methods and had acquired exactness of thought and expression. Thus when he went before the court for examination he had an equipment much beyond the average in the principles of law and equity.

He was admitted to the bar in April, 1861, at Syracuse, and immediately afterward began practice at Frankfort (Herkimer county). He removed, in April, 1864, to Ilion, where he has lived and practiced continuously since.

At that time, as for many years afterward, the corporation of E. Remington & Sons, at Ilion, was the largest private arms manufacturing concern in the world. There was a period when this establishment was turning out one thousand finished military rifles per day, a feat never equaled before or since. The Remington Company also made the first commercial typewriting machine in the world, since improved into the everywhere familiar "Remington" typewriter. It was also extensively engaged, under the firm name of the "Remington Agricultural Company," in the production of agricultural implements.

Almost immediately upon his removal to Ilion, Mr. Richardson became the legal adviser of the Remingtons, and to a considerable extent also their confidential business adviser. For years their affairs occupied nearly his entire time and attention. He was, consequently, it may be said, almost forced to make a study of and subsequently to practice patent law. He was constantly called upon to give advice as to the various details of their patented inventions, and to conduct numerous patent litigations of magnitude and fundamental importance. He had the supervision in the main of the patents on the "Remington" breech-loading rifle, one of the first of modern military arms, and for many years the only one, of which they furnished large quantities to well-nigh every government in Europe, as well as to Egypt and the South American countries, and he exercised a like supervision over the Remington typewriter patents. He visited Europe four times in the Remington interests—once in 1868, twice in 1871, and again in 1874—remaining abroad several months each time.

In 1886, when the corporation of E. Remington & Sons went into liquidation, he acted as the attorney and counselor of the receivers in winding up its business. During the resulting proceedings several noteworthy questions arose, which were litigated, Mr. Richardson having charge of the cases. The records of these important suits will be found in the books under the title of "*The People of the State of New York vs. E. Remington & Sons.*"

He was also one of the attorneys for the owners of what are known as the "Driven Well patents," probably the most extensively litigated of all patents. Some of the states appropriated money to fight them, so generally were public interests affected by them.

He was attorney and counsel for the plaintiffs in the somewhat noted case of *Brill et al. vs. Tuttle* (81 N. Y., 454), in which the Court of Appeals undertook to settle the principle of equitable assignments, and which has been widely cited by the courts.

In 1869, Mr. Richardson married Harriet Dygert, of Frankfort, New York, a daughter of Judge John B. Dygert, of an old and highly respected family of Dutch origin. Some of her ancestors served in the Revolution, one of them, her grandfather, taking part in the battle of Oriskany. Her father was in the War of 1812. There are four children—Caroline L., Jennie M., Arleigh D., and Lilian L. The first two are graduates of Smith College (Northampton, Massachusetts), Arleigh is a Yale graduate, and Lilian, after taking a two years' special course at Smith, finished with two years at Vassar.

Mr. Richardson has always been a private citizen, never being connected with politics or holding public office, except such local ones in the village where he resides as village trustee and a member and president of the board of education.

His son, Arleigh D. Richardson, was admitted to the bar in 1889, and is now his law partner. He has served a term as district attorney of Herkimer county.



SHULTS, DEWITT CLINTON, of Fort Plain, one of the oldest and best known legal practitioners of that portion of the state, is the son of Alexander and Lucinda (Wagner) Shults, and was born at Stone Arabia, Montgomery county, New York, January 11, 1834. He attended the district school of his neighborhood, was prepared for college in the Alfred Academy (Alfred, Allegany county), and entered Genesee College, at Lima, Livingston county. He was unable, however, to complete the course of study in that institution. After serving an apprenticeship as a law student in the office of Jacob Wendell at Fort Plain, and being admitted to the bar (at Plattsburgh, May 7, 1862), he formed a legal copartnership with Peter G. Webster and Henry V. Borst. Three years later Mr. Webster retired, and the firm was continued under the name of Shults & Borst until 1888, when Mr. Borst became county judge and surrogate. Since then Mr. Shults has practiced alone.

He has made a specialty of Surrogate's Court business, enjoying an extensive clientele in this important department of legal practice. He has taken part in numerous battles in the courts that have attracted much attention because of the questions of law or the features of public interest involved. He carried to a successful issue the well-known will case of Stephen Dillenbeck, and also the case of *Dunckel vs. Dunckel*, an action for specific performance of contract to convey real estate.

Throughout his life Mr. Shults has preferred the pursuits of his profession to political activity, and has held no offices except of local character. He was internal revenue assessor from September 1, 1862, until May, 1873, when that office was abolished by act of congress. For twelve years (January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1878), he served as justice of the peace.



MCINTYRE, SAMUEL BECKWITH, one of the oldest citizens of Palmyra, and for forty-seven consecutive years (with the exception of a brief period of clerkship in Buffalo and New York and several years of service in the army during the war) a legal practitioner there, was born in that village, on November 1, 1828. His family was among the earliest in Wayne county. His grandfather, who was of Scotch descent, came from Cummington, Massachusetts, in 1770, being one of the original settlers on the site of the present village of Palmyra. Mr. McIntyre's father, Dr. Alexander McIntyre, was a physician and surgeon, eminent among the medical practitioners of western New York. His mother, Anne Beckwith, came from East Haddam, Connecticut, to live with her brother, Colonel George Beckwith, in Palmyra, and there married Dr. McIntyre.

Mr. McIntyre received his education in the Palmyra, Canandaigua, and Millville academies, read law with James Peddie, of Palmyra, and Gould & Macomber, of Buffalo, and also attended lectures in the old law school at Ballston Spa. After his admission to the bar (February, 1851, at Albany) he was for several months head clerk in a law office in New York City. He then returned to his native village, practicing his profession there with success and growing reputation until August, 1862, when he volunteered as 1st lieutenant in the 111th New York Regiment, soon afterward being sent to the front. He was with his regiment in all its engagements until honorably discharged on account of disability in the spring of 1864. He received commissions as adjutant and captain, but was not mustered in as such. In October, 1864, he was appointed captain and commissary in the United States army, was sent to the Department of the South under General Gilmore, and was stationed on Morris Island in Charleston harbor, later being brevetted major. He received his final discharge in August, 1865.

Resuming his law business in Palmyra he rose steadily at the bar, and acquired an extensive clientage. He has been connected with many of the most important cases tried in Wayne county and that portion of the state, for many years past ranking as one of the leaders of the profession. Although he has preferred the civil branches of the law, his abilities as an advocate have at various times brought him offers of retainers in criminal cases, some of which he has accepted. He has appeared in three murder trials. In the last, that of

People *vs.* Childs, the defendant was sent to the Matteawan Asylum. In *Estes vs. Wilcox* (67 N. Y., 264), an action which excited much local interest, his client became insane soon after the proceedings were begun, and he had to fight the case through on a demurrer to the complaint, finally winning in the Court of Appeals.

He has been an unsuccessful candidate for the offices of county



SAMUEL BECKWITH MCINTYRE

judge and district attorney. In politics he is a republican, although he has never been very active in party matters.

He was the first president of the Wayne County Bar Association, and held the office for three successive terms. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, is a past commander of James A. Garfield Post, of Palmyra, and for a number of years has been presi-

dent of the 111th Regimental Organization. For twenty-five years he was a trustee of the Presbyterian Church of Palmyra, and for twelve years was superintendent of its Sabbath-school.

He was married, March 1, 1860, to Anna Eliza Pomeroy, daughter of Dr. Charles G. Pomeroy, of Newark, New York, who died January 6, 1893, leaving two daughters.



CEVOY, PATRICK H., was born in Ireland, March 10, 1845, emigrating to this country with his parents when of the age of nine years. He was educated in the common schools of Herkimer county and the Fairfield Academy, from which institution he was graduated, being valedictorian of his class. Later he studied philosophy for a year at Niagara University. He then read law under Honorable George A. Hardin, now presiding judge of the 4th Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and was admitted to the bar at Syracuse, in October, 1869. He soon afterward began practice at Little Falls, where he is still actively pursuing his profession, in the enjoyment of a large clientage and a high reputation at the bar of that section of the state. He has been prominent in the local and political affairs of the community and county. In 1887 and 1888 he represented Herkimer county in the assembly.



RESCOTT, WILLIAM COWAN, of Herkimer, a prominent attorney of that portion of the state for the past quarter of a century, is the son of Daniel Morgan and Mary E. (Wood) Prescott, and was born in New Hartford, Oneida county, New York, December 11, 1848. He attended the district school of his neighborhood and the Utica Free Academy, and in 1871 was graduated from Tufts College (Massachusetts) with the degree of bachelor of arts.

Mr. Prescott studied law and attained a knowledge of the forms of legal procedure in the office of Earl, Smith & Brown, of Herkimer. Upon his admission to the bar (June, 1875, at Buffalo), he began the active practice of his profession as a partner of the Honorable Robert Earl, late chief judge of the Court of Appeals. Afterward he was associated for a time with Samuel Earl, brother of the judge. Since October, 1882, he has been in partnership, in the firm of Steele & Prescott, with A. B. Steele, ex-district attorney of Herkimer county.

As a practitioner, Mr. Prescott early gained reputation by his skill in the conduct of cases on trial, displaying exceptional qualities as an advocate. During his twenty-three years of practice he has taken a leading part in many of the important cases tried in Herkimer county and that portion of the state. He has been conspicuous in a number

of criminal actions of celebrity. In the famous Druse murder case, and also in the Mondon and Richter murder trials, he assisted the district attorney, delivering the opening addresses. Although specially prominent as an advocate, his practice has been of general range, embracing the various departments of legal business.

A citizen of Herkimer for nearly thirty years, he has always taken an active part in its municipal interests. For a number of years he was a member of the police and fire commission, and he has twice served as president of that body. He is one of the directors of the Herkimer Board of Trade. He has also represented the county of Herkimer for two terms in the assembly at Albany (1894 and 1895). In March, 1898, he was elected president of the village of Herkimer.

He is one of the leading men of the Masonic order, having held the position of grand marshal, F. & A. M., of the State of New York, for two years. He has served for several years on the Law Reform Committee of the New York State Bar Association.



HOGAN, JOHN WILLIAM, formerly deputy attorney-general, and now a member of one of the most prominent law firms of Syracuse and central New York, was born in Troy, New York, November 10, 1853, and is a son of Michael and Mary Hogan. His early educational opportunities were limited, being confined to attendance at the common schools and an academic and commercial course. He read law in the office of McCartin & Williams, at Watertown, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester in the winter of 1876-77. He soon afterward engaged in the practice of his profession at Watertown, advancing rapidly to success and reputation. During the year 1879 he was corporation counsel of the city of Watertown. Upon the assumption of the office of attorney-general of the State of New York by the Honorable Denis O'Brien on January 1, 1884, Mr. Hogan was invited by that gentleman to become his deputy, and, accepting the position, entered upon a career in the service of the state which continued without interruption, through all the changes of administration, to January 1, 1895, when he was compelled by ill health to resign. On January 1, 1896, he resumed his private practice at Syracuse, as a partner in Attorney-General Hancock's firm—Hancock, Hogan & Devine,—and in that connection he still continues.

As deputy attorney-general, Mr. Hogan was engaged constantly in the preparation and argument of state cases of the greatest importance, making a record for signal conscientiousness, executive capacity, and intellectual ability both in the management of the varied details of the office and in the conduct of cases before the highest tribunals, in some of which the most eminent legal talent of the state was arrayed on the other side.

In his private practice in Syracuse as a member of a very eminent law firm, to which much of the most important legal business of that circuit and section is intrusted, Mr. Hogan has added steadily to the distinguished reputation which he gained in the attorney-general's office. He holds a recognized place as one of the leaders of the bar of his part of the state.



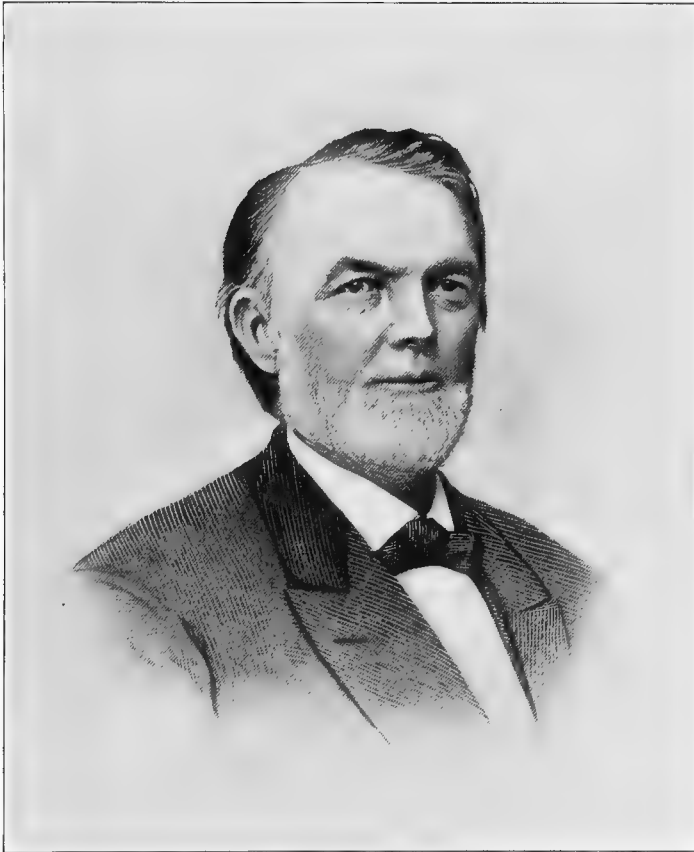
MORGAN, LE ROY, remembered as one of the most learned and distinguished justices of the New York state Supreme Court, and for many years a leader of the bar of central New York (born in the town of Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, March 27, 1810; died in the city of Syracuse, May 15, 1880), was the son of Lyman and Melissa Morgan. He received a public school and academic education, being graduated from the Pompey Academy in 1830. He taught school for several terms, studied law with the Honorable Daniel Gott, of Pompey, and later with Honorable Samuel L. Edwards, of Manlius, New York, and was admitted to practice at the bar of the Common Pleas in 1833 and as attorney and counselor in 1834. After pursuing his profession for five years at Manlius, he removed to Baldwinsville, where he continued until 1851. In that year he went to Syracuse and organized with David D. Hillis, one of the most eloquent advocates at the state bar, the copartnership of Hillis & Morgan. This prominent firm, of which Mr. Morgan was the acknowledged legal head, was constantly engaged in business of great importance and extensiveness until its dissolution, in February, 1859, by the death of Mr. Hillis.

During this period Mr. Morgan was engaged, with his partner, in a number of cases of very conspicuous public interest, including the Fyler, McGuire, and Carson murder trials, before the Onondaga county courts, and the famous Jerry Rescue cases, at Albany. In the latter cases he was the leading counsel, and his industrious research and wide legal knowledge were greatly relied upon by the other eminent counsel who figured in them.

He early attracted attention for his qualifications for responsible public position, although uniformly preferring, from the beginning of his career, to adhere strictly to his profession. In 1843, while practicing at Baldwinsville, he was appointed by Governor Silas Wright district attorney of Onondaga county. In this office he continued until 1848, discharging its arduous duties with marked ability and fidelity.

In the fall of 1859 Mr. Morgan was elected, on the republican ticket, a justice of the Supreme Court in the 5th judicial district, for a term of eight years. So satisfactory to the bar and the people was his administration of this high office that upon the expiration of his period of service he was re-elected for another eight years' term

without opposition, the democratic party willingly giving him its support. As a judge he was especially noted for conscientiousness and impartiality. His opinions, as found in the State Reports, both of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, are models of good sense and enduring evidence of his great industry and learning. A charming courtesy and geniality, combined with great dignity, were



LeRoy Morgan

also among the personal characteristics which endeared him to his associates on the bench and the profession and public in general during his long service in the Supreme Court.

Upon his retirement from his judicial office in 1876, he resumed the practice of his profession with his son, T. L. R. Morgan, now librarian of the Court of Appeals Library at Syracuse. From this time until his death, May 15, 1880, he was largely employed as counsel and in

references. Meetings of the bar associations of the several counties comprising the 5th judicial district were held after his death in his honor, at which Chief Judge Andrews, Circuit Judge Wallace, Chief Judge Ruger, and other distinguished members of the Onondaga county bar spoke in feeling terms of his high integrity and uniform courtesy and dignity.

Throughout his life Judge Morgan was a man of unremitting and untiring industry; and all the successes and honors which he enjoyed were abundantly purchased by hard and faithful work. Both on and off the bench he manifested a peculiar interest in the young men in the profession; never did the struggling young lawyer have a truer or more sympathetic friend. Whether he ever formulated in his own mind a theological dogma or assented to a man-made confession of faith, is a matter of doubt; but he loved God and accepted the Golden Rule as his creed.

In 1832, he married Elizabeth Coggeshall Slocum, a daughter of Matthew B. Slocum, of Pompey, New York, and a sister of the late Major-General Henry Warner Slocum. Mrs. Morgan survived the judge several years. Of the eleven children born of this union, only four are now living—Theodore LeRoy Morgan, the Court of Appeals librarian, of Syracuse; Frederick Jerome Morgan, official stenographer of the 5th judicial district of this state; Mrs. Mary Morgan White, and Mrs. Ellen Morgan Leary. One of the sons was Colonel Charles H. Morgan, of the United States army, who gained distinction as inspector-general and chief of the staff of General Winfield S. Hancock, and died in California, at the headquarters of General Schofield, in 1875.



MCLOUTH, CHARLES, ex-county judge of Wayne county, for forty years a practitioner at the bar of that and the neighboring counties, was born at Walworth, New York, May 8, 1834. His father, Doctor John McLouth, was a practicing physician in Wayne county for sixty years, dying in 1888, at the age of ninety-one. His mother also lived to be ninety-one years old.

He received a common school and academic education in his native town of Walworth, read law with Judges L. S. Ketcham and George W. Cowles, of Clyde, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, December 7, 1857. In the following year he removed to Palmyra and entered into a legal copartnership with William F. Aldrich, one of the oldest and most learned lawyers of that portion of the state, which lasted for six years. Since then he has continued in active practice in Palmyra, without a partner. For many years he has been one of the recognized leaders of the state bar of that section, identified with most of the important litigation arising there and enjoying a highly lucrative clientage.

Upon his contention the Court of Appeals, for the first time in this state, held that "where the statute creates a new offense, making that unlawful which was lawful before, and prescribes a money penalty therefor, that penalty alone can be enforced; the offense is not indictable" (*People vs. Hislop*, 16 Hun, 577; 77 N. Y., 331). And in a suit where Mr. McLouth, as trustee, differed with a co-trustee on the construction of a will, the Court of Appeals, affirming all the courts below, held with him that "a stock dividend made from accumulated earnings belonged to the life tenants and not to the remaindermen"; and also that "the premiums on government bonds wearing away by the lapse of time were to be borne by the corpus of the estate and not by the life tenants"—this being the first time that these points of law were decided in the state of New York (*McLouth, trustee, respondent, and Sexton, trustee, appellant, vs. Hunt et al.* (154 N. Y., 179).

In 1869, Mr. McLouth was appointed by Governor Hoffman county judge of Wayne county, to fill an unexpired term. In 1895, he was the democratic candidate for justice of the Supreme Court, but in consequence of the heavy normal republican majority prevailing in the district, and also of the exceptionally unfavorable political circumstances of that republican year, was not elected. A republican up to the close of the war, he was unable to approve the policies put into operation by his party after the close of that struggle, and became an active democrat. He has ever since been zealous and prominent in the democratic organization as a supporter especially of the leadership of Governors Hill and Flower. He has often been a delegate to democratic state and national conventions.

He has held important appointive positions under the state government. In 1890, Governor Hill appointed him a trustee of the New York State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the Honorable David Decker, of Elmira; and in 1892 he was continued by Governor Flower in that position for a full term of six years. In the same year Governor Flower also appointed him one of the three commissioners in reference to the storage of the waters of the Genessee river for the benefit of the Erie canal and the city of Rochester.

He has served a term as president of the village of Palmyra, having been elected on the straight democratic ticket, overcoming a republican preponderance of three to one. He has also for six years been president of the board of education of the Palmyra Classical Union School. During his incumbency of that office the new school building was erected; and it is mainly owing to his close attention and intelligent supervision that the village is indebted for that fine structure. He was a director of the 1st National Bank of Palmyra from 1864 to 1893, when he was relieved at his own request. He has for many years been a trustee and director of the Palmyra

Gas Light Company. He is a leading layman of the Episcopal Church, and since 1864 has been a vestryman and secretary of the vestry of Zion Church. He was for eighteen years, until his resignation in 1891, treasurer of the Christmas fund of the diocese of western New York.

Judge McLouth possesses a magnificent law library of 2,500 volumes, and also a fine general library.



EXTON, PLINY TITUS, lawyer, banker, and prominent citizen of Palmyra, is the son of Pliny and Hannah (Van Alstine) Sexton, and was born in Palmyra, June 12, 1840. His father (born in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 31, 1796; died in Palmyra, March 26, 1861) was one of the early pioneers of western New York. Most of his mature life was passed at Palmyra in business pursuits—principally as a banker. He was a member of the Society of Friends, a man of marked probity of character and intelligence, with strong convictions which kept him in close sympathy with and active in promoting all movements for genuine reform and the advancement of mankind. The mother of Pliny T. Sexton, Hannah Van Alstine, was a highly cultivated and gifted woman, like her husband belonging to the Society of Friends, in which sect she enjoyed wide repute as a preacher of unusual powers.

Mr. Sexton's first educational training was received under private tutors, and later he pursued preparatory studies at the Palmyra Classical Union School and the Eagleswood School of Perth Amboy, New Jersey. He entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, but left before completing his course to begin his law studies. These were pursued at the New York State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, from which he was graduated in 1859, at the early age of nineteen, with the degree of bachelor of laws. His office training for the profession was received with William F. Aldrich, Esquire, and Samuel B. McIntyre, Esquire, of Palmyra. He was admitted to the bar of New York state on September 2, 1861, at Rochester, and soon afterward engaged in practice in his native village.

A thoroughly equipped lawyer, and possessed of abilities of a high order, especially in executive respects and along the lines of the more important departments of legal business, Mr. Sexton had before him the promise of a brilliant career at the bar. Private interests in other directions, however, gradually began to absorb his energies, leaving him little time for the formal pursuit of the profession of the law. But he has always retained his connection with the bar, keeping up a well-stocked law library and applying his legal knowledge and gifts to the circumstances of his business and financial concerns.

He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States on January 13, 1882.

In 1876, Mr. Sexton became president of the 1st National Bank of Palmyra. He has four times been elected president of that village (1879-82), and was for six years president of its board of education.

In politics he has always been an earnest supporter of the principles of the republican party. He was the candidate of the republican party for the office of state treasurer in 1889. Throughout his life he has taken an active interest in the discussion of political questions. He is the author of a pamphlet suggesting a "Plan for Independent Voting within Party Lines," in which he proposes a novel "method of choosing public officers which will allow electors to vote, in concert with others of like political belief, to maintain in power the party of their choice, and at the same time permit them to repudiate its unworthy official nominees and substitute therefor better men of the same party, without by so doing in any way endangering the success of their party in the election."

He has devoted much attention to higher educational interests. In 1891 he was active and successful in promoting the passage of the so-called "University Extension Law." The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by Union University (Schenectady) in 1893, and at the same time he was elected honorary chancellor of that institution, delivering the annual chancellors' address at the commencement in June.



UTHERLAND, ARTHUR EUGENE, of Rochester, county judge of Monroe county, a son of Reverend Andrew Sutherland, for many years a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife, Mary McLean, of Dundee, New York, was born in Geneva, New York, September 20, 1862.

After attending the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, and the union public schools at Perry, New York, and Nunda, New York, he entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, from which he was graduated in the class of 1885. He pursued legal studies at Rochester with the well-known law firm of Shuart & Sutherland, composed of ex-Judge W. Dean Shuart and William A. Sutherland, who is a brother of Judge Sutherland, and prominent in the bar of New York state. In October, 1887, he was admitted to the bar at a general term held at Rochester. He thereupon began the practice of his profession in that city, later being admitted to partnership in the firm of Shuart & Sutherland, in which relation he continued until his elevation to the bench.

In November, 1893, he was elected to the position of special county judge of Monroe county. A year later, County Judge Werner having

been chosen a justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Sutherland was appointed to the vacancy by Governor Morton. In the fall of 1894 he was elected for a full term as county judge, and in that office he still continues.

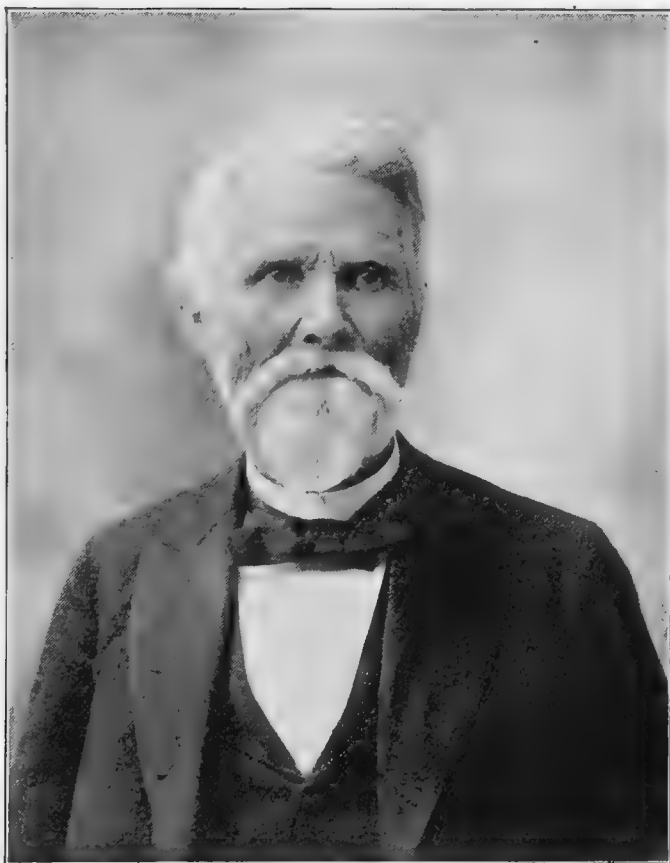


SMITH, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Herkimer, an old, conspicuous, and distinguished practitioner at the bar of northern and eastern central New York, county judge of Oneida county before, during, and after the war, and long prominent in the politics and journalism of his section of the state, was born in Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, September 12, 1823, and is the son of Samuel and Christiana (McDonald) Smith. In the paternal line he comes from an old Herkimer county family. His great-grandfather, Noah Smith, came from southern Connecticut and settled in the town of Norway, in that county, about 1790. His mother was a daughter of Alexander McDonald, who came to this country in the army of Cornwallis, and made his home here after the close of the Revolution, settling finally in the town of Trenton, Oneida county.

George W. Smith received a good preparatory education, completing his general studies at the Fairfield (Herkimer county) Academy in 1844. He then became a law student in the office of Capron & Lake, at Little Falls, subsequently studying with Judge Ezra Graves, of Herkimer, and in May, 1848, was admitted to the bar at Oswego.

Taking a great interest in the political discussions of that exciting period, and having much native taste and ability as a writer, Mr. Smith, before entering upon the active practice of his profession, spent three years in journalistic work. In June, 1848, at the opening of the Taylor campaign, he took editorial charge of the *Northern New York State Journal*, at Watertown. This paper, under his management, was pronounced by Honorable J. F. Starbuck, editor of the opposing democratic organ, and afterward a distinguished member of the senate, the ablest whig journal ever published in Jefferson county. In 1850, while residing in Watertown, he was a delegate from Jefferson county to the whig state convention at Syracuse, and in that body he took a prominent part in supporting Senator Seward. He was a member of the supplementary and additional committee on resolutions, appointed at the instance of the friends of the senator, in order to the introduction of a resolution recognizing and applauding his public services in the senate. It was expected that the reporting of such a resolution would be met by the violent opposition of the adherents of President Fillmore. Upon consultation and debate by Mr. Seward's friends, at a recess of the convention, Mr. Smith was selected by the floor leader of the Seward men in the convention, State Senator A. B. Dickinson, to support him in the debate likely to ensue. But the resolutions reported, including that commending

the course of Senator Seward, were adopted by a vote of 75 to 40 without debate. The president of the convention, Honorable Francis Granger, then left the chair, and, followed by some forty of the friends of Mr. Fillmore, retired from the convention. Senator Seward wrote Mr. Smith a personal letter of thanks for services in supporting his



Geo. W. Smith

friends in the convention on that occasion,—“the most trying period,” he said, “of my political life.”

In 1851, Mr. Smith was recommended by Thurlow Weed to the proprietor of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, at Madison, as editor of that organ of the whig party, but circumstances precluded his acceptance of the place. In January of that year he removed to Boonville, Oneida county, and engaged formally in the practice of the law. Continuing

there his activities in connection with politics and general affairs, he was prominent in various public matters. He was an independent candidate for the assembly in 1853 on a platform the same as the one adopted by the republican party in 1855. In 1853, also, he initiated in the columns of the *Boonville Ledger* the movement for a railroad from Herkimer to the Saint Lawrence; and at a meeting at Boonville of representative men from Herkimer, Lowville, Rome, and Utica he carried in debate the Herkimer project in opposition to the claims of Utica and Rome. As the result, an organization of the company was accomplished on the basis of building the line to Herkimer, although subsequently this arrangement gave way to the Utica plan, which was supported by much larger monetary resources. In the Matteson-Huntington-Johnson congressional campaign of 1854, he conducted the editorial department of the *Utica Morning Herald* in Mr. Matteson's interest, writing at the same time editorials for the *Boonville Ledger* and the *Rome Citizen* in his favor. Aside from these editorial labors, he conducted a canvass by speeches throughout Oneida county in Mr. Matteson's behalf, and he received a plurality of over 1,300. In 1855, he was the republican candidate for member of assembly for the 4th district of Oneida county. Being vigorously opposed by the Huntington faction he was defeated by a small majority on account of his active support of the Matteson faction, but received the same vote as Preston King, who ran on the republican state ticket.

Mr. Smith was elected county judge of Oneida county on the republican ticket in 1859, and re-elected in 1863, retiring in 1866. On that bench he made a record for judicial abilities of a high order, only two of his decisions having been reversed.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, Judge Smith earnestly engaged in the support of the Union cause. In 1861 he was deputed to present to the 14th Regiment, commanded by Colonel James McQuade, at Albany, and to the 26th, commanded by Colonel William H. Christian, at Elmira, the flags which were the gifts of the ladies of Utica. In 1862-64 he was actively engaged, with Horatio Seymour, Francis Kernan, De Witt C. Grove, Roscoe Conkling, Ward Hunt, William J. Bacon, Charles H. Doolittle, and others, in recruiting the federal forces, and addressed many meetings in Oneida, Lewis, Oswego, Jefferson, and Herkimer counties, and his services are acknowledged in various histories of the regiments organized in that part of the state during the war.

In the presidential campaign of 1864, he canvassed the State of New Hampshire for Lincoln and Johnson, having been assigned to that work by the republican committee of this state upon the application of the New Hampshire state committee for republican speakers. He spoke at all the important points in that state.

From 1866 to 1875, although occupied with important professional

business, and also for a portion of the time with judicial duties, he devoted considerable attention to newspaper writing. For six years he wrote a large share, and, for much of the time, nearly all, of the editorials of the *Utica Daily Observer*, and for nine years he contributed at intervals largely to the *Rome Sentinel*, the *Oneida* (Madison county) *Union*, the *Lewis County Democrat*, the *Herkimer Democrat*, the *Little Falls Gazette*, and the *Albany Argus*.

In 1867, after leaving the bench, he resumed law practice in Utica, and continued practice there until January, 1870, when he removed from Oneida county to the village of Herkimer, and formed a legal copartnership with Samuel Earl, of the firm of S. & R. Earl, succeeding in that firm the Honorable Robert Earl, who had just been elected to the Court of Appeals. The firm of Earl & Smith (later Earl, Smith & Brown, the junior member being the Honorable Edward A. Brown, who was a delegate to the recent constitutional convention) continued for a period of six years. It had a larger business than any other law firm in the county of Herkimer existing before that time or since, its practice extending to Lewis, Oneida, Fulton, Montgomery, Otsego, and other counties.

After the war, Judge Smith's political views underwent a gradual change, which caused him finally to become identified with the democratic party. In normal circumstances that organization has always been in a minority in Herkimer county and in the surrounding region. Taking a prominent place in its councils, he has consented on several occasions to lead it in the "forlorn hope." In 1876 he was its candidate for congress in the district comprising the counties of Herkimer, Jefferson, and Lewis, and, though defeated, received a larger vote than Mr. Tilden in Herkimer and Lewis. In 1882—the famous Cleveland-Folger year—he made the race for the assembly, and was elected. He was again the democratic candidate for congress in 1886 in the district comprising Herkimer, Otsego, and Schoharie, but was again unsuccessful, by reason of the profuse use of money, and of factious and personal opposition.

As member of the assembly in 1883, Judge Smith was one of the most prominent and valuable men in that body, his efforts being connected with a number of measures of great importance. He was chairman of the Canal Committee, though without any former legislative experience. He procured the passage of the bill prohibiting further sales of the lands of the state in the Adirondacks, which was the preliminary step to the creation of the Adirondack State Park. His speech on that occasion called out the enthusiastic applause of the assembly, and the newspaper press of all parties assigned to it a high rank among parliamentary efforts. Through his leadership also the bill regulating elevator charges was passed by the assembly, though it was subsequently defeated in the senate by the corrupt use, it is said, of \$30,000 in that body. He made a notable

speech against the Niagara Park Bill. That measure was beaten on the first vote, but its friends finally were able, by personal appeals to members, to carry it by a bare majority. He delivered the principal argument in the celebrated election case of *Sprague vs. Bliss*. In the debate on that case the Honorable Erastus Brooks declared that he "had been inclined to favor the claims of Sprague (the republican contestant), but, after hearing the argument of the member from Herkimer," he was convinced that Mr. Bliss should be seated. Mr. Bliss was awarded his seat, a result mainly due to Mr. Smith's argument in his behalf. The result was the more significant from the fact that the special friends of Governor Cleveland favored the claims of Mr. Sprague.

In 1880, Judge Smith was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Cincinnati, and was the first man in the New York delegation to come to the support of General Hancock.

Judge Smith has been a member of the New York state bar for precisely half a century. During nearly the whole of that time he has pursued his profession regularly and energetically. No practitioner of the portion of the state in which he has always resided is more widely known, or more highly respected; and probably no other living lawyer of that section can show a record of such extensive and varied professional work done throughout a like term of years. During the two decades from 1870 to 1890 he tried more causes, civil and criminal, than any other practitioner in Herkimer county. At times he has tried as many as eight cases on a single calendar in Lewis county—which usually has a small calendar. At one circuit (1873) every cause on the Herkimer calendar, with a single exception, was tried by him, although that particular calendar was quite as large as usual. Throughout the twenty years' period alluded to he was the undisputed leader of the Herkimer bar, and for most of that time he had more cases in courts of record than any other attorney doing business in the county. At one time or another he has acted as counsel for almost every practicing lawyer of his section of the state, except the younger lawyers who have recently come to the bar.

Among the cases in courts of record, involving leading principles or peculiar questions of law, with which he has been connected in his long career, the following may be mentioned: *Briggs vs. Merrill* (58 Barb., 389), *Wheelock vs. Tanner* (39 N. Y., 481), *Hasbrouck vs. Bunce* (12 N. Y.), *Crim vs. Starkweather* (88 N. Y., 339, 136 N. Y., 635), *In re Eysaman* (113 N. Y., 62), *People vs. Hagadorn* (104 N. Y., 516), *Eisenlord vs. Clum* (126 N. Y., 552), *Eisenlord vs. Clum* (17 St. Rep., 451), *Partridge vs. Eaton* (62 N. Y., 482), *Morey vs. Webb* (58 N. Y., 350), *Brown vs. Snell* (57 N. Y., 286), *Alvord vs. Syracuse National Bank* (98 N. Y., 599), *Carey vs. Miller* (25 Hun, 28), *Pullman vs. Johnson* (8 N. Y. Supp., 775), *Ragan vs. Allen* (7 Hun, 537), *Eysaman vs. Eysaman* (24 Hun, 430), *Lyon vs. Botchford* (25 Hun, 57),

The Northwestern M. L. Ins. Co. *vs.* Mooney *et al.* (13 N. Y. S. Rep., 99), Washburn *vs.* Carthage National Bank (86 Hun, 396), Walrath *vs.* Abbott (75 Hun, 445), Benedict *vs.* Johnson (2 Lans., 94), and Lyon *vs.* Hersey (32 Hun, 253).

In the criminal branches of the law, as in the civil, he has enjoyed a distinguished reputation. He defended Dr. Bingham, of Oneida county, indicted for manslaughter, securing his acquittal, and also obtained the acquittal of Sarah Culver, charged with murder, in Herkimer county. In the case of James Higgins, tried in Lewis county for murder in the first degree, he procured a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree. In the Dyckman case, also tried for murder in Herkimer county on an indictment in the first degree, the prisoner was found guilty of murder on the first trial, but on the second trial, through the brilliant efforts of Judge Smith as counsel, the verdict was for murder in the second degree. The Joint brothers, indicted in Lewis county for murder in the first degree, for whom he was counsel, were convicted of only the minor crime of murder in the second degree. The same was the result in the trial of Dr. Richter, indicted in Herkimer county for murder in the first degree for the killing of Clark Smith, in which he was defendant's counsel.

He has at various times delivered orations on miscellaneous subjects, literary lectures, and occasional addresses and discourses, of which some twenty or more are in print. He has for some time been engaged in the preparation of a work on "County Court Procedure, Criminal, Civil, and Miscellaneous," soon to be issued; and he now has in contemplation the publishing of a collection of his speeches, lectures, legal arguments, etc.

Judge Smith was for three years president of the Board of Trustees selected by Honorable Robert Earl to manage his munificent gifts to the village of Herkimer, consisting of land, buildings, books, and equipment for the Herkimer Free Library, of the total value of \$30,000. He is corresponding secretary of the Herkimer County Historical Society, located on the same foundation, of which Judge Earl is president.

He was married, December 10, 1846, to Sarah B. Hadley, daughter of Dr. Hiram Hadley. Dr. Hadley was a nephew of James Hadley, professor of chemistry in the Fairfield and afterward in the Geneva (New York) Medical colleges.



ALBOTT, FRANK, city attorney of Gloversville, is the son of Edwin and Caroline E. (Benjamin) Talbot, and was born in the town of Burlington, Otsego county, New York, August 10, 1864. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Otsego county.

After receiving a district school and academic education (being

prepared for college at the Burlington Flats Academy), he entered the State Normal College, at Albany, from which he was graduated on June 25, 1886. He began reading law in the office of Honorable L. S. Henry, of Schuyler Lake, New York, and later studied with James B. Rafter, at Mohawk. He was admitted to the bar in 1890 at the September term of the Supreme Court held in Binghamton. He has since been in successful practice in Gloversville, ranking prominently among the younger members of the legal fraternity. He is now serving a term as city attorney of Gloversville, to which he was appointed January 4, 1898.



VAN ETTEN, JOHN WESTFALL, one of the oldest members of the bar in Lyons, Wayne county, where he has been in continuous practice for thirty-seven years, was born in the town of Lyons, March 11, 1833. Both his parents, Cornelius W. and Esther (Westbrook) Van Etten, were natives of Sussex county, New Jersey, and were descendants of early settlers who came to America from Holland.

In his infancy John W. Van Etten lost his father, and at an early age he was thrown upon his own resources. From his fourteenth year he was obliged to take care of himself almost without assistance. As a young lad he attended the district school in the winter seasons, working nights and mornings for his board. Later he pursued more advanced studies in the Lyons Union School and the Bryant and Stratton College at Buffalo, meantime teaching school. He read law with Honorable William Clark (now deceased), of Lyons, and on December 5, 1861, was admitted to the New York state bar upon examination before the Supreme Court in Buffalo. He has since been admitted to practice in the District Court of the United States (at Rochester, May 17, 1867).

During the early period of his practice Mr. Van Etten served for four years as justice of the peace (1866-70), and he was for ten years, from 1869 to 1879, postmaster of Lyons. Throughout his life he has preferred the business of his profession to the activities of political life. As a leading lawyer of Lyons and Wayne counties he has been connected with many cases of local importance and interest.



PRATT, THOMAS, prominent at the bar of Ogdensburg and Saint Lawrence county, was born in the village of Rossie, in that county, December 12, 1849. Both his parents, Patrick and Margaret Spratt, were natives of Ireland. His early education was received in part at the public school and in part under private instruction, and he also attended the Wesleyan Academy at Gouverneur, New York. He began reading law

with the firm of Foote & James, of Ogdensburg, completing his professional studies in the office of Magone & Holbrook, of the same place. Since his admission to the bar he has always practiced and resided at Ogdensburg. He has enjoyed an excellent degree of success in his profession, ranking with the abler practitioners of his section of northern New York.

He is one of the leading citizens of Ogdensburg. For some nine years he was a member of its board of education. Notwithstanding the strong republican majority prevailing in Saint Lawrence county, Mr. Spratt has always been a loyal democrat. For several years he represented the county on the Democratic State Committee.



ANSOM, MATT C., of Malone, a leading member of the bar of Franklin county and that northern section of the state, was born in Mooers, Clinton county, New York, January 28, 1858. His father, John P. M. Ransom (born in Chazy, New York), was for some twenty years a merchant and mill operator, and is now living in Mooers in retirement from active life. He was a soldier in the civil war, rose to the rank of 2d lieutenant, was wounded at Fair Oaks, and was honorably discharged on account of disabilities suffered in the service. The mother of Matt C. Ransom (who also is still living) is a descendant of Dr. Chalmers, the famous Scotch divine.

Mr. Ransom was educated in the common and graded schools, studied law with Honorable L. L. Shedden (now county judge of Clinton county), also taking the lecture course at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Binghamton in May, 1883. From the 15th of December of that year until the 1st of March, 1896, he was engaged in practice at Fort Covington, Franklin county. He was during that period in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice of very comprehensive character, embracing the various departments of litigated and office business as well as criminal law. For a number of years past he has been employed in many of the important trials held in Franklin county. He was counsel for the defense in the noted cases of Edward F. Gower and Isaac White, tried for murder in the first degree.

Mr. Ransom has been from boyhood a sturdy supporter of the principles of the democratic party. He has been a candidate of that organization for the offices of member of the assembly and district attorney, failing of election because of the heavy republican majority in Franklin county, but on both occasions running ahead of his party ticket.

Since March, 1896, he has been vice-president and manager of the Farmers' National Bank of Malone, the oldest national banking in-

stitution in the county of Franklin. During the same period he has also served that bank in the capacity of general counsel.



WATSON, WINSLOW CHARLES, ex-judge and surrogate of Clinton county, and one of the oldest and most respected members of the legal profession in northern New York, was born at Plattsburgh, New York, January 19, 1832. Through both his parents he comes from distinguished New England ancestry. In the paternal line he is a descendant of Edward Winslow, of the *Mayflower*, the third governor of the Massachusetts colony. His father, Honorable Winslow Cossoul Watson, was a noted man of his time in New York and Vermont, a prominent lawyer and democrat, and the author of important historical works. His paternal grandfather was the celebrated Elkanah Watson of the Revolution, who was sent to France with dispatches to Dr. Franklin, led a life of varied enterprise abroad and at home, wrote memoirs on the "Men and Times of the Revolution," which are among the most valuable reminiscences of that period, and was one of the original projectors of the Erie canal and of New York state railway lines which have since been established. Judge Watson's mother, Susan Pierrepont Skinner, was a daughter of Honorable Richard Skinner, of Vermont, one of the most eminent men of that state, serving for four years as its governor and twice holding the office of justice of the Supreme Court.

Winslow Charles Watson, after being prepared for college at the Keeseville (New York) Academy, entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington, from which he was graduated in 1854 with the degree of bachelor of arts. In 1857 the master of arts degree was conferred upon him by that institution. He soon afterward entered upon the study of the law, in the office of Honorable George A. Simmons, of Keeseville, New York, and in 1861 he was admitted to the bar at Plattsburgh. Meantime, in 1857, he had served a term as school commissioner of Essex county.

Upon his admission to the bar he began the practice of his profession at Elizabethtown, in partnership with Honorable Robert A. Hale. Removing from there to Keeseville, Clinton county, he formed an association with H. N. Hewitt, continuing in active practice until 1876, when he was elected judge and surrogate of the county. He was the last to hold the two offices conjointly. At the expiration of his term he took up his residence in Plattsburgh, resuming his professional business. He still continues there, in the enjoyment of a large and excellent clientage.

Since leaving the bench, Judge Watson has devoted his attention chiefly to equity and surrogate's practice, for which his native tastes give him a decided preference. In these branches of the law he has

a high reputation. He has long been the custodian and legal representative of various large trusts and estates.

In politics, Judge Watson, inheriting the principles of his father and grandfather, is a staunch democrat. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since early youth. He is a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, of Massachusetts, and of the Chicago Historical Society.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Anna, only daughter of Silas Arnold, of Keeseville. She died November 13, 1862. On September 23, 1879, he was married to Ella C., daughter of Asahel Barnes, of Addison county, Vermont. They have four children—Winslow B., Richard P., Mark S., and Ellen F.



HITE, EDWARD PAYSON, a prominent member of the bar of the city of Amsterdam and that portion of the state, is the son of Dr. Joseph N. and Catharine J. (Maxwell) White, and was born in Amsterdam, March 21, 1858. He is a descendant of Thomas White, who came from England and settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, about 1624. On his mother's side he is descended from Cornelius Maxwell, who immigrated to this country from Edinburgh, Scotland, at the time of the Revolution, and fought in the Continental army until the end of that struggle.

Mr. White received his early education under private instruction at home, was prepared for college at the Amsterdam Academy, and was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in the class of 1879, with the degree of bachelor of arts. His studies for the profession of the law were pursued in the office of James H. Hurst, Esq., of Amsterdam, and at the Harvard Law School, where he took a course of lectures (1883-84).

Being admitted to the bar at Saratoga Springs on September 12, 1884, he purchased the office in which he studied law, containing the libraries of David P. Corey, James C. Miller, and James H. Hurst, who, successively, had conducted their legal practice there for nearly half a century. In that office he still continues.

As a practitioner Mr. White has enjoyed success and reputation from an early period of his career. He has been connected with much of the difficult and important litigation arising in Amsterdam and the surrounding country, obtaining a well recognized position as a leader of the bar.

From 1887 to 1890 he held the position of city attorney of Amsterdam. Although he has always taken an active interest in politics, as a republican, performing much work in the lines of party organization and campaign speaking, he has preferred the pursuits of his profession to strictly political office.

For three years (1889-91) he was one of the examiners for admis-

sion to the bar in the 3d judicial department. He takes a hearty interest in the local affairs of the city of Amsterdam. He was one of the founders of the Amsterdam City Library, performing valuable services in its organization.

As a member of the alumni of Union College he was one of the editors of the "Centennial History" of that institution. For several years he has been a permanent trustee of the Albany Law School.

Deeming it the duty of citizens to prepare themselves for military



EDWARD PAYSON WHITE

service, he became connected with the National Guard of the State of New York in 1889, continuing his membership in it, with the rank of 1st lieutenant, until 1891. Immediately upon the issuance by President McKinley of his call for volunteers for the Spanish war, Mr. White tendered his services to the adjutant-general of the state of New York in any available position for the approaching conflict. Upon the departure for Camp Black of the 46th Separate Company,

of which he was formerly lieutenant, he was authorized by the adjutant-general to recruit a new company to replace it. Within a week he had performed that duty, and the company was mustered into the Guard as the 146th Separate Company, Mr. White being unanimously elected its captain May 13, 1898. In July he was commissioned as captain in the 203d New York Volunteer Infantry, and recruited Company C, partly from his former company, the rest being enlisted from the Mohawk valley and various other parts of central New York. The regiment was stationed, successively, at Camp Black, Camp Meade, and Camp Wetherill (Greenville, South Carolina). Captain White is now (January, 1899), serving as major in command of the 2d battalion.

He was married, in 1887, to Mary Lacy Olmsted, daughter of John R. Olmsted, Esquire, of LeRoy, New York.



PENDRICK, HARRY PEARSON (born in Paducah, Kentucky, March 13, 1862), is of Scotch and English extraction. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Pendrick, was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, came to this country about 1825, and settled in the town of Wilton, Saratoga county, New York, where Mr. Pendrick's father, Elias J. Pendrick, was born. His maternal grandfather, Simeon Leonard, was born in Lidney, Gloucestershire, England, emigrated to the United States about 1820, and located in Lyon county, Kentucky. He was a mechanical engineer, and built and operated the Tennessee Rolling Works on the Cumberland River, near Eddyville, Kentucky.

After the return of the family from the west to Saratoga county (1872), Harry P. Pendrick, with one brother and two sisters, for a number of years lived with his parents in the town of Greenfield. After attending the district school he entered the Saratoga High School, from which he was graduated in 1884, being orator of his class. Taking the complete course at Hamilton College (Clinton, New York), he was graduated with honors from that institution in 1888, receiving also from the faculty an appointment as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. At college he won distinction in classroom work, was a prize speaker, and one of the six prize debaters of his class, was a member of the Emerson Literary Society and steward of its boarding club, and during his senior year was one of the editors of the *Hamilton Literary Monthly*.

After leaving college he entered the law office of Honorable James W. Houghton, county judge of Saratoga county, at Saratoga Springs. He was admitted to the bar at the general term held at Albany in December, 1890, and he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Saratoga Springs.

His energies and abilities soon enabled him to make a reputation

for himself at the county bar, and he has steadily advanced to a position of prominence in the profession. In 1891 he represented one of the contestants in the matter of the settlement of the estate of Mary Bennett, deceased, argued in the county Surrogate's Court. The question was upon the construction of a will, and he submitted a brief which secured for him both the compliments and the decision of the surrogate. Since then he has appeared in the Surrogate's Court of Saratoga county more frequently than any of the other younger members of the bar, and he has also practiced in the Albany and Rensselaer county Surrogate's courts. In the latter he conducted a notable suit in the matter of the estate of Valentine Perry, deceased, involving some \$75,000, of which his clients represented a seventh interest. He has also had a considerable criminal and general practice. In 1896 and 1897 he assisted the district attorney in numerous criminal actions. He was counsel for the defense in *People vs. Eliza Wilson*, indicted for manslaughter, and he has appeared for the defense in many other cases.

As a lawyer he is painstaking in the preparation of his causes, and active and thoroughly in earnest in the trial. He enjoys the respect of the court and of his fellow-lawyers, and the confidence of his clients.

In 1895, Mr. Pendrick's name was presented to the Saratoga county republican convention for the nomination for surrogate. The old surrogate, Judge Peters, was, however, renominated, but Mr. Pendrick made a very creditable showing.

He has been active in support of the republican party on the stump, and in other connections. He has also delivered numerous addresses upon a variety of subjects, which have won for him applause and reputation as a speaker and writer.

In 1891, he was elected clerk of the board of supervisors of the county, an office which he held for two years. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and has held several official positions in his council.

Mr. Pendrick was married, in June, 1893, to Elizabeth Middlebrook, of Greenfield, Saratoga county, a former teacher and school principal at Ballston Spa. Their only child, Joseph, died a year after his birth.



HEMIUP, CHARLES NORTON (born in Geneva, New York, May 19, 1852), is the son of Morris West Hemiup and Lucy Reed Hemiup, both of whom were among the earliest inhabitants of the city of Geneva. After attending private and public schools, he entered Hobart College (Geneva), from which he was graduated June 19, 1873, with the degree of bachelor of arts. He has since received from the same institution the A.M. degree. His legal studies were pursued under the direction of Judge

George B. Dusinberre, of Geneva. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester, October 5, 1875, and since then he has been practicing his profession with success and reputation at his native place.



ELL, FRANK L., of Potsdam, a leading member of the younger generation of lawyers in the northern part of the state, the son of Philo H. and Elizabeth (Bemis) Bell, was born at Crown Point, Essex county, New York, October 8, 1867. Through his father he is of Irish and through his mother of Scotch descent. After attending the Sherman Academy, at Moriah, Essex county, New York, he entered Middlebury College (Middlebury, Vermont), where he pursued a special three years' course of study. Upon leaving that institution he began to prepare himself for the legal profession, studying for one year with Waldo & McLaughlin, at Port Henry, New York, and for two years with Swift & Sanford, at Potsdam, New York. In December, 1892, he was admitted to the bar at Albany. He has since been practicing his profession at Potsdam. He is at present a member of the well-known firm of Swift & Bell.

Mr. Bell, although a young practitioner, has attained a prominent position at the bar of his portion of the state. He is now (1898) the designated attorney of the New York State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission. In this capacity he is counsel for the state in actions to recover some 200,000 acres of land in the Adirondack wilderness, which the state lost through cancellations of comptroller's tax sales previously to the time Comptroller Roberts went into office. It is contended that these lands were taken from the state through fraud. Amounts aggregating several millions of dollars are involved in the actions, which, on the whole, are the largest ever brought in behalf of the state.



AYLIES, EDWIN, of Johnstown, well known as a writer on law, is the son of Daniel and Sally Baylies, and was born near Clinton, Oneida county, New York, August 23, 1840. After receiving a common school and academic education he entered Hamilton College, from which he was graduated, with the degree of bachelor of arts, in the class of 1862. His studies for the legal profession were pursued in the Law School of the same institution. Since his admission to the bar (1870) he has been in continuous practice in Johnstown. He has been, and continues, prominent in the affairs of that community, having served as trustee and also as president of Johnstown before the adoption of the city charter. Since October 1, 1894, he has been postmaster of the city.

The legal writings of Mr. Baylies include a number of standard books, which are in constant use among lawyers, as well as valuable editorial contributions in the line of annotations, etc., of some of

the principal reference works. He is the author of "Questions and Answers for Law Students," "Baylies on Guaranty and Suretyships," "Trial Practice," "New Trials and Appeals," "Code Pleading," and Volume viii. of "Wait's Actions and Defenses." He has also published an annotated edition of "Addison on Torts," a revised edition of "Edwards on Bailments," a revised and rewritten edition of "Wait's Law and Practice" (5th ed.), and has annotated the Code and "Actions and Defenses." He assisted William Wait in the preparation of his "Supreme Court Practice."



HASBROUCK, LOUIS, of Ogdensburg, an old and well-known practitioner at the bar of the northern portion of the state, the son of Louis and Louise Seymour (Allen) Hasbrouck, was born in Ogdensburg, June 5, 1840. Through both his parents he is descended from families resident in this country since early colonial times. His original American ancestor on his father's side was Abraham Hasbrouck, who emigrated from France in 1675; and on his mother's side he traces his ancestry to Walter Allen, who was in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1640, and to Richard Seymour, a settler in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1637.

After studying at home he entered the Ogdensburg Academy, where he finished his education. Deciding to pursue the profession of the law, he became a student in the office of Brown & Spencer, of Ogdensburg. On October 2, 1861, soon after completing his twenty-first year, he was admitted to the bar. He has since been admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court (May 24, 1866), the United States District Court (May 5, 1868), and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals (October 15, 1896).

Mr. Hasbrouck, since entering upon his profession, has been engaged in practice continuously at Ogdensburg. For many years he has devoted himself especially to railway and corporation litigations and business. He has conducted a great number of highly important litigations. While at no time a seeker of office, and while particularly disinclined to preferment of the ordinary political nature, he has held a number of honorable positions in the line of his profession or in the service of the community in which he has resided throughout his life. From March 1, 1860, to April 10, 1861, he was assistant United States district attorney for the northern district of New York. In 1863 he was village attorney of Ogdensburg, and for several years he served as city attorney. He acted as a commissioner of the United States Circuit Court from 1867 to 1880. In 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1880 he was a member of the board of aldermen of Ogdensburg; from 1887 to 1889, inclusive, a member of the board of water commissioners, and for the past eleven years he has been a member of the school board.



SCOTT, ROYAL ROSCOE, of Canandaigua, now serving his second term as district attorney of Ontario county, is the son of Lyman L. and Nancie A. Scott, and was born in the town of Linden, Cattaraugus county, New York, December 10, 1859. He was educated at the Cuba Union Free School, and in 1879 entered the law office of Honorable F. W. Kruse, at Olean, New York. Later he continued his legal studies with E. C.



ROYAL ROSCOE SCOTT

Beeman, of Canandaigua. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester, in October, 1883. He soon afterward began the practice of his profession at Canandaigua, where he has continued without interruption since, with steadily increasing reputation and success.

From 1885 to 1889, Mr. Scott held the office of justice of the peace of the town of Canandaigua. In November, 1893, he was elected district attorney of Ontario county, to which position he was

re-elected in November, 1896. He is still discharging the duties of this office, his term expiring January 1, 1900.

As district attorney Mr. Scott has made a conspicuous record for ability and success. Among the notable cases prosecuted by him were those against Albert P. Wicks and Charles O. Peckens, known as the Rochester real estate conspirators. His successful conduct of these prosecutions was the means of breaking up a powerful gang of real estate swindlers at Rochester.

After the passage of the so-called "Raines Liquor Tax Law" in 1896, Mr. Scott was retained by the excise department of the state and took a prominent part in unraveling the knotty legal problems which arose in the earlier attempts to enforce that law; obtaining several decisions upholding the enforcement of the law on general principles and without precedent. It was his vigorous work in New York City in 1897 which won the decisions declaring the "fake clubs" illegal, and holding the surety companies liable for the full amount of the bonds given by them on the liquor tax certificates being granted to those places.

Being identified with the 1st Baptist Church of Canandaigua, Mr. Scott was elected treasurer and one of its trustees in 1894, which positions he has held since, and, by his energy, he has been one of the influential factors in the welfare and prosperity of that church.



URNHAM, JAMES AARON (born in Ballston Spa, New York, July 23, 1848), is the son of Return J. Burnham, a carpenter, born in Washington county, New York, and Elizabeth M. Burnham, of Schoharie, New York, who was of Scotch descent. He received the ordinary public school education, supplemented by attendance at Gilmour's Academy (Ballston Spa) and Eastman's Business College (Poughkeepsie). He studied law in the office of Quackenbush & Whalen, at Ballston Spa, and was admitted to the bar at Saratoga Springs in September, 1878. He has always lived and practiced at Ballston Spa, enjoying success and prominence at the bar and in local and county affairs. The leading position to which Mr. Burnham has risen in his profession and as a citizen is the result of his unaided efforts and abilities, characterized especially by much energy, by a strictly temperate and regular life, and by a marked individuality, of which fidelity to his friends, no affiliations with his enemies, love of the principles of justice and right, and a desire to bring a little sunshine into the life of every person with whom he comes in contact, are leading traits. He has held the offices of clerk of the board of supervisors of Saratoga county, justice of the peace, and police justice of Ballston Spa. He was appointed by Governor Morton, October 3, 1895, as district attorney of Saratoga county, to fill a vacancy, and at the ensuing election (No-

vember, 1895), was chosen for a full term in that office, a position in which he still continues.



FLANAGAN, JOHN ALEXANDER (born in Malone, New York, February 1, 1864), is the son of Alexander R. Flanagan, a hotel-keeper, and Mary E. Flanagan, both born in Saint Lawrence county, New York. He was educated at the Franklin Academy, of Malone, and by private tutors, and read law with Honorable S. A. Beman, county judge of Franklin county, and in the office of Cantwell, Badger & Cantwell, of Malone, being for two years managing clerk for that firm. He also took the lecture course at the Columbia College Law School, in New York City, from which he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of bachelor of laws. He was admitted to the bar at Albany, May 3, 1888, and has been in continuous and successful practice at Malone.



COWLES, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Clyde, ex-county judge of Wayne county, the son of Amos C. and Lydia Cowles, was born in Otesio, Onondaga county, New York, December 6, 1824. He received a thorough general education, attending the Homer and Fredonia academies, and being graduated from Hamilton College in 1845, with the degree of bachelor of arts, to which his alma mater has since added the honorary degree of master of arts. He read law with Honorable L. S. Ketchum, at Clyde, New York, and was admitted to the bar at Auburn in June, 1854. He has always practiced at Clyde. He is one of the oldest, most widely known, and most respected members of the Wayne county bar, ranking with the leading men of that section of the state. He has made a record of exceptional length and prominence as county judge of Wayne county, having been elected to that position four times (1863, 1867, 1873, and 1885). He has also served a term in congress, to which body he was chosen in 1868.



GREEN, WILLIAM, of Gloversville, a leading lawyer of that city, and for two terms district attorney of Fulton county, is the son of Gideon W. and Margaret (McKinlay) Green, and was born in the town of Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, February 7, 1838. Through his father he is of English and Welsh, and through his mother of Scotch and English descent.

After attending the common school and the Kingsboro Academy, he entered Union College, at Schenectady, where he remained until about the middle of his senior year, leaving to begin the study of the

law. His studies to that end were pursued under Abraham Becker, Esquire, of South Worcester, New York, and Davidson & Olin, of Albany, New York. He was admitted to the bar at Albany during the May term of 1862, and engaged in practice at Vail's Mills, New York, in the spring of 1863. Soon afterward, however, he discontinued his professional business to enter the army, being commissioned lieutenant in the 2d New York Artillery, February 3, 1864. He was with his regiment, which formed a part of the 2d Corps of the Army of the Potomac, throughout the campaign of 1864. On December 23, 1864, he was honorably discharged on account of physical disabilities suffered in the service.

In 1868 he resumed his legal practice in New York City, as a member of the firm of Van Wyck & Green. This partnership was dissolved in 1879, and since then he has been practicing at Gloversville, New York, ranking as one of the leading members of the bar of that portion of the state. His business has consisted largely of office work, but he has also conducted numerous litigations in the courts, some of them involving matters of much importance and peculiar difficulty.

For two terms, from 1887 to 1892, inclusive, he served as district attorney of Fulton county. His energies and ambitions have been confined to his profession, and he has neither held nor sought any other public office.



CONGER, GERRIT SMITH, of Gouverneur, formerly special county judge of Saint Lawrence county, and a well-known practitioner of that portion of northern New York, is the son of Colvin and Rosanah (Parker) Conger, and was born in Canandaigua, New York, September 25, 1847. The Conger family is of New England origin. Judge Conger's grandfather, Noel Conger, early in this century left the family home in Saint Albans, Vermont, and settled near the village of Malone, New York, whence he removed to Morristown, Saint Lawrence county. Colvin Conger, the father of the subject of this sketch, removed to Canandaigua about 1835. He was one of the pioneers in the anti-slavery movement, and gave to his son the name of Gerrit Smith in honor of a distinguished leader of that cause.

Young Conger received his early education in the common school of his neighborhood and later attended the Wesleyan Seminary at Gouverneur, New York. After leaving school he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1871, with the degree of bachelor of laws. In addition to his law school training, he read law with Charles Anthony, Dexter A. Johnson, and Edward H. Neary. He was admitted to the bar on April 2, 1872, at Detroit, Michigan, and on June 5, 1873, he was admitted at Albany, New York, to practice in the courts of this state.

He thereupon engaged in his profession at Gouverneur, Saint Lawrence county, where he still continues, ranking among the most prominent and esteemed members of the bar of that portion of the state. From December 4, 1880, to January 1, 1897, he held the position of special county judge of Saint Lawrence county. His law firm is Conger & Orvis, in which A. W. Orvis is associated with him.

During a portion of the war Mr. Conger was in active service in the Union army. On February 4, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Battery D, 1st New York Light Artillery. He served as a cannoneer, taking part in the engagements of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomy Creek, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Peebles's Farm, Chapple House, Hatcher's Run, Butler House, Five Forks, Jetttersville, and Appomattox. At the battle of the Bethesda Church he was slightly wounded in the left knee by a piece of a shell. He was present in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac at Washington at the close of the war, and was discharged with his battery at Elmira in June, 1865. His father and three brothers were also in the service of their country during the war.

In 1884, Judge Conger was attorney for the legislative committee, of which General N. M. Curtis was chairman, to investigate the purchase of ordnance and the expenditure of money for the repairs of the arsenals and armories of the state. The report of this committee—or at least the evidence—showed that the state received comparatively little benefit for money expended, paying many dollars in return for a dollar's worth of work or material.

Judge Conger was married, in 1873, to Martha A. Church. They have two children—a son, Alger A. Conger, who graduated as civil engineer from Cornell University (class of '97), and a daughter, Mary H. C. Conger, educated at St. Agnes's School, Albany, New York.



ELDREDGE, HENRY MOYER, of Fort Plain, was born in Leesville, Schoharie county, New York, March 27, 1851, and is the son of Clinton and Catherine (Moyer) Eldredge, both born in the town of Sharon, Schoharie county, New York, their parents having been among the early settlers of that place. He received a common school education, read law in the office of Coons & Winne, of Sharon Springs, and was admitted to the bar at Saratoga on September 5, 1879. In March, 1880, he began the practice of his profession at Fort Plain, Montgomery county, where he has since continued, ranking as one of the ablest and most successful members of the bar. He enjoys a large practice as a trial lawyer, and also in the surrogate's courts. In probably ninety per cent. of the cases that he has conducted he has been successful.

While studying law in Sharon Springs, Mr. Eldredge served for three years as justice of the peace. After his removal to Fort Plain he performed similar duties for a period of eight years, and for the same length of time held the office of clerk of the board of supervisors of Montgomery county. During the past ten years he has been corporation counsel to the village of Fort Plain and Nelliston. He is a democrat in politics, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the leading laymen of the Methodist denomination of his community, being a trustee of the Fort Plain Methodist Church. He is known as one of the most useful citizens of the village, active in promoting its welfare and earnest and generous in charitable and other good works.



OLMEY, JOHN, of Canandaigua, formerly surrogate of Ontario county, and a prominent member of the bar of that section, the son of James and Katharine (Bishop) Colmey, was born in Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York, August 2, 1858. His father was a farmer, who removed with his family from Saratoga county to the town of Victor, Ontario county, New York, when the son was three years old. Reared on a farm, the lad received the education common to country boys, attending district school in winter and working on the farm in summer. After completing his elementary studies he began to teach school, meantime continuing his farmwork. Not satisfied, however, with his meager education, he entered the Victor Union School, from which he was graduated in June, 1878. Immediately after graduation he commenced the study of the law, at Canandaigua, in the office of Honorable Henry O. Chesebro, one of the most distinguished lawyers that Ontario county has produced. Under the preceptorship of Mr. Chesebro, and also of Elihu M. Morse (likewise a prominent figure at the Canandaigua bar), he rapidly familiarized himself with the legal principles, and on October 8, 1880, he was admitted to the bar at a general term of the Supreme Court held at Rochester. He continued with Mr. Morse for two years, being intrusted with the conduct of the office during the absence of the latter in New York City. In 1882 he began practice for himself in Victor. His abilities as a practitioner soon attracted attention, and in 1889 he received a partnership offer from District Attorney Clement. This he accepted, and established with Mr. Clement the firm of Clement & Colmey, at Canandaigua.

Upon the death of Surrogate Armstrong, Mr. Colmey was appointed by Governor Flower (January 14, 1892) to the office of surrogate of Ontario county. In this position he filled out the unexpired term, retiring in January, 1893. Meantime he dissolved his business relations with Mr. Clement, and he has since continued practice alone.

In his service on the surrogate's bench Judge Colmey made a high



John Colney

reputation for ability, fairness, and soundness of decision. Although not yet past the period of middle life, he has gained a recognized position as one of the leading men at the bar of central New York.

After his retirement from the office of surrogate, he served as tax commissioner for western New York, with headquarters at Buffalo, under Comptroller Campbell. During the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 he occupied the position of village attorney of Canandaigua.

Judge Colmey has always taken an active interest in politics, uniformly as a supporter of the democratic party. For the past six years he has been chairman of the Ontario county democratic committee.



HUSTON, HIRAM LYMAN, of Canajoharie, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 8, 1845, and is the son of Hiram and Maria L. (Stetson) Huston. His father was a native of Maine, and was engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits.

He received his early education at the English and Classical School of West Newton, Massachusetts, and the High School of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Columbia College in 1864, with the degree of bachelor of arts. His alma mater has since conferred upon him (1867) the A.M. degree. After graduation from Columbia he spent fifteen months at the University of Heidelberg, Germany. He then pursued legal studies in New York, at first in the office of Bangs, Sedgwick & North, and afterward with Channing G. Fenner. He was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1868. From that time until June, 1873, he pursued his profession in the metropolis. Since the latter date he has lived in Canajoharie, where he is known as one of the leading members of the bar.

Mr. Huston is much interested in the cause of popular education, and during the past twelve years has been president of the board of education of his village.



TINKLEPAUGH, GEORGE SEELEY, of Palmyra, was born in the town of Sodus, Wayne county, New York, February 13, 1870, and is the son of George Leonard and Sarah Jane (Seeley) Tinklepaugh, both natives of Wayne county.

He received a common school, academic, and law school education, being graduated from the Sodus Academy in 1887, and from the Albany Law School, with the degree of bachelor of laws, in 1893. In addition to his law school training he read law in the office of Judge Samuel Nelson Sawyer, of Palmyra. He was admitted to the bar at the May term of 1893, and upon completing his course at the Albany Law School, in July of that year, entered upon a successful practice at Palmyra, New York, as a law partner of his former pre-

ceptor, in the firm of Sawyer & Tinklepaugh, at which place he is still practicing.



JONES, HADLEY, a well-known practitioner of Little Falls, the son of DeWitt C. and Maria L. Jones, was born in Danube, Herkimer county, New York, November 12, 1857. He is of original Welsh descent; his immediate ancestors came from Nova Scotia and settled in the Mohawk valley. After



HADLEY JONES

attending the common schools he took the complete course at the Little Falls Academy. He contemplated entering Union College, but, although fully prepared to do so, was unable to realize this purpose. He pursued legal studies for two years at Herkimer with Samuel Earl and W. C. Prescott, and then went to the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated May 24, 1880, being admitted to the bar the same month. He began practice at Herkimer, but at the end of two years removed to Little Falls, where he still continues, in

the enjoyment of a very satisfactory business and of a recognized reputation as one of the leading members of the bar. His practice has been of a general character, although he has given special attention to negligence cases against corporations, particularly railway companies.

Mr. Jones has served the people of his community in the office of supervisor, and his name has been frequently coupled with prominent public positions. In 1893 he was a candidate for the nomination for state senator (which was equivalent to election), but was defeated in the convention by three votes. He was also a leading candidate for the nomination to the office of county judge in 1895.



SITTERLY, JEREMIAH SNELL, of Fonda, an eminent member of the bar of that portion of New York state, was born in the town of Palatine, Montgomery county, New York, January 9, 1862. His father, Christian Sitterly, was a farmer of that locality, where he lived throughout his life, dying in 1894 at the age of seventy-two. Mr. Sitterly's ancestors in the paternal line were Holland Dutchmen, who settled in the Mohawk valley at a very early period. Through his mother, Mary L. (Snell) Sitterly, he is descended from the Snells and Wagners, who also were early Mohawk valley settlers, and were among the most prominent and influential families of those early times. Several of their members lost their lives in the battle of Oriskany. His maternal granduncle, Peter J. Wagner, represented the district in congress. Two of his maternal uncles, Jacob G. and Jeremiah Snell, attained eminence in the medical profession in Amsterdam, New York.

Mr. Sitterly received his early education in the common schools and afterward at the Clinton Liberal Institute of Fort Plain and the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, being graduated from the latter in 1882 at the head of his class. After reading law for a time in the office of Carroll & Fraiser, of Johnstown, he attended lectures in the Albany Law School, where, in 1884, he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws. Not satisfied, however, with the professional preparation thus obtained, he spent another year in the office of Judge Z. S. Westbrook, at Amsterdam. He was admitted to the bar at Albany in May, 1885. Since April 1, 1886, he has been in continuous and very successful practice in Fonda. He is not only a leader of the bar of Fonda, but has made a reputation as one of the ablest and most skillful lawyers of that important section, noted for its conspicuous practitioners. From the outset of his career he has been in the enjoyment of substantial professional rewards, and his services are now in constant request in cases of magnitude.

In politics he is a stanch democrat, at all times taking an active

interest in the affairs of his party and frequently advocating its cause on the stump. In the campaign of 1896 he was president of the Bryan and Sewall Club of Fonda. He has, however, uniformly abstained from holding or being a candidate for political office, having, from the beginning of his professional life, decided to confine his energies to the law. The only public position in which he has consented to serve is that of supervisor of his town, and he declined a renomination to that place upon the expiration of the term for which he was elected (1889). He has at various times been tendered, and refused, the nomination for assemblyman.

He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, the Fonda Tribe of Red Men, the Fonda Knights of Pythias, the Fonda Odd Fellows, the Fonda Grange, the Fultonville Lodge of F. & A. M., the Johnstown Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and the Holy Cross Commandery, Knights Templar, of Gloversville, New York.



VANCE, JOHN A., of Potsdam, surrogate of Saint Lawrence county since 1892, and one of the leaders of the bar of the county, was born at Osnabruck, Ontario, Canada, October 8, 1836. His father, John Vance, was a farmer (born in County Farmanagh, Ireland, and afterward lived in Coli-ane, Ireland), whose ancestors are said to have come to that country with William, Prince of Orange. The mother of Judge Vance, whose maiden name was Anna Hill, was of Scotch-Irish stock.

Judge Vance's success in life has been entirely self-earned, and under circumstances of special early disadvantage. As a young lad he worked on his father's farm, receiving incidentally the usual rude "schooling" of boys brought up in the undeveloped country districts. At the age of fourteen, he left home with a dollar and twenty-five cents in money and a scanty supply of clothing. From that time until his gradual achievement of substantial position in the legal profession, his life was a constant struggle for an education and for the means of existence. Entering the Saint Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, he paid his way there by "doing chores," building fires, and the like. He was able to complete the curriculum at that institution, being graduated in July, 1858. For a number of years he taught school in the fall and winter seasons to procure money for his other expenses.

Immediately after the breaking out of the civil war, in April, 1861, he enlisted for a term of two years in Company F, of the 16th New York Volunteer Infantry, being made 1st lieutenant. He was with his regiment in the first battle of Bull Run. In December, 1861, he was detached to the signal service for three months in connection with the camp of instruction at Georgetown, District of Columbia. He was then sent with others to organize the signal service in the

Department of the Gulf, where the remainder of his period of enlistment was spent. He accompanied General Weitzel in his campaign in the La Fourche and Teche countries, participated in the destruction of the gunboat "Cotton," and was with General Banks in his expedition to the Red river in 1863.

Before going to the war, Mr. Vance had begun reading law in the office of E. & N. Crary, of Potsdam, and upon returning he diligently prosecuted his professional studies to their conclusion, being admitted to the bar upon examination before the Supreme Court at Elmira, in May, 1864. He soon afterward engaged in practice at Potsdam, where he has ever since been pursuing his profession with substantial results and growing reputation. He has been connected with a great deal of the important litigation arising in that section, and in cases of the more complicated and delicate order his services or advice have been particularly sought. He has at various times acted as referee by appointment of the court or consent of counsel. Before him as referee was tried the noted suit of *Billings vs. Russell et al.*, which was finally decided by the Court of Appeals (101 N. Y., 226). This is known as the leading case in the reports on the question involved in it.

From 1870 to 1877, inclusive, he was a justice of the peace for Potsdam, and from 1882 to 1892 he represented the town in the county board of supervisors, of which, for three successive years, he was chairman. He was elected surrogate of Saint Lawrence county on the republican ticket in November, 1891. In that office he is now (1898) serving the last year of his term.



RICE, EGBERT, of Saratoga Springs, was born in the town of Northumberland, Saratoga county, New York, September 20, 1862, and is the son of Walter Van Vechten and Sally M. (Perry) Price. His paternal great-grandfather, Thomas Price, was a captain in the Revolution, and his maternal grandfather, Kellogg Perry, served in the War of 1812, and was related to Commodore Oliver H. Perry, of Lake Erie fame. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, Absalom Perry, was among the first settlers of the town of Wilton, Saratoga county. The father of Mr. Price was by trade a blacksmith. Egbert was educated in the schools of Saratoga Springs, including the High School, pursued legal studies in the office of Willard J. Miner, of Saratoga Springs, and was admitted to the bar on the 13th of September, 1889. He has always practiced in Saratoga Springs, having been generally successful in his professional business, and ranking with the prominent members of the bar. He is a republican in politics, and is connected with the local republican organization.

He was married, November 29, 1893, to Mary C. Goetchius, of Saratoga Springs. They have one daughter—Esther M.



BURNHAM, EDWIN KIRBY, a well-known member of the bar of Wayne county, residing at Newark, is the son of Ammi and Lucy (Young) Burnham, and was born in Randolph, Vermont, September 8, 1839. He is descended from original English ancestors, who settled in Massachusetts, his grandparents removing from that state to Vermont. His early educational advantages were limited to attendance at the common schools and the Orange County Grammar School of Randolph, Vermont. Professionally, however, he enjoyed a thorough training, reading law under the Honorable Heman Carpenter, of Northfield, Vermont, and Vandenburg & Baker, of Clyde, New York, and also taking the regular course at the Albany Law School.

During the War of the Rebellion he entered the service of the United States, being a sergeant of the 15th Vermont Infantry for a period of nine months, and later (from October, 1864, until the close of the struggle), serving as captain in the 111th New York Infantry. He was at the battles of Gettysburg and the South Side Railroad, and participated in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac from October, 1864, until the surrender of April 9, 1865.

Having, in March, 1864, been admitted to the bar at Albany, New York, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Newark, Wayne county, soon after leaving the army. He has always practiced and resided at that place, enjoying high standing at the bar and prominence as a citizen in connection with public affairs and important institutions. He served four terms, beginning with 1874, as supervisor of the town of Arcadia, Wayne county. In 1885 he represented the 2d district of Wayne county in the assembly, and as a member of that body procured the passage of a bill establishing at Newark the New York State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women. Of that institution he has been manager since 1888. He has also held for three years the position of superintendent of public buildings of the State of New York.



AFTER, JOHN B., an eminent lawyer of Mohawk, was born in Schenectady, New York, June 12, 1842. From there his parents removed, when he was one year old, to Herkimer county. He received his education in the common schools and the West Winfield Academy, and subsequently was engaged for several years as a teacher in this state and Missouri. His studies for the legal profession were pursued in the office of S. S.

Morgan, in West Winfield, New York. He was admitted to practice in the New York courts at a general term held at Syracuse, October 8, 1868; he has since been admitted to the United States courts. He entered upon the business of his profession at West Winfield, continuing there until 1871, and then removed to Mohawk, where he has been in continuous and active practice to the present time. His law firm is now J. B. & J. E. Rafter, the junior member being his son, a graduate of the law department of the University of the City of New York.

Mr. Rafter enjoys a wide reputation at the New York state bar. His practice has been largely in the higher courts in connection with litigations of importance and delicacy. He has been especially successful in his Court of Appeals cases, having won every suit that he has argued in that tribunal.

He has lectured extensively on educational and kindred subjects.

Mr. Rafter has for many years been prominent in business enterprises in Mohawk. He was president of the Mohawk & Ilion street railway at the time it was consolidated with the present electric road. He is now president of the National Mohawk Valley Bank, which has a capital of \$150,000, is president and treasurer of the Mohawk Valley Knitting Mills, and is secretary and treasurer of the Paragon Knitting Company. These concerns are large manufacturers of knit underwear.



BURKE, CHARLES ALEXANDER, of Malone, an active and successful practitioner at the bar of Franklin county and that portion of the state for the past thirty years, the son of John and Sarah (Haire) Burke, was born in the town of Bombay, Franklin county, New York, January 21, 1812. His grandparents came from Belfast, Ireland, and settled in the town of Bombay. He attended the district school of his neighborhood, where, after obtaining the ordinary elementary education, he pursued some of the higher branches of study, which he continued later for several terms at the Fort Covington Academy. He read law under Honorable John R. Flanders and Henry K. Kilburn, of Malone, and completed his preparation for the bar at the Albany Law School, where he studied for two terms (1867 and 1868), although leaving before the end of the course. He was admitted to the bar at Albany, March 2, 1868, and shortly afterward began practice in Malone, where he has continued to the present time. In 1870 he became a partner of his former preceptor, Mr. Kilburn, in the firm of Burke & Kilburn, an association which lasted for eighteen years.

His professional business has been of a general nature, mostly in the line of trying cases, and has been of wide range in importance, including several prominent murder trials. He has at various times been identified with litigations in other states, in connection with

which he has been admitted to the bar in Nebraska, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Mr. Burke is one of the leading democrats of Franklin county. From 1885 to 1889 (President Cleveland's first term) he was postmaster of Malone. In the presidential campaign of 1896 he conducted the *Malone Times*, which warmly supported the candidacy of William J. Bryan and the doctrines of the Chicago platform. Although debarred by his partisan principles from elective offices of a political nature in a county which is one of the strongholds of republicanism, he enjoys the confidence of the people of the community in which he resides, and, besides serving them with acceptability as postmaster, has held for a number of years the important position of member of the board of education.



KENT, GEORGE, of Lyons, was born in that village, October 2, 1849, and is the second son of the eight children of George T. Kent (born in London, England), and Martha R. (Ireland) Kent, daughter of Reverend Thomas Ireland (born in Kentucky). He was graduated at the Lyons Union School in 1867, studied law with Honorable John H. Camp and Justice James W. Dunnell, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester in October, 1882. After practicing his profession for six years, meantime serving as justice of the peace (from January 1, 1884, to March, 1887), and as police justice (from March 22, 1887, to March 20, 1888), he entered the office of the county clerk of Wayne county as deputy. In that position he has since continued.

Mr. Kent is prominent in local Masonic circles, having been master of Humanity Lodge, No. 406, F. and A. M., for three consecutive terms; a member of Newark Chapter, R. A. M., and a member of Zenobia Commandery, K. T., No. 41, of Palmyra.



HAMM, EDSON W., of Lyons, a well-known legal practitioner of that portion of western New York, the son of Peter A. and Katharine Hamm, was born in Sharon Springs, Schoharie county, New York September 18, 1862. His early education was obtained in the public schools and the Macedon Academy, from which he was graduated at the age of seventeen. He then attended the State Normal School at Albany for a year. After teaching school for two years he began the study of the law with Senator Stephen K. Williams, at Newark, Wayne county, continuing with Judge Luther M. Norton, of the same place; and he also took the lecture course at the National University of Law (Washington, D. C.), being graduated there in June, 1884, and pursuing, besides, a post-graduate course. He was admitted to the bar at Buffalo,

in January, 1885, and immediately began practice at Newark as a partner of his former preceptor, Judge Norton. At the end of a year, however, he removed to Lyons, New York, where he has since remained.

Mr. Hamm has made a reputation as an able and careful lawyer, both in the conduct of cases as an advocate and in the direction



E. W. Hamm

of affairs as counselor. He has participated in various trials of much public interest, notably the Lumbert and Childs murder cases, in both of which he represented the defense. Throughout his residence in Lyons he has been attorney for the Lyons National Bank. He is also known for his extensive familiarity with the law. For a period of two years his abilities in this line were employed by the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, of Rochester, New York, in the

editorial work upon the important "L. C. P." edition of the "United States Supreme Court Reports," his labors in this connection being performed at Washington.



KELLOGG, JOHN M., of Ogdensburg, for two terms county judge of Saint Lawrence county, and a leading practitioner at the bar of the northern section of the state, is the son of Stephen and Nancy (Dillenbeck) Kellogg, and was born in Taylor, Cortland county, New York, August 28, 1851. His father was a lawyer, having been admitted to the bar in 1853. The son was educated at the Cincinnatus Academy, the Cazenovia Seminary, and Cornell University, studied law with his father, at Cincinnatus, New York, and also at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Albany, May 15, 1870. He has since (September 20, 1877) been admitted to practice in the United States District Court. Soon after completing his law studies he entered upon his profession at Ogdensburg, New York, where he still continues in active practice. He served as city recorder of Ogdensburg, from June, 1881, to January 1, 1882, when he resigned, having been elected county judge of Saint Lawrence county. In that position he remained for two terms, retiring January 1, 1895.

Judge Kellogg has long been one of the conspicuous figures of the bar of Saint Lawrence county, enjoying both as a practitioner and as a judge the respect and confidence of the profession and people. He has always taken an active and public-spirited interest in the affairs of the community in which he resides. For the past ten years he has been vice-president of the National Bank of Ogdensburg.



BRONNER, MYRON G., of Little Falls, a leading member of the bar of that section, is the son of George F. and Martha (Nellis) Bronner, and was born in the town of Stark, Herkimer county, New York, April 4, 1856. He is a descendant of Jacob Bronner, one of the original Palatines, who was born in the German Palatinate, and, emigrating to America in the first half of the eighteenth century, settled in the Mohawk valley. Both Jacob and his son, Christian, were soldiers in the Revolution, and Christian's son Isaac (Myron G. Bronner's grandfather) fought in the War of 1812. Mr. Bronner also comes from Revolutionary stock through his mother.

He attended the district school of his neighborhood until his sixteenth year, and later was a student for three years in the Cazenovia Seminary, being graduated on June 21, 1876. During two terms of his academic course, however, he was obliged to leave the seminary and obtain employment in teaching and other work to earn means

for continuing his studies. In April, 1878, he commenced reading law in the office of Smith & McMurray (George W. Smith and James U. McMurray), in Herkimer. He remained with that firm until June, 1879, meanwhile teaching school for four months, and afterward was a law student and clerk with Smith & Slute. He was admitted to practice law at a general term of the Supreme Court held at Buffalo, June 17, 1881. In October of the same year he removed to West Winfield, New York, and formed a legal copartnership with Sewell S. Morgan (now deceased), which continued for two years. He then went to Little Falls, where he has since continued his professional business alone.

Mr. Bronner enjoys a well-recognized position among the representative practitioners of Herkimer and other Mohawk valley counties, appearing as attorney in many cases of importance and interest which figure in the reports. He took a leading part in the promotion and adoption of a city charter for Little Falls, and in procuring its passage by the legislature. This work extended through a period of three years (1892-95).

Ever since his residence in Little Falls he has been active and prominent as a citizen, serving the community in various positions of trust. For seven years (1886-93) he was fire and police commissioner of the village of Little Falls, and for two years was chairman of the board. From 1886 to 1889 he was village attorney; in 1894 and 1895 was a member of the board of water commissioners, and from June 1, 1895, to February 1, 1897, was a member and vice-president of the board of public works of the city of Little Falls. He has also served for two years (1883 and 1884) as clerk of the board of supervisors of Herkimer county.

He was married, on June 9, 1886, to Mary Baldwin, of Salisbury, New York, formerly of Springfield, Massachusetts.



COE, JOHN SANFORD, of Canandaigua, where he has practiced law for more than a quarter of a century, the son of William W. and Catharine (Vosburgh) Coe, was born in the town of Verona, Oneida county, New York, April 7, 1834. He is descended from an ancient family of Suffolk county, England. His original American ancestor, Robert Coe, was born in that county in 1596, and with his wife, Anna, and their three sons — John, Robert, and Benjamin—sailed from Ipswich, in company with seventy-nine others, in the ship *Francis* (John Cutting, master), April 10, 1634. They reached Boston in June of that year—only ten years after the date of the first settlement in Massachusetts colony,—and settled in Watertown, near Boston. In 1635 the family removed to Wethersfield, on the Connecticut river, in Connecticut. Thence they gradually dispersed through Connecticut. The branch of the

original Coe family from which the subject of this sketch traces his descent settled in a locality called South Farms, about two miles from Middletown, Middlesex county, Connecticut. This was many years before the Revolution. The old homestead remains to this day in the possession of the family. Mr. Coe's grandfather, Jesse Coe, was born there, but removed to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he acquired considerable landed property and raised a large family. Mr. Coe's father, William W., was born in Mount Washington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and after his marriage to Catharine Vosburgh (born in Columbia county, New York), settled on a farm in the town of Verona, Oneida county, New York, whence he removed with his family to Wayne county, New York. There he died, at a comparatively young age; his widow is still living (May, 1898), aged eighty-eight.

John S. Coe attended the common schools of Wayne county, and later the Phelps Union and Classical School at Phelps, New York, and the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, at which latter institution he was fitted for college. He was graduated from Union College (now Union University) in the class of 1861, with the degree of bachelor of arts. The honorary degree of master of arts has since been conferred upon him by his alma mater. He pursued legal studies in the office of Lapham & Adams, at Canandaigua, New York, and also enjoyed the advantages of a thorough law school training, being graduated from the Albany Law School with the bachelor of laws degree. In May, 1861, he was admitted to the bar at Albany.

He did not at once, however, engage in the practice of his profession, but devoted himself to teaching, holding the position of principal of the High School at Clyde, New York, and principal of the Union and Classical School at Phelps, New York. In the summer of 1862 he raised Company B, 111th New York State Volunteers, which he commanded in the field. On April 15, 1865, the morning after Lincoln's assassination, he entered the law office of Lapham & Adams, at Canandaigua, where he remained for some time. He subsequently opened an office of his own in the same place, where he has continued to practice his profession ever since. In connection with his legal business he has served in the office of justice of the peace continuously since January, 1880. The same qualities of energy, perseverance, and self-reliance which enabled him, a fatherless country boy, to make his way unassisted through college and the law school, have uniformly characterized his professional career, and to them are to be attributed the success which he enjoys.

Mr. Coe takes a great interest in Masonry, being a past master of Canandaigua Lodge, No. 294, F. & A. M.; a member of Excelsior Chapter, No. 164, R. A. M., of the same place, and also a member of Zenobia Commandery, No. 41, Knights Templar, of Palmyra, New York.

In 1868, Mr. Coe was married to Miss Addie A. Titus, of Phelps, New York. They have a daughter—Mabel C., the wife of Doctor F. E. McClellan, of Canandaigua.



HULETT, PIERSON BRITTAN (born in Brighton, Monroe county, New York, November 17, 1837), is the son of John Hulett, born in Columbia county, New York, and Almira (Soder) Hulett, born in Salem, Connecticut. His early education was limited to the opportunities afforded by the district school of his neighborhood, but by persevering study he enlarged upon these meager foundations; and, deciding to fit himself for the profession of the law, he engaged in studies to that end in the office of Honorable W. Dean Shuart, of Rochester. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1858, soon after completing his twenty-first year. He has since been in uninterrupted practice at Rochester. From January 1, 1874, to January 1, 1880, he served as special county judge of Monroe county. His law firm is Hulett & Gibbs.



MAXON, GEORGE WASHINGTON (born in Poughkeepsie, New York, November 16, 1854), is the son of Sylvanus H. and Julia G. (Gennet) Maxon. In the paternal line he is descended from an old Rhode Island family, dating back to 1636. His mother was of French Huguenot ancestry on her father's side, and in her maternal line was a member of the Beach family, of Connecticut and New Jersey, which settled in this country in 1652; her maternal grandfather was Captain Beach, of Washington's army. His general education was limited to attendance at the common schools of Poughkeepsie and Ballston Spa. Before engaging in the study of the law, he taught school for three winter seasons. From November, 1877, to November, 1880, he was a law student in the office of L'Amoreaux, Dake & Whalen, at Ballston Spa. He was admitted to the bar at Albany, November 19, 1880, and in the spring of the next year he opened a law office at Ballston Spa. Later he formed a copartnership with Edwin Quackenbush and Calvin Whiting, which, however, continued only a brief time. From January 1, 1888, to February, 1892, he was associated with Irving W. Wiswall; since the latter date he has continued his professional business alone. He has always practiced at Ballston Spa. He has held the office of justice of the peace uninterruptedly since 1881.



GILLILAND, HENRY PHAGAN (born in Plattsburgh, New York, August 24, 1850), is the son of William and Mary E. Gilliland. He is descended from an old northern New York family, his great-grandfather Gilliland having been the first sheriff in his section of the state, with a jurisdiction extend-

ing from Troy to the Canadian border. He was one of the most prominent men of that region, located and named several towns in Essex county, and served in the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Plattsburgh Academy and at high schools in Jonesville and Isle La Motte, Vermont. He studied law with Hall, Smith & Kellogg, and Hall, Kellogg & Hale, of Elizabethtown, Essex county, New York, and was admitted to the bar as attorney at Binghamton in May, 1878, and as counselor at Saratoga in September, 1879. He has since been in continuous practice at Plattsburgh, enjoying prominence both in his profession and as a citizen. Since 1884 he has held the office of justice of the peace. In 1885 he served as coroner, and from 1885 to January, 1897, he was corporation counsel for the village of Plattsburgh. Mr. Gilliland is a thirty-second degree Mason.



HAMILTON, THEODORE FRANK (born in the city of Rochester, New York, January 23, 1851), is the son of Theodore Barnes Hamilton and Emily Welles. His father, the only brother of Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, the celebrated New York surgeon, who attended President Garfield in his last illness, was a practicing lawyer in Rochester until his death. He went to the war as a commissioned officer in the 8th New York Cavalry from Rochester, and died in 1863 from a disease contracted in the army. Emily Welles, the mother of Mr. Hamilton, was a daughter of Honorable Henry Welles, of Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, who was a justice of the Supreme Court of this state for more than twenty years, serving for a portion of that period as one of the judges of the Court of Appeals.

Young Hamilton was educated in the common schools of Rochester. He began his studies for the legal profession with the firm of Benedict & Boardman, of New York, completing them with Starr & Hooker, of the same city, and meantime took a partial course at the Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar at the general term in New York in 1872. After practicing there for two years, he removed to Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, where he continued until 1886. From there he went to Saratoga Springs, where he has since continued, having, in 1893, however, established an office in New York.

Early in his practice in Saratoga county, Mr. Hamilton's abilities attracted attention and gained for him steady success. He now holds a recognized position as one of the most prominent men at the bar of that section. During the past fifteen years he has devoted himself chiefly to trying cases for and against railway corporations. For about twelve years he has been attorney for the Fitchburg Railroad Company.

In November, 1886, Mr. Hamilton was elected district attorney of Saratoga county. He continued in that office for two terms. During his occupancy of it he prosecuted the indictment against Arthur J. McQuade, the New York "boodle" alderman, which was sent from New York county to Saratoga county on a change of venue.



Theodore Hamilton

In 1870 he assisted in the preparation of the literary and historical portion of the "People's Pictorial Atlas." Later he edited a manual for grand jurors, which is used extensively in the different counties of the state. He has recently been engaged in editing "American Negligence Cases," and has published (1899) a work entitled "Hamilton's Negligence Cases, Classified."



LOCKWOOD, DAVID ALONZO (born in Granger, Allegany county, New York, November 16, 1863), is the son of Ira W. and Aurelia (Aldrich) Lockwood. Through both his parents he is descended from New England ancestry. After attending the country school at Ossian, New York, the village school at Monticello, Wisconsin, and the Genesee Valley Academy at Belfast, New York, he entered the Genesee Normal School (Genesee, New York), from which he was graduated in June, 1885. He then continued his literary studies at the Illinois Wesleyan University (Bloomington, Illinois), being graduated there in the class of 1889, with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. He has since received the degree of master of arts by post-graduate study. Upon finishing his collegiate course he engaged in teaching, being for some years instructor in ancient languages in the Plattsburgh State Normal School. He also did considerable work at teachers' institutes throughout the state. Meantime he began to prepare himself for the legal profession, reading law with Nathaniel Foote, of Morrisville, New York, and Beckwith & Botsford, of Plattsburgh, and in addition attending a summer course at the Cornell University Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Albany in June, 1895, and has since been in successful practice at Plattsburgh.



BOYCE, LINN L. (born at New Berlin, Chenango county, New York, May 16, 1851), is the son of Christopher and Betsey (Corbin) Boyce. Through both his parents he is descended from Revolutionary ancestors. His paternal great-grandfather, John Boyce, was one of the first to rally to the patriot standard after the attack on Lexington, participating in the battle of Bunker Hill; and his maternal great-grandfather, Jabez Corbin, served under Stark at Bennington.

After receiving a common school education, he pursued a partial course of study at the New Berlin (New York) Academy, and then entered upon the study of law at Norwich, New York, in the office of Calvin L. Tefft, district attorney of Chenango county. Being admitted to the bar at Albany, in November, 1875, he began the practice of his profession at Norwich, but on April 1, 1877, removed to Northville, Fulton county. From the latter place he removed, February 1, 1896, to Gloversville, where he has since continued.

Mr. Boyce has attained prominence at the bar, as a citizen, and in political life. During the fifteen years of his residence in Northville, he was a member and secretary of the board of education. In 1884 he served as representative in the assembly from the Fulton and Hamilton district, being a member of the Judiciary and Public Lands committees. He is connected with the Masonic order and the Improved Order of Red Men. He was married, May 29, 1878, to Miss

Eva Davis, of New Berlin, New York. They have one child, a daughter, born July 14, 1886.



BOTSFORD, ELMER F. (born in Burke, Franklin county, New York, November 24, 1861), is one of the most prominent lawyers of the younger generation in northern New York, and is also identified in a conspicuous manner with important financial institutions and enterprises.

He was graduated from the Franklin Academy, at Malone, New York, and then entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1886, with high honor. The excellent education thus obtained was the result of determination, hard work, and economy. At a youthful age he began teaching school; and during his vacations while pursuing his academic and college course he continued in this occupation, also working as a nursery salesman. After leaving college he accepted a position as principal of the academy at Franklin, Vermont. While thus employed he commenced reading law. In July, 1887, having discontinued his pedagogic pursuits, he entered the law office of Beckwith, Barnard & Wheeler, at Plattsburgh, New York. Here he completed his studies for the legal profession, being admitted to the bar November 26, 1889. Meantime he was twice a candidate on the democratic ticket for school commissioner of Franklin county, being defeated, on one of these occasions, by only twenty-eight votes, in a district which ordinarily gave a republican majority of 1,600.

Upon his admission to the bar he engaged in legal practice at Plattsburgh. After practicing alone for three years, he formed a copartnership with George H. Beckwith, a former member of the firm with which he had pursued his law studies. This association was dissolved in the fall of 1897, Mr. Botsford forming a copartnership with Thomas B. Cotter under the name of Botsford & Cotter. From the beginning of his professional career Mr. Botsford was able, by the attention which his abilities attracted, to select business of the more desirable kind, and he steadily built up a valuable clientele. For three years he held the office of corporation counsel of Plattsburgh.

Mr. Botsford is a director in the 1st National Bank of Plattsburgh, one of the strongest and best managed financial institutions in that section of the state. He is also a member of the advisory board of the Commercial Union Co-operative Bank of Albany; and he has recently been elected secretary, treasurer, and attorney of the Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company of the Yukon, with headquarters at 20 Nassau street, New York City. Although Mr. Botsford continues his law business at Plattsburgh, he is now devoting himself mainly to the interests of this enterprise.

He is a member of Frontier Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 47, of Neshoba Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 78, and of the Psi Upsilon College Fraternity, Dartmouth Chapter.



LUCEY, DENNIS BENEDICT, a prominent lawyer and citizen of Ogdensburg, the son of Dennis J. and Ellen (Goggin) Lucey, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 17, 1856. His parents removed from Massachusetts to Saint Lawrence county, in this state, in 1857. His educational opportunities in boyhood were very limited, being confined to the facilities offered by the country schools; but after reaching manhood he took the classical course of study at the State Normal School at Potsdam, being graduated June 25, 1883. After reading law in the office of Morris, Kellogg & Morris, at Ogdensburg, he was admitted to the bar, September 17, 1886. He has since been engaged in general practice at Ogdensburg, ranking prominently at the bar of that city and Saint Lawrence county.

Mr. Lucey is one of the leading citizens of Ogdensburg, and has served the people of that community in the principal public offices. From 1888 to 1895 he was a member of the board of education, and during the last two years of his connection with that body was its president. From 1895 to 1897 he was mayor of the city, also acting as president of the board of health. He has been actively identified with the promotion of local enterprises, especially in connection with the board of trade. For a number of years he has been a member and officer of the state militia; from 1888 to 1890 he was lieutenant of the 35th Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., and since 1893 he has held a like commission in the 40th Separate Company.

In June, 1891, he married Mary Agnes, the daughter of Honorable Andrew Tuck, of Lisbon, Saint Lawrence county, New York. Two daughters—Louise and Mary—comprise the family.



RICH, ADELBERT PETTY, a prominent lawyer of Auburn, ex-district attorney and ex-special county judge of Cayuga county, was born in Cato, in that county, May 16, 1860. Both his father, Frank Rich, and his grandfather, George R. Rich, were lawyers. His father, a leading citizen of Cato, served in the civil war, being captain of Company H., 111th Regiment of New York State Volunteers. The mother of Judge Rich, Frances W. (Petty) Rich, was a daughter of the late Reverend Oliver C. Petty, of Syracuse.

His early studies were pursued in the Cato Union School, and later he was a private pupil of Doctor C. A. Grost. He read law under the direction of his father, being admitted to the bar at Rochester in

April, 1882. He practiced his profession at Cato until the fall of 1884, when he removed to Auburn. He has pursued his profession uninterruptedly there to the present time, steadily advancing to a leading place at the bar. His firm is Rich & Aiken, in which E. C. Aiken is associated with him.

While living in Cato, Mr. Rich was for two years president of the board of education. He held the office of special county judge of Cayuga county from 1884 to 1887, and that of district attorney from 1888 to 1894.



WATERMAN, ROBERT EMMET, of the Saint Lawrence county bar, was born in Ogdensburg, New York, October 27, 1850. He is the son of Chester and Margaret (MacNaughton) Waterman. His father, who is still living (1898), is of original Dutch descent, and came from Sackett's Harbor, where, as a boy about the barracks during General Scott's occupancy, he frequently saw Ulysses S. Grant, then a young officer and member of Scott's military family. Mr. Waterman's mother was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, her parents having emigrated from County Antrim (North of Ireland) early in the present century.

He received his early education in the common schools of Ogdensburg and the Ogdensburg Educational Institute (now the Ogdensburg Free Academy), and then entered the Saint Lawrence University, at Canton, from which he was graduated in 1872, with the degree of bachelor of arts. Immediately after leaving college he began to read law in the office of Joseph MacNaughton, at Ogdensburg, continuing his professional studies there until his admission to the bar. He was admitted to practice in all the courts of New York state at the general term held at Schenectady, September 16, 1875. For a brief time he was engaged in practice in New York City, but returning to Ogdensburg resumed his place in the office of Mr. MacNaughton, with whom, in 1877, he formed the law partnership of MacNaughton & Waterman. This association continued until 1887, when Mr. MacNaughton retired from active practice, and since then Mr. Waterman has pursued his profession alone.

He has been connected with many of the important litigations arising in Ogdensburg and that portion of the state, and has personally conducted cases in all the courts, from the Court of Appeals down, enjoying good standing among the practitioners of northern New York. He is a member of the State Bar Association and of the Saint Lawrence County Bar Association.

Mr. Waterman has taken an active interest in politics, always as a supporter of the principles of the democratic party. For a number of years he was a member of the democratic county committee, but,

in 1896, being unable to subscribe to the extreme ideas of the Bryan platform, resigned that position. He was the democratic candidate in 1893 for the office of delegate to the state constitutional convention from the 22d district, failing of election because of the heavy normal republican majority in the district.

For many years he has been active and prominent in the public affairs of Ogdensburg, holding conspicuous positions and being identified with leading enterprises and organizations. From 1883 to 1893 he was a member of the board of health, and in 1891-92, and again in 1895-97, was city attorney. He is now (1898) a member of the board of education and the civil-service examining board. In the spring of 1897, with Honorable J. M. Kellogg, of Ogdensburg; Honorable Henry Green, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and Henry A. Sage, of Easton, Pennsylvania, he founded the Ogdensburg Light and Power Company, of which he is now a director. He is also treasurer of the Ogdensburg board of trade, and has recently been elected a director of the Ogdensburg Gas Company.

He is a member of the board of trustees (and of its executive committee) of the Saint Lawrence University, a member of the executive committee of the Anglers' Association of the Saint Lawrence, and an active member of the Ogdensburg Club. He is a Universalist, and was one of the first trustees of the 1st Universalist Church of Ogdensburg.



DUNLAP, W. BARLOW, of Amsterdam (born in Charlestown, Montgomery county, New York, November 9, 1856), is the son of William H. and Elizabeth (Barlow) Dunlap. In the paternal line he is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors, the first of the family in this country having come over in 1792. On his mother's side his progenitors were English, immigrating to America in 1728 and 1735. He was educated in the common schools and the Amsterdam Academy, being graduated from the latter institution in 1877, studied law with W. W. Dawley and L. A. Serviss, of Amsterdam, and was admitted to the bar at Saratoga Springs, September 10, 1880. He has since been practicing his profession at Amsterdam, where he is prominent both at the bar and as a citizen.

In 1889 and 1891 he represented the county in the assembly. He is at present serving a term as surrogate of Montgomery county (expiring December 31, 1900).

Judge Dunlap was one of the organizers of the Amsterdam Savings Bank, and has been connected with that institution as its attorney and as a trustee. For the past ten years he has been a member of the board of education of Amsterdam.



ORTHURP, ANSEL JUDD, ex-county judge of Onondaga county, one of the distinguished jurists of central New York, and an author of excellent reputation, was born in the town of Smithfield, near Peterboro, Madison county, New York, June 30, 1833. His parents were Rensselaer Northrup, a farmer, born at Tyringham, Massachusetts, in 1804, and Clarissa, daughter of Ansel and Electa (Jones) Judd, of Pompey, New York. His ancestors on his father's side were farmers in Massachusetts and Connecticut for six generations, the line descending from Joseph Northrup, who emigrated from England and settled at Milford, Connecticut, in 1639. In the maternal line he is descended from Deacon Thomas Judd, who came from England in 1633-34, and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, removing from there to Farmington, Connecticut.

Ansel Judd Northrup received his early education at the district school of his neighborhood, meantime working on his father's farm. He received the degree of bachelor of arts. The degrees of master of arts and later he taught for a number of years. He was fitted for college at the Peterboro Academy and in the preparatory department of Oberlin College (Ohio), and was graduated from Hamilton College (Clinton, New York) in 1858 as salutatorian of his class, receiving doctor of laws have since been conferred on him by his alma mater. During his senior year at Hamilton he took the course in law, for a part of the time under the famous Professor Theodore W. Dwight; and the next year he completed his legal studies at the Columbia College Law School, also having the advantage of private instruction from Professor Dwight, who had removed to New York. He was admitted to the bar at the general term held at Norwich, Chenango county, in May, 1859, and during the same year he opened a law office at Syracuse, where he has since resided and practiced. His present law firm is Northrup, Elliott & Northrup, in which one of his sons—Elliott J. Northrup—is associated with him.

In his career at the bar, on the bench, and in high appointive positions, Mr. Northrup has made a conspicuous record for ability and integrity, enjoying uniformly the high respect of the profession and of his fellow-citizens.

In March, 1870, he was appointed United States Circuit Court commissioner, and about the same time he became a United States examiner in equity. He was elected county judge of Onondaga county in 1882, and was re-elected in 1888, retiring December 31, 1894. He resumed his private practice in January, 1895, but was soon called to discharge other important public duties. He was appointed by Governor Morton in February of that year, and confirmed by the senate, as one of the three commissioners of statutory revision. In June, 1895, the governor appointed him one of the commissioners to revise the code of civil procedure.

The estimation in which Judge Northrup is universally held was expressed in the following terms by the *Syracuse Herald* in an editorial article upon the occasion of his second candidacy for the office of county judge:

He has earned the respect of the community to an unusual and flattering degree as being an upright judge. Every litigant feels that he has a conscientious and careful scrutiny of his



A. J. Northrup

case before Judge Northrup, and that his decision is made in like manner. His uniform courtesy and kindness are proverbial. In his consideration of criminal cases Judge Northrup has shown himself both wise and just; and he has in a most commendable way tempered mercy with justice when reason dictated that course.

Many a prisoner, we doubt not, has been benefited in after life by the kindly yet firm words of warning, reproof, and encouragement uttered by the judge when sentence was pronounced.

He is a prominent and public-spirited citizen of Syracuse, has always taken a cordial and practical interest in charitable enterprises, and for many years has been an elder in the 1st Presbyterian Church. Since March, 1877, he has been a trustee in the Syracuse Savings Bank. In politics he has always been a republican.

Throughout his life Judge Northrup has devoted much of his spare time to literary pursuits. He is the author of "Camps and Tramps in the Adirondacks, and Grayling Fishing in Northern Michigan" (1880), a record, in pleasing style, of his summer vacations, and "Sconset Cottage Life: A Summer Vacation on Nantucket Island" (1881). For some years he has been engaged in the compilation of a "Northrup Genealogy," and he has nearly completed for publication "Slavery in New York: A Historical Sketch." He has delivered occasional lectures, has written editorially for the Syracuse newspapers, and has been a contributor to various magazines.

He was married, November 24, 1863, to Eliza S., eldest daughter of Thomas Brockway and Ursula Ann (Elliott) Fitch, of Syracuse—a sister of the Honorable Charles E. Fitch. They have two sons—Edwin F. and Elliott J.—and two daughters—Ursula and Edith. Both sons are graduates of Amherst College. Edwin F. is a Ph.D. of Johns Hopkins University, and Elliott J. (his father's law partner) is a graduate of the Cornell University Law School.



BISSELL, CHARLES JUDD, prominent at the Rochester bar, formerly a leading practitioner and district attorney of Livingston county, is the son of Daniel Lucius and Frances E. (Chapin) Bissell, and was born in Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, August 21, 1848. He is a direct descendant of John Bissell, who settled in Connecticut early in the seventeenth century, and was granted the right of ferriage over the Connecticut river by the British Crown. His grandfather, Daniel Bissell, was a soldier in the Revolution, serving through the entire war, and was retained for special secret service by General Washington. On his mother's side also Mr. Bissell comes from an ancient New England family, whose original ancestor in this country was Abner Chapin, a settler in Connecticut very soon after the landing of the *Mayflower*.

Young Bissell attended the district school at Geneseo, New York, and the Geneseo Academy, from which he was graduated in 1866. After pursuing legal studies with Samuel D. Faulkner, at Dansville, New York, he was admitted to the bar at Rochester in September, 1871. He thereupon began practice in Dansville. Since November, 1890, he has been practicing in Rochester, enjoying a large and remunerative clientage.

In his early career in Livingston county he defended a number of capital cases, but for many years his business has been chiefly that

of a corporation lawyer, dealing with negligence suits, in which department of the law he has made a high reputation.

He was counsel for the defendant in *Ensign vs. Supervisors of Livingston county* (25 Hun, 20), where the principle was settled that a county is not liable for the negligent act of its servants, agents, or officers, but stands upon an entirely different footing from a city, village, or other purely municipal corporation.

Another of his important cases, establishing a principle new in New York, was that of *People ex rel. Nash vs. Faulkner* (150 N. Y., 107), in which, as counsel for the defendant, he obtained a decision declaring that the bondsmen of a surrogate were not liable absolutely for money lost by the surrogate, except the surrogate were negligent, although the bond upon its face was the absolute promise for the payment of the money.

He was also counsel for the defendant in *Mitchell vs. The Rochester Railway Company* (151 N. Y., 107), settling the principle in the State of New York that no action would lie for injuries sustained by a plaintiff as the result of fright occasioned by the negligent act of the defendant, where there was no personal contact with the person of the plaintiff, where the injuries were the direct and immediate result of fright. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, within a few months after the report of this case, followed the principle laid down. The Court of Appeals in Ireland had decided exactly the opposite, and the same opposite doctrine had been held in a large number of states of the Union.

Mr. Bissell, while preferring the pursuits of his profession to public office, has always taken an interest in politics, giving his support to the principles of the democratic party. In 1878 he was appointed by Governor Robinson district attorney of Livingston county. In 1896 he was an alternate delegate-at-large from this state to the National Democratic Convention at Indianapolis, which nominated General Palmer for the presidency.



DANZIGER, HENRY, Junior, of Syracuse, was born in that city, March 3, 1870, being the son of J. Henry Danziger, a native of Berlin, Germany, and Martha (Schwartz) Danziger, whose father, Leopold Schwartz, was one of the early settlers of Syracuse. He received his early education in the public schools and High School of Syracuse, and in 1886 entered Cornell University on a scholarship gained in competition. After two years at that institution he entered the Syracuse University, where he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. He has since been awarded, through examination, the Ph.M. and Ph.D. degrees. He read law in the offices of Baker, Schwartz & Dake, of Buffalo, New York, and Hancock, Beach &

Devine, of Syracuse, completing his professional studies at the Columbia College Law School (New York City), where he received his diploma in 1892, and in the same year was admitted to the bar upon examination before the Supreme Court at Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Danziger began practice in Syracuse with the firm of Hancock, Beach & Devine. From 1893 to February, 1897, he was associated with William L. Barnum in the copartnership of Barnum & Danziger. Since the latter date he has been pursuing his professional business alone. He is known as one of the leading members of the younger generation of the Syracuse bar.

He is active in politics as a supporter of the principles of the republican party, especially in connection with the League movement. From 1893 to 1895, inclusive, he served as director of the Onondaga County League of Republican Clubs. He was a delegate to the National League Convention of 1896 at Milwaukee.

While at college he was one of the editors of the *University News*. He is the author of monographs entitled "Death as an Art End in Literature" and "The Bible as an Inspiration in Literature."



HOUSTON, JOHN LYON, of Ogdensburg, was born in that city, March 20, 1869, and is the son of Robert H. and Charlotte M. Houston. His father was for many years the leading wholesale and retail grocer of Ogdensburg (being now retired from active business), and has served the city as a member of the board of aldermen. The son received his education in the Ogdensburg schools, being graduated from the Ogdensburg Free Academy (classical course) in 1888. He studied law in the office of Senator George R. Malby, of Ogdensburg, and was admitted to the bar upon examination before the Supreme Court at Albany, February 17, 1893, standing first in a class of fifteen. He has since been practicing his profession in Ogdensburg, ranking with the leading attorneys of the younger generation. During the years 1896 and 1897 he held the office of recorder of the city.

He is a member of the state militia, and is at present a corporal of the 40th Separate Company of Ogdensburg. He is also closely connected with the musical interests of the city, being the leading local baritone, the soloist of Saint John's Episcopal Church, a member of the Saint Lawrence Musical Union, and prominent in amateur opera and theatricals.



NAYLON, DANIEL, Junior, of Schenectady, was born in the town of Guilderland, Albany county, New York, January 2, 1860, and is the son of Daniel and Ann Naylon. He attended the district school at Guilderland until the age of thirteen, and then was a student, successively, at the Union School,

Union Classical Institute, and Union College, of Schenectady, being graduated from Union College (Schenectady) in June, 1884, with the degree of bachelor of arts. After pursuing legal studies under Honorable Alonzo P. Strong, present county judge of Schenectady county, he was admitted to the bar (at Saratoga Springs, September, 1886), and engaged in practice at Schenectady, where he still continues, enjoying success and reputation in his profession. He has had considerable business in the departments of negligence cases and criminal practice.

Mr. Naylor is an active democrat in politics. From 1885 to 1890 he served as clerk of the board of supervisors of Schenectady county, and he has held the office of district attorney of the county for two terms (January 1, 1890, to January 1, 1896). In the fall of 1896 he was the candidate of the democratic party for county judge, but in common with all the county nominees of his party in that memorable republican year was defeated, this being the first and only time that he had failed of election when before the people.

He has taken an active interest in connection with firemen's organizations, and is at present 1st vice-president of the State Firemen's Association.



CLARK, PAUL RIPLEY (born at Waverly, New York, October 1, 1868), is the son of Abel Hyde and Helen S. (Manning) Clark, who came from Massachusetts, and were of original Scotch and English ancestry. After attending the public schools and Academic High School, of Auburn, New York, he entered Yale College, from which he was graduated, in 1892, with the degree of bachelor of arts. He then entered the law office at Auburn of Honorable Sereno E. Payne, representative in congress from the 28th congressional district, whom he afterward accompanied to Washington as private secretary, serving in that capacity during two sessions of congress. While at the capital he attended law lectures at the Columbian Law School. In October, 1894, he was admitted to the bar at Rochester, and since that date he has been in active practice at Auburn, his abilities having won for him a success and prominence unusual for so young a practitioner. In 1894, Mr. Clark served as assistant district attorney of Cayuga county. He is now serving a four years' term as recorder of the city of Auburn, to which office he was elected in March, 1895.



RILEY, JOHN B., of Plattsburgh, was born in Schuyler Falls, New York, September 9, 1852. His father, Edward Riley, came to this country from Cavan, Ireland, in 1833. After five years he returned to his native town and married Catherine Smith, daughter of a prominent citizen of that place. He re-

turned to America with his wife in 1847 and became a prosperous farmer of Schuyler Falls, where he died in 1890, aged eighty-four years.

The son was educated in the district school of his neighborhood and at the Plattsburgh High School and the Keeseville Academy. While pursuing his studies he taught school for several terms, also taking an active part in the Clinton County and New York State Teachers' associations. He was one of the first advocates of reform in the method of licensing teachers.

Having decided to prepare himself for the legal profession, he read law in the office of Palmer, Weed & Holcomb, of Plattsburgh, and in January, 1878, was admitted to the bar at Albany. He has always resided and practiced his profession in Plattsburgh, and is one of the leading members of the bar of northern New York. His law firm is Riley & Healey.

Mr. Riley has taken an active part in public affairs and has held a number of honorable official positions. From 1875 to 1881 he served as school commissioner of Clinton county, and in 1885 and 1886 was president of the village of Plattsburgh. In June, 1886, he was appointed by President Cleveland superintendent of Indian Schools of the United States. This office he resigned in January, 1889, to become chief examiner of the New York State Civil-service Commission, continuing in the latter capacity until 1893, when he was sent to Ottawa as consul-general of the United States in Canada. Upon his retirement from the consul-generalship in August, 1897, the citizens of Ottawa presented him with a cabinet containing a silver table service, and at the same time Mrs. Riley was presented with a splendid diamond ring. The address was made by the Honorable R. W. Scott, secretary of state, and, as engrossed, was signed by the leading citizens of Ottawa.

He is now president of the board of managers of the Plattsburgh State Normal School, and one of the trustees of the Catholic Summer School of America.



ECK, PHILIP, of Johnstown, was born on a farm near that city, in the year 1848. He is a younger brother of Judge Jeremiah Keck, noticed elsewhere in this work. He received his general education in the district schools, the Clinton Liberal Institute, the Whitestown Seminary, and Hamilton College, also taking the lecture course of the Albany Law School, where he was graduated in 1876, immediately afterward being admitted to the bar. He has always practiced his profession in Johnstown, and occupies a desirable position among the lawyers of that community and section.

He is a prominent republican, active in support of his party, and has three times been a representative in the assembly—1893, 1894,

and 1895. In 1893, although the legislature was largely democratic, he succeeded in obtaining the passage of all the measures introduced by him. In 1894 he was chairman of the committee on general laws, and a member of the committees on codes, public lands and forestry, and privileges and elections. As a member of the last committee he was made chairman of the sub-committee that investigated the contested elections in Kings county, including the notorious election frauds committed at Gravesend, for which John Y. McKane was convicted and served a term in state's prison. In 1895 he was returned for the third time to the assembly by a majority of some 2,700, the largest ever given in his district to that time.

He also served for three years as deputy internal revenue collector for the 14th New York district, under appointment from President Arthur.

He is a prominent citizen of Johnstown, taking an active interest in the local affairs of that city, and is a stockholder and director in a number of business concerns. He has filled all the offices of honor in the local Masonic order, and is a member of the Commandery and of the Consistory. He occupies a similar position in the Knights of Pythias.

For his fidelity to party and friends, Mr. Keck was, in January, 1898, appointed clerk of the Court of Claims of the state, a position which he fills with ability and integrity.

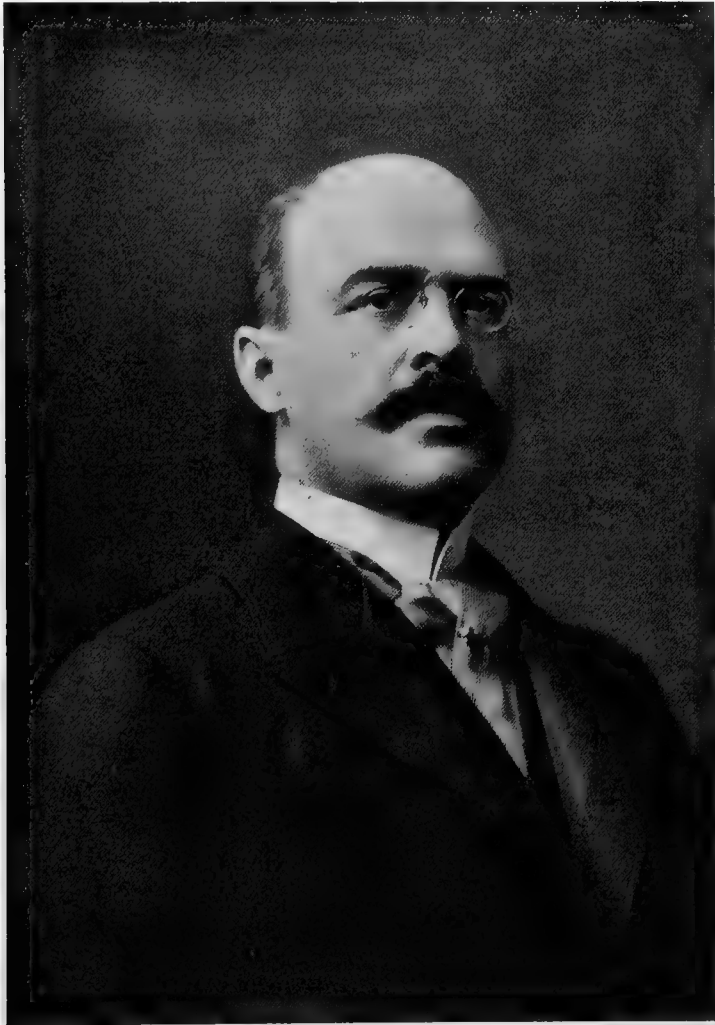


O'GRADY, JAMES M. E., of Rochester, prominent at the bar, as a citizen, and in public life, for two terms speaker of the assembly of the State of New York, was born in Rochester, March 31, 1863. His education, primary, academic, and collegiate, was received in the institutions of that city. He was prepared for college in the Rochester Free Academy and was graduated from the Rochester University, in the class of 1885, with the degree of bachelor of arts. He studied law in Rochester, and was admitted to the bar upon examination before the Supreme Court in October, 1885.

From the beginning of his career at the bar Mr. O'Grady enjoyed professional success uncommon for a young practitioner. While his practice has been of general range he has won an especially high reputation as an advocate.

Active in politics from his boyhood, as a supporter of the principles of the republican party, he soon acquired prominence in that organization, both as a very effective platform speaker and for the higher qualities of leadership. Since 1893 he has yearly represented Rochester in the assembly. In 1895 he was chairman of the Committee on Cities in that body, and in 1896 was made chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and leader of the republican side of the house.

At the session of 1897 he was elected speaker, and to that office he was re-elected in 1898. He was a member of the commission to arrange the centennial celebration of the establishment of the state



J. E. Albany

capital at Albany. Since 1892 he has been a member of the board of managers of the State Industrial School.

As a citizen of Rochester he has been active and influential in the

public affairs of that municipality. For five years before his election to the legislature he served as a member of the board of education, and in the years 1891 and 1892 was its president.

At the annual election in November, 1898, Mr. O'Grady was elected to represent the 31st congressional district of New York in the 56th Congress, his majority being 3,600 over John R. Fanning, democrat.



KNAPP, WALTER H., of Canandaigua, county judge of Ontario county, the son of B. Franklin Knapp and Harriet, daughter of Charles Warner, was born in the town of Hopewell, Ontario county, New York, March 23, 1856. Through both his parents he is descended from an ancestry of respectable and well-to-do New York state farmers. He attended the country school of his neighborhood until the age of fourteen, when he entered the Canandaigua Academy to begin his preparation for college. He completed the course of study in that institution, and later entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated in July, 1879, with the degree of bachelor of arts. During the next four years he was a teacher in the Academy of Placerville, El Dorado county, California. He then began the study of the law in the office of Thomas H. Bennett (at that time a member of the firm of Comstock & Bennett), at Canandaigua, New York. On October 9, 1885, he was admitted to the bar at Rochester, and immediately afterward he opened an office in Canandaigua. He has always resided and practiced at that place, without a partner or associate.

Since January 1, 1897, Mr. Knapp has occupied the office of judge of Ontario county, to which he was elected in November, 1896, on the republican ticket.

Judge Knapp has delivered frequent public addresses on political and other subjects. In politics he has always been an earnest republican. He takes a scholarly interest in scientific questions, and at various times has contributed papers to scientific associations.



HOUGHTON, JAMES WARREN (born in Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, September 1, 1856), is the son of Tilley and Charlotte (Dayton) Houghton, through both of whom he is descended from families long resident in New York state. He attended the district school of Corinth until his twelfth year, when his father died. Subsequently he entered the Canandaigua Academy, from which he was graduated in 1876. His studies for the profession of the law were pursued with Judge H. L. Comstock (of the firm of Comstock & Bennett) and E. W. Gardner, of Canandaigua. In October, 1879, he was admitted to the bar at Rochester, and he has since been practicing at Saratoga Springs. In 1888 he was

elected county judge of Saratoga county, and, discharging the duties of that office with marked ability and fidelity, he was re-elected for a second term of six years in 1894.

Judge Houghton ranks among the recognized leaders of the Saratoga county bar. He has usually been employed upon one side or the other of litigations of importance arising in that portion of the state. In 1896 he was associated with Senator Brackett in the defense of Austin Lathrop, superintendent of state prisons, against whom charges for misconduct in office had been preferred. These charges were dismissed by Governor Morton after a due hearing of the case.



BOOTH, JOHN HENRY, of Plattsburgh, was born in Vergennes, Vermont, December 20, 1863, and is a son of Cyrus Austin and Sarah (White) Booth. The Booth family traces its ancestry to Adam de Booth, who went with William the Conqueror in 1066 to England, and after the Conquest settled in Lancaster, a maritime and palatine county. Richard Booth, the first of the family in this country, emigrated from Cheshire, England, and settled in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1630. Judge John H. Booth is a descendant of Richard's son, Sergeant John Booth, who was active in the war with the Pequot Indians, and took part in the famous Swamp fight. Through this ancestor Judge Booth is now a member of the Society of Colonial Wars.

John H. Booth was prepared for college in the Vergennes High School, and was graduated from Yale in 1885 with the degree of bachelor of arts. In college he was a member of the Psi Upsilon and the Phi Beta Kappa societies. He read law in New York City with Augustus C. Brown and the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, also attending lectures at the Columbia College Law School, from which, in May, 1887, he received the degree of bachelor of laws. In June of the same year he was admitted to the bar. He began practice in the town of Mooers, Clinton county, in partnership with L. L. Shedden (now county judge). This association continued until January 1, 1890, when he removed to Plattsburgh, where he has since pursued his practice with marked success and reputation. He is now serving a term as surrogate of Clinton county, to which office he was elected in 1893, when only twenty-nine years old. Judge Booth is prominently identified with the political, social, and religious life of Plattsburgh, and is one of its most respected citizens.



ROBERTSON, DUNCAN M., of Canton, was born in Gouverneur, New York, December 1, 1829, and is the son of John Robertson, of Scotch descent, and Sarah Robertson, of New England descent. He was educated in the common schools and the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary. He was admitted

to the bar December 8, 1870, at Binghamton, having pursued his legal studies in the law department of Saint Lawrence University, from which he was graduated, with the degree of bachelor of laws. He has been successfully pursuing his profession in Canton since his admission to practice.

Mr. Robertson served with credit as a volunteer soldier during the civil war. He enlisted as a private in August, 1861, and was successively promoted to the grades of lieutenant, captain, and brevet major. He has served for two terms as president of the Saint Lawrence County Veterans' Association, and has been active in Grand Army circles.

He was for a number of years superintendent of the Saint Lawrence County Agricultural Society, and has long been, and is still, president of the Canton Loan Association.



SMITH, CLARENCE W., former county judge of Hamilton county, and now a prominent practitioner in Johnstown, is the second son of Eli and Mary (Atwood) Smith, and was born at Jay, Essex county, New York, October 19, 1855. His father, a blacksmith by trade, was a man of much force of character, took an active interest in local educational matters, and acceptably filled the position of justice of the peace of his town for several years.

The son attended the village school until his sixteenth year, meantime assisting his father. But having a strong ambition to secure a thorough education, he applied himself resolutely to the realization of that aim. He was able to take three terms at a select school and several terms at the Elizabethtown Academy (Elizabethtown, New York). At the age of nineteen he began teaching. In that occupation he was engaged for thirteen terms before his admission to the bar in this state.

From his savings as a teacher he paid his way through the law department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated on March 26, 1879, with the degree of bachelor of laws, having been admitted to practice law in the courts of Michigan two days previously. Returning to his native state, he continued his legal studies for another year with Thomas D. Trumbull, Esquire, of Ausable Forks. In April, 1882, he removed to Wells, Hamilton county, New York, where, after his admission to the New York state bar (September 14, 1883), he remained until January 1, 1890. Since then he has been a citizen and practitioner of Johnstown. During the first four years of his residence there he was associated with Philip Keck, in the firm of Keck & Smith. After the dissolution of that partnership he continued his professional business alone.

While living at Wells, Mr. Smith served a full term of six years

as county judge of Hamilton county. At the expiration of his term of service he was urged by the prominent members of both parties to accept a renomination, but declined, preferring to engage in private practice.

Upon his removal to Johnstown he became counsel to the district attorney of Hamilton county, continuing as such for six years, and in that capacity trying every case prosecuted in the county. He has been constantly identified, in the past eight years, with various cases of importance and public interest arising in Johnstown and the surrounding region.

In politics, Judge Smith has always been warmly devoted to the principles of the republican party, and both in Hamilton and Fulton counties he has taken an active interest in party work, and been prominent in party councils. In 1897 he was the republican candidate for mayor of Johnstown, being defeated by two votes.

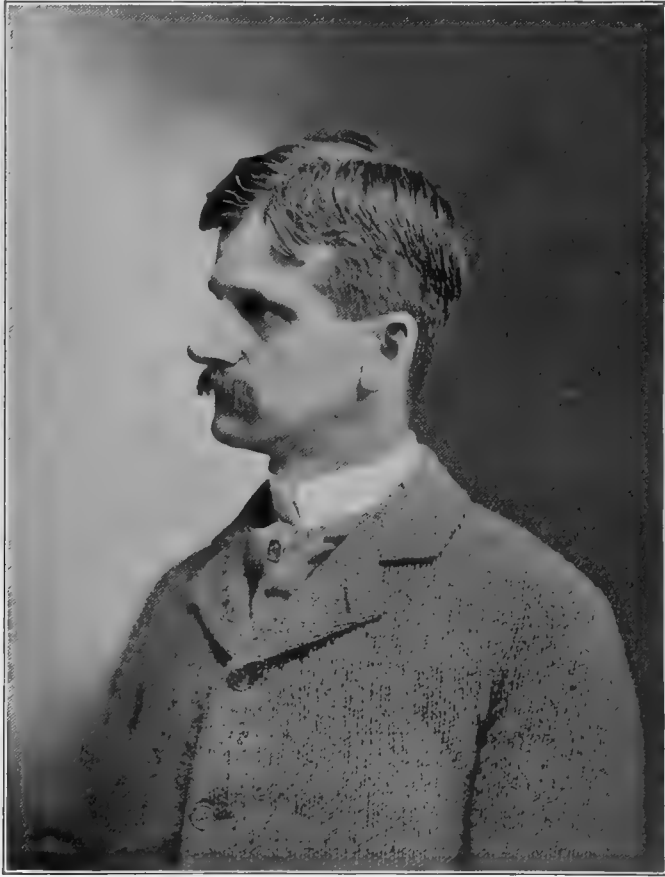
He was married, November 10, 1881, to Cora, youngest daughter of Joshua F. Bruce, of Jay, New York.



PADDOCK, FREDERICK GOVE (born at Fort Covington, Franklin county, New York, April 15, 1859), is the son of Judge Henry A. Paddock and Mary E., daughter of George B. R. Gove. His father (the eldest son of Dr. Ora F. Paddock, one of the earliest settlers of Franklin county) was prominent at the bar of that county and in political life, having served one term (1854-57) as district attorney, and two terms (1860-66) as county judge and surrogate. Originally a democrat, Judge Paddock, being strongly in sympathy with anti-slavery principles, joined the free-soil movement in 1848, and although elected to the office of district attorney on the democratic ticket in 1853, was one of the first to unite with the republican party upon its organization in Franklin county in 1855. He was for many years a practitioner in Fort Covington, but later removed to Malone, where he became connected with the National Bank of Malone, and was associated in legal practice until his death (1884) with Honorable William P. Cantwell. George B. R. Gove, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was also a man of distinction in Franklin county; he was among the first settlers of Fort Covington (coming there from New Hampshire), represented the county in the assembly, and served as state senator.

Frederick G. Paddock attended the public schools of Malone and the Franklin Academy of the same place, being graduated from the latter institution in 1879. He afterward entered Cornell University, but discontinued his studies there at the end of his first year. In his preparation for the bar he had the advantage of a very thorough training. He read law in his father's office and with Judges Horace

A. Taylor and Albert Hobbs, of Malone, and also took the regular course at the Columbia College Law School in New York City, receiving his bachelor of laws degree in 1884. In May of the same year he was admitted to the bar at Binghamton. Since then he has been pursuing his profession actively and with increasing success and reputation at Malone, for a portion of the time in partnership with Leslie C. Wead, and later with M. E. McClary.



FREDERICK GOVE PADDOCK

In November, 1892, Mr. Paddock was elected district attorney of Franklin county on the republican ticket, and at the election of 1895 he was continued in that position for a second term (expiring with the close of 1898) by the largest plurality ever given to a county officer. His conduct of the district attorneyship has been signalized by conspicuous zeal and ability. Among the prosecutions conducted by him have been two murder cases of very remarkable difficulty and

extreme interest, which, because of their striking features, may properly be reviewed in brief in this sketch of his life.

The first of these cases was that of Zebedee Dewyea, charged with murdering his daughter Gertie, a child three years old, in circumstances of extraordinary cruelty and inhumanity. The acts of cruelty which caused the death of the child extended over a period of three months, and were mostly committed in the home of the accused. The mother of the little girl was an ignorant French woman, living with Dewyea as his wife, but not legally married to him. Rumors of the terrible facts began to be spread among the neighbors, and about eight days before the little one's death the poormaster sent a physician to treat her. The physician was so careless, however, that although he attended her for eight days, he did not even know that her leg was broken until this was disclosed by an autopsy held by the coroner.

Most of the witnesses were French. The case created great excitement and interest, but the charge was exceedingly difficult to prove, partly on account of the ignorance of the mother and partly because the acts of the father were committed within the walls of his own house. District Attorney Paddock and his assistants spent two or three months in preparing their evidence for the trial, which lasted fourteen days. Eight or ten medical experts, representing both sides, appeared in the case. The defense was ably and tenaciously conducted, upon the theory that the child's death was caused by disease. In consequence of the conflicting expert testimony the minds of the jury were confused; nevertheless, the district attorney obtained a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree, and the defendant was sentenced to Dannemora Prison, where he is now serving his time.

The second case was *The People vs. Isaac White*, an Indian living on the Saint Regis Reservation, for murdering his paramour, Mary Ann La France, an Indian squaw. The woman suddenly disappeared, and was never afterward seen alive. Early one morning White took her two children to a neighbor's, saying that Mary Ann had gone away on a visit, and subsequently he removed all her furniture and household effects to his own house. About three weeks after her disappearance a body was found in the river, which had been sunken by a heavy weight, and it was identified as that of the missing woman. But it was in a state of serious decomposition (the time of year being the middle of August). Moreover, White, to screen himself, had meanwhile gone over into Canada and caused a friend to write some letters to the Indian Reservation and sign to them the woman's name. By the indefatigable efforts of the district attorney, pursued for three months, an array of circumstantial evidence was made which, for completeness in every detail, has seldom, if ever, been excelled in a prosecution of this nature. The prisoner was defended by Matt C. Ransom, of Fort Covington, and the trial was held before Judge Kel-

logg, and continued for ten days. A verdict of murder in the first degree was found, in keeping with which White was sentenced to be electrocuted at Dannemora. In this case the testimony was almost entirely in the Indian language. The cost to the county was nearly \$6,000, for which the legislature afterward by special act reimbursed the county, the theory being that the Indians were a state charge, and not a charge upon the county of Franklin. This was the first capital conviction for murder obtained in the county for seventeen years.

In recognition of Mr. Paddock's brilliant and valuable services as district attorney, displayed with especial conspicuousness in the two prosecutions above described, the board of supervisors voted him an increase of salary. All the county papers commented in highly flattering terms upon the work done by him in these trials; and the unprecedented vote given to him at his second election was a tribute of the popular appreciation of his administration of the office.

Mr. Paddock has been active in the republican party since he attained his majority, and is at present one of its leading men in his county. During the years 1890 and 1891 he was chairman of the Malone county republican committee.

He has taken a keen interest in enterprises for the development of Malone, notably in projects having in view the extension of its railway facilities. It was largely due to his arguments that a number of Canadian capitalists, contemplating the construction of a railroad from Valleyfield to the Chateaugay iron mines, were persuaded to seriously consider the plan of a route by way of Malone and thence through the Adirondacks to Utica. He drew up the initial charters for the building of the road on the American side, and did much to stimulate local interest, which resulted in the holding of a meeting by the citizens of Malone, and a subscription of \$30,000 for the purpose. Soon afterward the attention of Dr. W. Seward Webb, of the New York Central, was attracted to this undertaking, and, coming to Malone, he offered to assume the entire responsibility for putting the line through if the citizens would raise an additional \$30,000. This was brought to pass by the tireless efforts of a number of the citizens, and the transfer of the road and the charter (already filed at Albany) was made to Dr. Webb. Practically all the work connected with the subscription, contracts, right-of-way, etc., was done in Mr. Paddock's law office. After the road was completed it passed into the control of the New York Central Company, by lease, and it is now operated by that corporation as the Mohawk and Malone Railroad.

In 1890, Mr. Paddock was married to Katherine L. Barnhart, of Potsdam, New York. They have two children, both daughters.



KERNAN, WILLIAM, of Utica, was born in the town of Tyrone, Steuben county, New York. He is a son of William and Rose A. Kernan. After receiving a common and private school education he pursued legal studies in the office of Kernan & Quin (his brother, Senator Francis Kernan, and brother-in-law, George E. Quin). He was admitted to the bar at Utica in 1857, and at once engaged in practice as a member of the firm of Kernan, Quin & Kernan, subsequently changed, successively, to F. & W. Kernan, and W. & N. E. Kernan. Under its various names, Mr. Kernan's law firm has at all times held a very conspicuous position, being identified with much of the important litigation arising in Utica and that entire portion of the state. Mr. Kernan has been a practitioner at the Utica bar continuously for more than forty years. He has been active and prominent as a citizen of Utica throughout his career, but, having little inclination for politics, has not held political office. He has served, however, as school commissioner of Utica for three terms of three years each.



BAKER, ASHLEY DE LOS, ex-county judge of Fulton county, the first mayor of Gloversville, and a leader of the bar of that city and section, is the son of Samuel P. and Mary Henry (Atherton) Baker (married April 9, 1821), and was born in West Monroe, Oswego county, New York, July 28, 1843. After receiving a common school and academic education (his advanced studies being pursued in the Whitestown Seminary and the Mexico Academy), he read law with his brothers—Honorable W. H. Baker, of Oswego county, and S. Park Baker, of Niagara county. He then attended lectures for one term at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Albany in the fall of 1866. In the spring of the next year he commenced the practice of his profession in Gloversville, where he has ever since remained.

Early in his career as a practitioner he attained local prominence through his connection, as one of the attorneys for the prosecution, with an action in bankruptcy of much public interest, —the first brought in the state under the Insolvency Act. In his thirty-one years of active practice he has been intrusted with the conduct of a great deal of the more important litigations arising in the portion of the state where he resides. He has devoted himself mainly to corporation business. Since 1870 he has been the attorney for the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad Company. At present he is attorney for the entire railway system of Fulton county, for the Fulton County National Bank (of which he is vice-president), and for the Fulton County Coal Company.

In 1877 he was elected county judge of Fulton county. In that

office he served one term of six years. At the first election held under the city charter of Gloversville, he was chosen mayor.

For many years he has been an active member of the 1st Congregational Church of Gloversville. He is a life member of the Gloversville Free Library, and from the foundation of that institution has been one of its most earnest and effective promoters. At all times during his residence of more than thirty years in Gloversville he has taken a lively interest in matters relating to the welfare and progress of the community, exercising an influence of great usefulness.



ODENBECK, ADOLPH JULIUS, of Rochester, prominent at the bar, and present corporation counsel, was born in that city, October 15, 1861. He attended the Rochester public schools, was prepared for college at the Rochester Free Academy, and took the full course of four years at the Rochester University, being graduated from that institution in 1885. He began to read law in the office of Henry G. Danforth, continuing and completing his legal studies in New York City and Brooklyn. He was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in 1887, and since 1888 has practiced his profession with success and increasing reputation in Rochester.

In 1891, he was appointed 2d assistant corporation counsel of Rochester; from 1892 to 1894 was 1st assistant, and since 1894 has been corporation counsel. In connection with his official duties he has made a thorough revision of the penal ordinances of Rochester.

Mr. Rodeubeck is active and prominent in social organizations. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternities, of the Genesee Falls Lodge of Masons, the Aurora Lodge of Oddfellows, the Genesee Valley Club, and other clubs and societies. He assisted in preparing the Delta Kappa Epsilon Catalogue.



HOPKINS, JOHN HAMPDEN, the son of Samuel Miles Hopkins, of Auburn, and Mary Jane Heacock, of Buffalo, was born in Auburn, June 20, 1852. His father was for nearly fifty years a professor in the Auburn Theological Seminary. His grandfather, also named Samuel Miles Hopkins, was a prominent member of the New York state bar, and was the editor of "Hopkins's Reports."

He attended the public schools of Auburn, and was graduated at Hamilton College in the class of 1872, with the degree of bachelor of arts. The master of arts degree has since been conferred upon him by his alma mater. After pursuing legal studies in the office of Cox & Avery, of Auburn, and also at the Albany Law School, he was



J. D. M. Wallace

admitted to the bar, in May, 1875, at Albany. He first practiced at Auburn, but since January, 1877, he has been pursuing his profession at Rochester. Among the noteworthy cases with which he has been identified as counsel may be mentioned *Peck vs. Belknap* (130 N. Y., 394), *Arnold vs. Fee* (148 N. Y., 214), *Bloom vs. N. Y., B. S. & L. Co.* (152 N. Y., 114), and *Farley vs. Carpenter* (27 Hun, 362). The last-mentioned suit (in which the court decided against his client) has been often cited; an interesting criticism of the decision rendered in it may be found in "Wait on Fraudulent Conveyances," pp. 374-6.



STURGES, CHARLES HENRY, of Saratoga Springs, was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, May 22, 1846, and is the son of William and Charlotte (Sherman) Sturges, both of New England families. He received a common school education, supplemented by attendance at a select school and instruction by a private tutor, read law with Honorable Elias H. Peters, surrogate of Saratoga county, and was admitted to the bar on September 17, 1886. He has since been successfully pursuing his profession in Saratoga. In addition to his large practice in the courts of Saratoga county, he transacts considerable counsel business for attorneys in Washington and Warren counties.

Among the important causes with which Mr. Sturges has been connected in his legal career may be mentioned those of the *People vs. George Clements*, in which, as the representative of the people, after a judgment of conviction had been reversed by the General Term, and the prisoner discharged, he obtained from the Court of Appeals a reversal of the general term and an order for a new trial; the *Matter of Hodgman*, in which it was established that the executrix was not aggrieved and could not appeal for the legatees on the final accounting; *Glazier vs. Hebron*, and the *People vs. John H. W. Cadby*, extradited from Canada.

Mr. Sturges is one of the leading citizens of Saratoga Springs, and has rendered important services to the community in official positions. From May, 1881, to May, 1882, he served as superintendent of public works, and from May, 1895, to May, 1897, as president of the village. His administration of the latter office was especially marked by a strict enforcement of law, which, during his term of office, put a complete stop to the business of the gambling establishments of Saratoga.



WENDELL, JOHN DUNLAP, of Fort Plain, county judge of Montgomery county since 1889, and a leader of the bar of the Mohawk valley, is a son of the late Benjamin Wendell and Sarah (Fox) Wendell, and was born at Sprout Brook, in the town of Canajoharie, September 13, 1840. His parents had a

family of ten children, of whom he was the third son. His father followed the trade of shoemaker in Sprout Brook, and was postmaster of the village until 1856, when he removed to a farm between Sprout Brook and Fort Plain.

The early educational opportunities of Judge Wendell were most meager. He never attended an academy, or any institution less elementary than the district school of the neighborhood. His studies there were, as is common in the country, pursued only in the winter seasons, and after school hours each day, until his sixteenth year, he had to carry the United States mail from Buel to Sprout Brook (usually on foot), a distance of two miles. Meantime, his father not yet being the fortunate possessor of a farm, he "worked out" during the long vacations among the farmers of the vicinity. When finally the family was able to acquire a farm property of its own, he was obliged to assist in its labor. Having, however, from early boyhood cherished an earnest desire to rise in the world, he constantly improved upon his defective "schooling" by study at home, and at the age of eighteen he went before the county superintendent of public instruction, John H. Brookman, and applied for a teacher's certificate. This being granted he began to teach the district school at Mapleton (town of Canajoharie), still working on the farm while not thus employed.

In the fall of 1861 he went to Albany and entered the Law School. He had beforehand so well grounded himself in the fundamental principles of the law by private reading that he was able to complete the lecture course in a single year, being graduated in the spring of 1862. Upon his admission to the bar, in the same year, he commenced the work of his profession in the office of George Yost, at that time county judge and surrogate of Montgomery county. In that association he continued until 1872, when he formed a partnership with his brother, Fred Fox Wendell.

The firm of the brothers Wendell enjoyed an extensive and profitable clientage throughout the Mohawk valley, representing large property interests, and being identified with many of the most important litigations arising in that region. It had charge of the land department of the West Shore Railroad in obtaining the right of way through Montgomery, Herkimer, and Schenectady counties, and tried all the commission cases, made all the searches, and drafted all the deeds incidental to that relation. It was dissolved in 1883, after a career of eleven years, in consequence of the acceptance by Fred Fox Wendell of the position of superintendent of the tax department of the West Shore Railroad, in which he still continues.

Meantime John D. Wendell had served a term (January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1879), as district attorney of Montgomery county, having been elected to that office, by a large majority, on the republican ticket. After the dissolution of the firm of J. D. & F. F. Wendell,

he formed, with Edwin S. Van Deusen, who for several years had been connected with his law office, the partnership of Wendell & Van Deusen. In the fall of 1888 he was nominated and elected county judge and surrogate of Montgomery county, and in 1894 was re-elected for a second term, which is to expire January 1, 1901. On the bench he has made a record for eminent ability and judicial soundness, and, with but one or two exceptions, the decisions rendered by him, although many of them have been appealed, have stood the tests to which they have been subjected in the higher courts. He still continues in his private practice. Since 1883 he has been attorney for the West Shore Railroad.

Judge Wendell has always been a staunch and active republican. For some years he was chairman of the Republican County Committee. He has for years been one of the most prominent citizens of Fort Plain. He took a leading part in the incorporating of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of that place, is one of its directors, and is president of the Fort Plain Social and Literary Club. He is a member, and one of the vice-presidents, of the Holland Society of New York, and for some time has been one of the vice-presidents of the New York State Bar Association.

He was married, in 1862, to Luemma, daughter of the late Thomas King, of Fort Plain.



ULLIVAN, FLORENCE JAMES, of Amsterdam, is the son of Florence and Margaret (McNulty) Sullivan, and was born on a farm near Saratoga Lake, Saratoga county, New York, June 28, 1869. He received a common school education, later attending the Saint Mary's Institute in Amsterdam and the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated, with the degree of bachelor of laws, in 1892, being admitted to the bar at Albany about the same time. Previously to going to the law school he was employed in journalism in Amsterdam, as city editor of the *Morning Sentinel*, and he also served as United States special agent in connection with the taking of the eleventh census. In that position he was the author of the system, adopted by the Department of the Interior, under which the mortgage indebtedness of the United States was ascertained.

Upon the completion of his professional studies he engaged in the practice of law in Amsterdam. In 1892, he was appointed assistant district attorney of Montgomery county, a position which he continued to hold until 1898. During the six years of his service in the district attorney's office Mr. Sullivan made a highly creditable record for skill and success in the conduct of cases for the people. He took a leading part in the prosecution of three murder cases, those of Florence Hunn, one Youngs, and Pasquale Leonardi. In the Hunn case he summed up, securing the conviction

of the accused on circumstantial evidence—a very notable triumph. The defendant in this action (tried in 1895) was a young woman, who shot her lover because he had deserted her.

In his private practice Mr. Sullivan has achieved success and prominence unusual for a young attorney.



BARHITE, JOHN ALBERT (born in Auburn, New York, June 11, 1857), is the son of John Benjamin and Sarah Ann (Stanton) Barhite. He received his early education in the district schools and at the Canandaigua Academy, and was graduated from the University of Rochester in June, 1881, with the degree of bachelor of arts. His legal studies were pursued in the office of Theodore Bacon, at Rochester, and he was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in June, 1883. Since then he has been in active and successful practice at Rochester, and has attained reputation at the bar of that city and western New York. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1894.



BEMAN, SAMUEL ALBERT (born in Chateaugay, Franklin county, New York, August 21, 1843), is the son of T. T. S. and Nancy E. Beman. His father (a grandson of Nathan Beman, who piloted General Ethan Allen at the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775), was a prominent civil engineer, who aided in the survey of Franklin county, New York, and was employed on the United States Coast Survey, locating many of the light-houses on Lake Champlain. The son was educated in the common schools and at the Franklin Academy, being graduated from that institution in 1855. He studied law in the office of William P. Cantwell, at Malone, New York, was admitted to the bar at Canton, Saint Lawrence county, in October, 1865, and soon afterward entered upon his profession at Malone, where he has continued to practice and reside ever since.

Mr. Beman's abilities soon attracted attention at the bar, and gained for him a leading position among the practitioners of his part of the state. His business gradually extended to the federal courts, and he was admitted to practice, successively, in the United States Circuit Court, June 21, 1870; the United States District Court, May 24, 1872, and the United States Supreme Court, March 26, 1896. For three successive terms, from January, 1869, to January, 1878, he served as district attorney of Franklin county. In 1881 he was the representative of that county in the assembly. He was elected judge of Franklin county in November, 1889, and in that position he discharged his duties so acceptably that upon the expiration of his term he was re-elected (November, 1895), by a large majority, for a second term.

Judge Beman has long been prominent in the local affairs and interests of Malone and Franklin county. During the past ten years he has been a member of the board of education of Malone, and throughout his service in that body he has held the responsible position of chairman of its finance committee. He has been connected with the Malone Fire Department and the Franklin County Agricultural Society; was formerly identified with the Northern Adirondack Railway Company as general counsel and director, and is at present secretary of the Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mutes.

He was for some years active in the state militia, having organized the 27th Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y. Of this company he was commissioned captain, July 17, 1878, continuing in that command for six years.

By reason of Judge Beman's heroic ancestral line, he has been elected a member of the Society of the American Revolution.



HART, JAMES W., city judge of Auburn, and a representative member of the younger generation of lawyers in his portion of the state, was born at Malden-on-the-Hudson, July 21, 1866, and is the son of the Reverend William Hart and Mary Y., daughter of the late Isaac Selover (a prominent citizen of Auburn), and sister-in-law of the late Judge Charles J. Folger. He attended the Auburn public schools and high school, being graduated from the latter in 1887, and, having obtained a knowledge of stenography, was employed in that pursuit for a year. His legal studies were pursued with the late Judge William E. Hughett and the firm of Underwood & Storke. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester, October 9, 1891, since which time he has been in successful practice at Auburn. His abilities promptly gained for him recognition unusual for a young practitioner. In 1892 and 1893 he held the position of assistant district attorney of Cayuga county. He is now serving as city judge of Auburn, having been elected to that office in March, 1895, for a term of four years.

Judge Hart is prominent in the Masonic fraternity. In June, 1897, he was appointed district deputy grand master of the 30th Masonic district by Grand Master William A. Sutherland.



CADY, WILLIAM GEVE, judge of the Municipal Court of Syracuse, and a prominent lawyer of that city, is the son of Daniel and Fidelia W. (Palmer) Cady. He is a direct descendant of Nicholas Cady, who came from England and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1640; and on his moth-

er's side he is lineally descended from Walter Palmer, also an emigrant from England (1629), and one of the early settlers of Stonington, Connecticut. He was educated at the Union Free Schools of Rome and Yonkers, New York; studied law with Johnson & Prescott, of Rome, and was admitted to the bar at Utica in 1880. Immediately afterward he removed to Syracuse, forming a legal copartnership with Daniel W. Gott, and subsequently with E. O. Farrar. The latter association was dissolved in 1889, and since that time he has practiced without a partner.

Upon the establishment of the Municipal Court of the city of Syracuse, Mr. Cady, although a republican, was appointed its judge by Governor Flower (January 1, 1893), and in 1897 he was re-elected for a term of six years in that position, being the only successful candidate on the republican city ticket.

Judge Cady is recognized in the profession as an authority on election and Indian laws, and has been connected with numerous cases involving their construction. He is one of the leading republicans of Syracuse, and he has held various positions in connection with the party organization.



ALISBURY, GEORGE ROMAINE, of Schuylerville, Saratoga county, was born in that village on August 10, 1863, being the son of Amos M. and Lucinda E. (Welch) Salisbury. He was educated at the Schuylerville Union School and Union College; studied law with Honorable D. S. Potter, of Glens Falls, and Honorable C. R. Paris, of Sandy Hill, and was admitted to the bar at Albany in May, 1886. He has since been practicing his profession with success in Schuylerville. He has held the office of supervisor of the town of Saratoga for three terms, has long been attorney for the villages of Schuylerville and Victory, and has also acted for three years as attorney for the board of supervisors of Saratoga county.

At the general election held November 8, 1898, Mr. Salisbury was elected district attorney of the county of Saratoga, which office he now holds.



HANCOCK, THEODORE E., of Syracuse, was born in Granby, Oswego county, New York, May 30, 1847, and is the son of Freeman and Mary (Williams) Hancock. His father, a native of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, was a farmer, and lived for many years at Granby, Oswego county, in this state. On his mother's side Mr. Hancock is descended from an old Rhode Island family.

He received his early education in the district schools of his native town, afterward attending and being graduated from the Falley

Seminary, of Fulton, New York, and the Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Connecticut (class of 1871). His legal studies were pursued in New York City with the firms of Bell, Bartlett & Wilson and Bangs & North, and also at the Columbia College Law School. He has received the degrees of master of arts and doctor of laws.

He was admitted to the bar in New York City, May 19, 1873. He has always practiced his profession in Syracuse, and has long been one of the leaders of the bar of that section and of the state, his law firm, Hancock, Hogan & Devine, ranking with the best known legal copartnerships of the entire state. In his professional career he has been connected with actions and litigations, both civil and criminal, of all kinds and all degrees of importance. He has argued many cases involving constitutional questions both in the Court of Appeals at Albany and the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

Mr. Hancock has always been a republican in politics. He has served a term as district attorney of Onondaga county (1890-93), was a member of the Charter Commission of the Greater New York, and since January 1, 1894, has held the office of attorney-general of the State of New York, having been twice elected to that office—in 1893 and 1895.



BEACH, WILLIAM AUSTIN (born at Baldwinsville, Onondaga county, New York, August 22, 1842), is the son of Henry Griffin and Mary Sellon (Thompson) Beach. He is a descendant of Thomas Beach, who emigrated to this country from England in 1646, settling in New Haven, Connecticut. His ancestors continued to live in Connecticut until about the end of the last century, when his great-grandfather, Cephas Beach, removed to western New York. His grandfather, William Beach, was a representative of Delaware county in the assembly in 1818. Mr. Beach's father removed to Onondaga county, where he was a prominent farmer and lumber dealer, and held the office of superintendent of the New York State Salt Springs.

In the maternal line also Mr. Beach comes from old New England colonial stock, being descended from John Thompson, who came from England to Massachusetts about 1630 or 1640. His great-grandfather, James Thompson, of Wilmington, Massachusetts, fought in the patriot army in the Revolution. His grandfather, John Thompson, took up a farm near Franklin, Delaware county, New York. He, also, like Mr. Beach's paternal grandfather, served in the legislature as a member from the county of Delaware.

William Austin Beach, after attending school in his native village, entered the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, from which he was graduated in 1863. He taught school for two years, and then began the study of law in the office of Graves, Hunt & Green, in Syracuse. He was admitted to practice in the courts of this state

in 1866. He has since been admitted to the United States District Court (1873), Circuit Court (1885), and Supreme Court (1888). He has always practiced in Syracuse, where he has been associated at different times with Henry E. Marble, William Saunders, O. J. Brown, and Honorable Harrison Hoyt, and is now a member of the well-known firm of Hancock, Beach, Peck & Devine.

Mr. Beach has long been recognized as one of the leading legal practitioners of Syracuse and that section of the state, having been connected with many litigations of general importance and interest. Aside from his profession, he has taken an active part in the local affairs of the city of Syracuse, and has been conspicuous in politics as a supporter of the principles of the democratic party.

In every important campaign since 1868 he has been prominent on the stump in the cause of his party. From 1875 to 1877, at the personal instance of Governor Tilden, he served on the democratic state committee. He attended the Saint Louis convention of 1876, contributing his influence to secure the nomination of Mr. Tilden for the presidency, and after the election, anticipating proceedings on the part of Governor Tilden's friends to contest the result, he sent an agent to Florida, at his own expense, to collect and put in shape the evidence of the vote of that state. In 1883 he was appointed by Governor Cleveland one of the commission to report on the proposition to store the head waters of the Hudson river by means of reservoirs. From January, 1886, to June 30, 1890, he held the office of collection of internal revenue for the 21st New York district, to which he was again appointed (September, 1894) during President Cleveland's second term. In the congressional campaigns of 1890 he was one of several speakers selected by the Reform Club of New York to meet the republicans in joint debate on the subject of tariff reduction at the county fairs. He was an active and effective supporter of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in 1892 against the schemings of the New York machine, and was a member of the contesting delegation from this state to the national convention.

Mr. Beach is widely known as an able public speaker, not only on political topics, but on subjects of varied interest, his services in this connection being frequently called in request at celebrations and upon other noteworthy occasions.



BECKLEY, JOHN NEWTON, former corporation counsel of Rochester, for many years prominent at the bar of that city, the son of William N. and Phoebe (Main) Beckley, was born in Clarendon, New York, December 30, 1848. He received a common school education, and also attended the Brockport Collegiate Institute and the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, being graduated from the latter in 1868. He then entered the Genesee Col-

lege, but did not graduate, leaving at the end of the sophomore year. Having decided to fit himself for the legal profession, he pursued studies to that end in the office of Wakeman & Watson, at Batavia, New York. He was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in June, 1873, and after practicing for about two years at Batavia removed to Rochester, where he has continued to the present time.

Mr. Beckley soon gained a recognized position in the profession at Rochester. For four years, from 1882 to 1886, he held the position of city attorney. He has been particularly active in railway enterprises. He organized the Rochester Railway Company, and was for four years its president; and he also organized the company established to build the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway, of which he is now president. He has been, and still is, connected with other prominent railway interests.



ERBECK, JAMES W., of Ballston Spa, was born in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, New York, December 14, 1848, and is the son of William and Margaret A. Verbeck. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New Hampshire, being of original German stock. He was prepared for college at the Saratoga Collegiate Institute, and was graduated from Union College in 1870, with the degree of bachelor of arts. He has since received from that institution the master of arts degree. He read law in the office of Heath & Snell, of Amsterdam, was admitted to the bar at Albany, June 5, 1874, and soon afterward engaged in practice at Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, where he has since continued. Among the important reported cases with which he has been connected as counsel may be mentioned *People vs. Mann* (75 N. Y., 484), *Board of Supervisors vs. Devoe* (77 N. Y., 219), and *Supervisors of Saratoga county vs. Seabury* (11 Abb. N. C., 461). He has tried many suits against corporations for negligence, involving peculiar questions and circumstances, in most of which he has been successful.



WIFT, THEODORE HIRAM, of Potsdam, county judge of Saint Lawrence county, and a conspicuous member of the northern New York bar, the son of Hiram and Aurelia L. Swift, was born in Potsdam on June 14, 1850. He received his general education in the common schools and the Saint Lawrence Academy, read law with Honorable C. O. Tappan and Honorable William A. Dart, of Potsdam, also attending the regular course of lectures in the law department of the Saint Lawrence University at Canton (from which he was graduated in June, 1871), and was admitted to the bar at the general term of the Supreme Court at Binghamton, September 7, 1871. From that time until June, 1880,

he practiced successfully in Potsdam, winning a reputation as one of the most forcible and promising of the younger members of the bar. He then removed to New York City, continuing there until May, 1888, when he returned to Potsdam. He has resided and practiced in that village uninterruptedly to the present time.



Thos. H. Swift

He was elected to the office of county judge of Saint Lawrence county in November, 1894, for a term of six years.

In his professional career Judge Swift has pursued a general practice, ranking high for ability, knowledge of the law, and skillful management of business both in civil litigations and the criminal branches of the law. While practicing in New York City he was counsel for the defense in seven trials for murder in the first degree,

preventing conviction in all but two of these cases. He was attorney for the administrators and next of kin in the Paine will case.

He is one of the promoters and directors of the People's Bank of Potsdam.



BENNETT, THOMAS HART, for thirty-five years a practicing lawyer at Canandaigua, and long a leading member of the bar of that portion of the state, is the son of Samuel and Martha Ann (May) Bennett, and was born in the town of Tyrone, in Steuben (now Schuyler) county, New York, November 10, 1838. His grandfather, Thomas Bennett, removed from near Woodstock, Connecticut, to Otsego county, New York, and later, successively, to the town of Milo (near the present village of Penn Yan) and the town of Starkey, in Yates county. He was one of the pioneers of that county, and raised to maturity a family of thirteen children, of whom twelve were married and left descendants. His paternal ancestors came originally from Ireland, removing, about the close of the sixteenth century, to England, and thence coming to America and settling in the vicinity of Plymouth, Massachusetts. There they found or were joined by the May, Morse, Newman, Walker, and Child families. These families, with the Bennetts, appear to have migrated together to other localities in their subsequent generations, frequently intermarrying.

In the Revolution all the members of the allied families were sturdy patriots. Two granduncles of Mr. Bennett, John and Elijah Bennett, served in the Continental army from the beginning to the close of the war—John as a private and Elijah rising to the rank of captain.

His father having experienced reverses in an experiment which he had made in mercantile life, young Bennett, from the age of fourteen, was obliged to rely exclusively upon his own exertions. He set out to learn a trade, as a mason's apprentice, but after a year in that employment secured a position as a clerk in a general store at Hammondsport, Steuben county, remaining there until June, 1859, when he entered upon the study of the law. Meantime he had continued to attend school in the winters, also enlarging his education by night study and by taking private lessons in languages.

In June, 1859, he began to read law in the office of Larrowe & Bennitt (Honorable Jacob Larrowe and Benjamin Bennitt), in Hammondsport. After ten months of unremitting application to his legal studies his health failed, and he was compelled to take a vacation. He returned to his studies in the fall, but at the breaking out of the rebellion suffered another interruption through the closing of the office, Mr. Bennitt having enlisted in the army. He then worked for two and one-half years in a small drug store in Hammondsport, devoting his salary to the purchase of law books. At the beginning of 1863 he entered the law office of Morse & Wells (Honorable E. M.

Morse and Manning C. Wells), in Canandaigua, and on June 3 of that year he was admitted to the bar at the general term held in Rochester. In the following month he was appointed by Mr. Morse, at that time surrogate, as attorney in charge of the surrogate's office of Ontario county. He continued in that position until April 1, 1868, when he formed a legal copartnership, at Canandaigua, with Honorable Harlow L. Comstock, then of Warsaw, Wyoming county, where he had been district attorney and county judge for a period of eighteen years. The firm of Comstock & Bennett conducted an extensive practice in the state and federal courts, in civil causes almost exclusively, until Judge Comstock's death, September 24, 1883. Mr. Bennett thereupon succeeded to its business. He has since pursued his profession without a partner.

During his thirty-five years of practice he has been engaged in almost every kind of litigation except criminal (retainers for which he has always refused, having an invincible repugnance to this variety of business) in every court from that of a justice of the peace to the Supreme Court of the United States.

For a period of twenty-seven years (1870 to 1897) he devoted much of his attention to defending town bonding cases, arising from the bonding of towns in aid of railroads under the provisions of Chapter 907, laws of 1869, and acts amendatory. In these suits up to the time of Judge Comstock's death his firm had succeeded in defeating the issue of over \$1,200,000 of bonds. In their second stage the litigations passed into a multiplicity of suits by persons claiming to be bona fide holders of the bonds and non-residents of the state—these actions being prosecuted in the federal courts and numbers of them being carried to the United States Supreme Court.

Throughout his life he has confined himself strictly to the practice of the law. Although uniformly taking an interest as a citizen in public questions, and especially in the concerns of the community where he resides, he has never been identified with politics, as such, or permitted distractions of any kind to interfere with his chosen work. He has never held public office, except as a member of the board of education of Canandaigua, in which position he has served for the past twelve years.



AYLOR, THEODORE WELLS, A.M., LL.B., of Syracuse, was born in Muncy Valley, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1864, being the son of William and Mary Taylor. On his father's side he is descended from early English settlers of Virginia, and on his mother's from New England colonists. He attended the common schools of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, until the age of fourteen, and then was occupied with his father for a few years in farming and in the cattle and lumber business. Having thus procured means for the acquisition of a higher education, he pur-

sued studies for a time in the Teachers' Normal School at Muncy, Pennsylvania, and in 1887 entered the academy of Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania) to prepare for college. In 1893 he was graduated from Syracuse University with the degree of bachelor of arts. His alma mater has since (1897) conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of arts. He read law in the office of Stone, Gannon & Petit, of Syracuse, also attending lectures at Cornell University, and entered the Law College of Syracuse University, from which he was graduated in 1896 as a member of its first class, receiving the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar December 26, 1895, and has since been successfully practicing in Syracuse.



MASON, JOHN CHESTER, recorder of Johnstown, was born in that city (then village), October 25, 1862. He is the son of James Fraser and Elizabeth (Campbell) Mason. In the paternal line he is a *Mayflower* descendant, his original American ancestor having come over in that ship. His grandfather, John Mason, a carpenter by trade, came from New England about a century ago and settled in Johnstown, marrying there Ann Fraser, who was born on the old Fraser farm east of the village, and through whom Judge Mason is related also to the well-known Spraker family, which has been prominent in the Mohawk valley since the earliest times. The father of Judge Mason, James Fraser Mason (born in Johnstown, April 14, 1828), is the head of the well-known Johnstown glove manufacturing firm of Mason, Campbell & Company, which, under the original style of Mason & Campbell, he organized in 1869 with Daniel Walker Campbell (his brother-in-law). James Fraser Mason married, December 13, 1854, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Duncan and Catherine (Walker) Campbell, of Fonda. John C. Mason, the subject of this biography, is the third of their four sons.

Mr. Mason received his early education in the old Johnstown Academy, and the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, Delaware county, New York, and was graduated from Hamilton College (Clinton, New York), as a honor man and with the degree of bachelor of arts, in July, 1886. He took the first McKinney oratorical prize. His alma mater has since honored him with the degree of master of arts. At college he was a member of the Theta Delta Chi Greek letter fraternity.

In the autumn of 1886 he commenced the study of law in the office of Carroll & Fraser, at Johnstown, subsequently attending lectures in the Albany Law School. He was admitted to the bar at the general term of the Supreme Court, sitting at Saratoga Springs, September 13, 1889. On January 1, of the next year, he began the active practice of his profession as a member of the firm of his former precep-

tors, the firm style thereupon becoming Carroll, Fraser & Mason. Its senior members were ex-Congressman John M. Carroll and ex-Judge McIntyre Fraser. This partnership continued, a large and very successful practice being conducted, until the retirement of Judge Fraser from active work on account of failing health, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Mason has since continued his professional business alone, enjoying an excellent clientage and steadily advancing in prominence at the bar.

In November, 1895, he was elected, by a large majority, recorder or judge of the City Court of Johnstown, on the republican ticket. To this office he was re-elected in 1897. He is the first recorder chosen under the city charter of Johnstown.

From youth he has been actively interested in politics, taking a prominent part in local, state, and national campaigns in support of the republican party. He has gained a wide reputation as a public speaker and debater.

He has become conspicuously identified with the public and general interests of the city of Johnstown, and is known as one of its leading men. He was one of the original stockholders of the company which built the city opera house. Since 1889 he has been a member of the Lotus Club, a prominent social organization.



WIDENER, HOWARD H., of Rochester, was born in the town of Chili, Monroe county, New York, May 6, 1860, and is the son of Kinsey and Mary R. Widener. His grandparents were among the early settlers of the township in which he was born, locating there toward the end of the last century. He was educated at the common schools and the Chili Seminary, and after some years as a teacher read law with E. L. Parker, of Buffalo, and Honorable George A. Benton, of Rochester. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1885, and has since been successfully practicing his profession in Rochester. Since January 1, 1886, he has held the office of 1st assistant district attorney of Monroe county. In that capacity he has taken part in the prosecution of many of the most important criminal cases tried in the last thirteen years.



WESTBROOK, ZERAH SEVERYNE, for ten years county judge of Montgomery county, and for four years deputy state comptroller, was born in Montague, Sussex county, New Jersey, April 7, 1845. He is of original Dutch descent through his father, Severyne L. Westbrook, and of English descent through his mother, Susan E. (Armstrong) Westbrook.

He attended the district school of his native town, and select schools

in Milford, Pennsylvania; Deckertown, New Jersey, and Suffield, Connecticut, completing his general education in the Connecticut Literary Institution of the last-named place, from which he was graduated in June, 1866. As a boy of seventeen he had enlisted, in July, 1862, in Company I, of the 15th New Jersey Volunteers. Although too young



to be mustered into the United States service, he was on active duty with his company for nearly a year, being present, among other engagements, in the battle of Fredericksburg. He received his honorable discharge in March, 1863.

After his graduation from the Connecticut Literary Institution he

entered the Albany Law School. Although he had previously done no law reading, he was able, by close and hard study, to complete the course in that institution in a year's time, being graduated in May, 1867. In the same month he was admitted to the bar at the Albany general term. Soon afterward he engaged in the practice of his profession at Northampton, Fulton county. From there he removed to Amsterdam in the month of April, 1871. He has ever since continued to reside in that place, of which, and of the county of Montgomery, he has become one of the leading citizens.

As a legal practitioner he has attained high rank at the bar of that section of the state, having for years been connected with much of the important litigation arising there. He was attorney and counsel for the defendant in the noted patent right note suits brought against John F. Diefendorf, successfully defending all of them at every stage of the proceedings in the county. These were leading cases on the questions involved, and by his connection with them he won wide reputation. They have settled the law in the Court of Appeals as to defenses of the maker against fraudulent notes which have passed into the hands of third parties. The two most important decisions rendered in them are reported in 119 N. Y., 357, and 123 N. Y., 191.

As counsel for the Honorable Edward Wemple in the celebrated contested election case of *Yates vs. Wemple* before the state senate in 1886-87, he succeeded in retaining Mr. Wemple his seat in the senate, although the majority of that body was opposed to him politically.

In 1874 and 1875 he held the office of president of the village of Amsterdam. He was elected county judge of Montgomery county in the fall of 1877, and, being re-elected for a second term, continued in that position, and *ex officio* as surrogate, until the beginning of 1888, when he resigned to accept the office of deputy state comptroller. The latter office he held until 1892. He is now serving as mayor of the city of Amsterdam, to which place he was elected in November, 1897, and re-elected in November, 1898.

Judge Westbrook has throughout his life been an earnest and active democrat of the Tilden school, and is one of the leading, most influential, and most respected members of his party in his section of New York.

He was married, February 2, 1870, at Northampton, New York, to Matilda F. Smith. They have two children—Edyth and Bessie E.



AYNE, SERENO ELISHA, of Auburn, is the son of William W. Payne and Betsey, daughter of David Sears, and was born at Hamilton, New York, June 26, 1843. Through both his parents he is descended from families dating back to very early colonial times. His father was a well-to-do farmer, and

a man of local influence and prominence, serving as a member of the assembly from Cayuga county in 1859-60.

Young Payne, after receiving the elementary education common to country boys, continued his studies at the Auburn Academy, and then entered the Rochester University, where he was graduated in the class of 1864. Immediately after leaving college he began reading law in the office of Cox & Avery, at Auburn. Upon his admission to the bar, at Rochester, in June, 1866, he opened a law office in Auburn, where he has ever since continued to practice.

Mr. Payne early attracted attention in his profession, and also became active in political life, as a supporter of the principles of the republican party. He served as city clerk of Auburn from 1867 to 1869, as supervisor from 1869 to 1871, and as district attorney for two terms (six years) from January, 1872. From 1879 to 1881 he was a member and president of the Auburn Board of Education. In the fall of 1882 he was elected to represent his district in the national House of Representatives, and he has served continuously in that body since, with the exception of a single term.

Like most lawyers in an interior town, Mr. Payne's practice took a wide range, and was confined to no particular branch of the law. Although he had much connection with the trial of cases before he became district attorney, his experience in that office was a liberal education. The number and variety of the actions he was called upon to conduct for the people were unlimited, and, as he was generally without the assistance of even a clerk, he early learned the necessity of self-reliance and thorough preparation. He was fortunately the possessor of a robust constitution, often a source of great advantage to him. The late Judge David Rumsey used to relate how Mr. Payne tried five capital cases before him during an extraordinary term, continuing six weeks, in each of which a conviction of murder was had, and three of them murder in the first degree. He conducted these cases single-handed and alone, against the ablest members of the Cayuga county bar, including the late Milo Goodrich and Horace V. Howland. During his two terms as district attorney he conducted altogether fifteen prosecutions for murder, in twelve of which convictions were obtained. A memorable case tried by him and won during this period was that of *The People vs. Baker*, which involved the question of the legality of a divorce procured in another state where the defendant had no domicile and was not personally served with process (76 N. Y., 78).

Mr. Payne was frequently called upon to investigate the question of insanity in criminal cases and in will contests. It was his aim to become master of all the best medical works upon the subject, so that he might possess as much information as the experts who were witnesses, as he believed therein was his only safety. One of the most eminent in his profession as a specialist on the subject of insanity

often remarked of Mr. Payne that he knew more about insanity than most experts. Soon after his retirement from the office of district attorney, a murder was committed in the adjoining county of Wayne under the most atrocious circumstances. The victim was a negro who kept a saloon on the shore of Sodus Bay. He was murdered, robbed, and cremated in his own dwelling. A young negro living in Auburn, named Samuel Williams, was accused of the crime, and another negro, who lived in the vicinity of the victim, confessed that Williams had committed the murder and turned state's evidence. Excitement ran high, and the entire population of Wayne county was convinced of Williams's guilt. The friends of Williams were poor and humble, but were very urgent that Mr. Payne should undertake the defense of the accused, who was a stranger to him. Mr. Payne was persuaded to undertake the case, although to do this, being without a partner, he was obliged to forego considerable lucrative business, and without hope of reward enter upon the preparation for the trial, which promised and resulted in weeks of hard labor. The task seemed hopeless, but he was fully convinced of the innocence of his client. He spent weeks in the preparation. The witnesses generally were hostile, and would not talk with the negro's lawyer. The trial was one of the most notable ever held in Wayne county. Mr. Payne was assisted by the late Edwin A. Woodin, of Auburn, while District Attorney John Vandenburg was ably assisted by Honorable George Raines, of Rochester. Every inch of ground was strongly contested. The closing speech of Mr. Payne occupied five hours in its delivery, and has frequently been commended in the highest terms by the justice who presided. But popular prejudice and the testimony of the accomplice were too strong, and a verdict of guilty was rendered. The case was appealed, and the General Term granted a new trial. At the close of the second trial Mr. Payne had the satisfaction of taking his client back to Auburn a free man. The defense was an alibi, and on that issue more than a hundred witnesses were sworn. It was claimed also that the accomplice had put Williams in his own place as chief actor, and was accompanied by another negro friend of his, who plotted the crime. When Mr. Payne took up the defense of this poor negro, his cause was unpopular in an extreme degree. But later the pendulum swung the other way. The people of Wayne county, which has always constituted a portion of Mr. Payne's congressional district, have never since wavered in their support of him in the primaries and at the polls.

Mr. Payne was associated with the late John T. M. Davie for a short time, until Mr. Davie was elected surrogate. In the fall of 1883, he entered into partnership with the late John W. O'Brien, so continuing until the death of the latter in 1895. He is now associated with John Van Sickle. He has retained much of the large clientage which he had when he entered congress. For many years

prior to his congressional services, he was retained in nearly every important action tried in Cayuga county, and since that time his employment has been limited only to his ability to devote his time away from his public duties.

Mr. Payne has always taken a lively interest in the affairs of his own city, and has never feared to espouse the unpopular side of a question when he believed it was right. In January, 1888, the people of Auburn were startled by the failure of the 1st National Bank. It turned out that more than \$100,000 of the money of the city was deposited in the bank, with no security. There was great excitement, and feeling ran high against the officials who had made the deposit only a few days before the failure. A public meeting was called, and a committee asked Mr. Payne to attend it and address the people. He frankly told them he did not approve of the meeting, or of its object, and that if he made any remarks they would be in the line of opposition. But, as they still urged his attendance, he went. After one or two inflammatory speeches, advocating immediate and numerous suits, injunctions, etc., Mr. Payne, who was in the rear of the crowded courthouse, was called out. He deprecated the excitement, the abuse of officials, and the appeal to passions. He had hardly completed his first sentence when the excited throng began a hostile demonstration, attempting to drown his voice with hisses and groans. When the crowd stopped for breath and again permitted him to be heard, he gave them to understand that, as he had been invited to speak, he purposed to express his views if he had to wait right there a week. This quelled the riot, and he was listened to while he counseled moderation and deliberation, and the taking of the advice of the distinguished and disinterested jurist, who had just retired from the bench, Judge James C. Smith, of Canandaigua. Some of Mr. Payne's friends came to him at the close of the meeting, regretting that he had thrown away his popularity and destroyed his influence. These same friends marveled a fortnight later, when Mr. Payne carried by a substantially unanimous vote every ward in the city, as a candidate for national delegate, and had the satisfaction of seeing the committee appointed at the meeting retain Judge Smith as their counsel, as he had advised.

Mr. Payne entered the 48th congress, which was under democratic control, and presided over by John G. Carlisle. His committee appointments were unimportant. Late in the session he was sent on a special committee of three to investigate into the government property and management at Hot Springs, Arkansas. This place was then wild with excitement, having lately been under the control of a vigilance committee, and the scene of riot and murder. The investigation seemed to be cut and dried for a whitewash, when Mr. Payne took hold with a vigorous cross-examination of witnesses, and a new phase appeared. New witnesses were suggested to the "Yankee lawyer" from New York, and the examination was prolonged for many days. The

result was that Mr. Payne dictated the report, which, with his examination of witnesses, was highly commended by the leaders of the house, and especially on the democratic side. This, with a notable ten minutes' speech made by him on the adoption of the rules, advanced him to better committee appointments in the next congress. In the 49th congress he easily took the lead of his republican colleagues in the committee on elections. His speech in the committee and in the house was generally considered as having turned the scale in the case of *Romeis vs. Hurd*, and resulted in the unseating of that great and eloquent free trader, the late Frank Hurd, of Ohio. Although Mr. Payne frequently took part in debate, he accomplished little in legislation in this democratic body. He did succeed, however, in putting a stop to the abuses and extravagance at Hot Springs, in Arkansas.

As the result of a gerrymander of the state, he was not returned to the 50th congress, but was re-elected to the 51st, and has been re-nominated without opposition and re-elected to every subsequent congress.

In the 51st congress he was appointed on the ways and means committee, and he has ever since been a member of that foremost committee of the house. He occupied the second place on the committee in the last congress, as he does in the present. His committee labors in the 51st congress, in connection with the preparation of the McKinley bill, were onerous and exacting. He was the only member from the State of New York, and the entire interests of that great state were intrusted to him. There was not a schedule, and scarcely an item, of the 4,000 contained in the bill, in which the rate did not directly affect some New York interest. He performed his full share of the work in the framing of the McKinley bill, and many of its important features were due directly to his influence. He delivered his maiden tariff speech in the house in defense of that measure, and although he has made many tariff speeches there since, none of them has been more able or vigorous in defense of the protective principle.

In 1894, Mr. Payne took a leading part in the debate on the Wilson bill, both in general debate and when that measure was considered by paragraphs. But his most important work on the tariff was in connection with the preparation and passage of the so-called Dingley bill of 1897. He was the second member on the ways and means committee, had been a member of that committee longer than any of his republican colleagues, and had acquired a wide range of information, which they found very valuable upon all parts of the bill. Many of the principal schedules were committed almost entirely to his care and preparation, and there is no portion of the law that does not bear his impress. Even the two sections of the Administrative act, incorporated by the senate, containing new provisions of the greatest importance, were taken bodily from the amended Administrative bill

introduced and passed through the house in the last congress under the leadership of Mr. Payne. He was never absent from any meeting of the committee on ways and means or of the committee of conference, while he patiently listened to hundreds of his fellow-citizens from every state, as to the provisions and effects of the bill. He not only took a conspicuous part in the debate during the whole progress of the measure through the house, but had the honor of closing the last debate just as the final vote was to be taken, at the hour of midnight. The press dispatches on that occasion announced that the conclusion of his speech was followed by an ovation in the house. He has never had any doubt of the success of the Dingley act as a revenue producer, and was one of the first to predict that the month of December, 1897, would show a surplus of revenue—a prediction which has been fully verified.

Mr. Payne was made chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries in the 54th congress. Under his leadership, a dozen or more bills were put through the house, all designed to aid our American merchant marine, some of them of great importance. He is a firm believer in the policy of building up the merchant marine, and hopes in the near future to aid in placing upon the statute book some great measure that will again float our flag upon every sea.

No other member is called to the chair so frequently as Mr. Payne, either as speaker *pro tempore* or chairman of the committee of the whole.



ARNETT, ROBERT HIRAM, of Mechanicsville, was born in Gloversville, Fulton county, New York, June 13, 1860, being the son of Alfred A. and Bessie (Rowell) Barnett. His father came to the country from London, England. The Barnett family is descended from ancestors who commanded in the famous battle of Barnet. Through his mother, Mr. Barnett is a *Mayflower* descendant, and is connected with the Fields and Morses. Warren Rowell, the New York inventor, was his maternal great-uncle.

He attended the Johnstown schools, being graduated from the High School and Academy. Owing to ill health, he was unable to enter college, but he continued his studies for three years under a tutor. He read law with Andrew J. Nellis, of Johnstown, and Dennison & Hartridge, of New York City, also taking the lecture course of the New York Law School, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws. Being admitted to the bar upon examination before the Supreme Court at Albany in December, 1895, he soon afterward engaged in practice at Johnstown. After six months of practice there he removed to Mechanicsville, where he has since continued, ranking prominently among the younger members of the bar. From March 15, 1897, to March 15, 1898, he served as attorney and counsel of the boards of Trustees, Health and Water Commissioners of the village of Mechanicsville.



EGELSTON, JEROME, of Gloversville, was born in the town of Northampton, Fulton county, New York, January 4, 1854, and is the son of Artemas and Asenath (Alvord) Egelston. He was educated in the public schools, read law with Edgar A. Spencer, was admitted to the bar at Saratoga Springs in September, 1880, and has since been in successful practice in Gloversville. He has taken a prominent part in the local affairs of that place, having served as attorney for the Gloversville Law and Order Society, as recorder of the city (the first to hold that office), and as city attorney for four years. In politics he is a republican, active and prominent in the local affairs of the party.



SCOTT, GEORGE GORDON, was born in the town of Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, May 11, 1811, and died at Ballston Spa, September 7, 1886. George Scott, who was a descendant of Benjamin Scott, an English colonist in Ireland in the reign of James I., emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1773, and settled on the farm where Judge Scott was born in 1774. For a time it was literally a frontier clearing in the great northern wilderness. His wife, who came with him to this country, was a sister of General James Gordon. In the raid under the leadership of Munro, in October, 1780, when General Gordon and others were captured and taken to Canada, Mr. Scott's dwelling was attacked and pillaged, and he was stricken down with a tomahawk and left for dead. James Scott, his only son, a noted surveyor during the first third of the present century, was born January 31, 1774, on the Gordon place, in the present town of Ballston, then in the district of Saratoga, in the county of Albany. He always resided within the limits of what is now Ballston, and died there in 1857. His wife was Mary Botsford, a native of Derby, Connecticut, who died the same year.

George Gordon Scott was their only child. He was graduated from Union College in 1831, and the same year entered the law office of Palmer & Goodrich, at Ballston Spa, where he remained two years, and completed his clerkship with Brown & Thompson, of that village. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and entered upon the successful practice of his profession at that place, which he continued until his last years. He married Lucy, a daughter of the late Joel Lee, of Ballston Spa.

In 1838 he was commissioned by Governor Marcy as judge of the county courts, but resigned before the expiration of his term. He was elected to the assembly of 1856, and was re-elected to the assembly of 1857. In that year he was elected to the senate from the 15th district. He declined a re-election. In 1861 he received the nomination

of the democratic state convention for the office of comptroller, but was defeated by Honorable Lucius Robinson.

In 1860 he was elected supervisor of Ballston, and he was repeatedly re-elected, generally without opposition, and served twenty-one consecutive terms. He was chairman of the board in 1863 and in 1876. Notwithstanding the various positions which he held, he never was an office-seeker, they all having been conferred without his suggestion.

He delivered the Fourth of July centennial address for Saratoga county in 1876, and presided, also making an appropriate address, at the Bemis Heights centennial in 1877.



SCOTT, JAMES LEE, of Ballston Spa, a son of Judge George Gordon Scott, was born in Ballston Spa, January 9, 1856. He was prepared for college at the Greylock Institute, of South Williamstown, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Williams College in the class of 1876, with the degree of bachelor of arts. He read law under the direction of his father, also attending lectures at the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Saratoga Springs in September, 1878. He has since been successfully practicing his profession in Ballston Spa. He has been connected with various cases of local interest and importance. In the famous Hammersley will case he was counsel for Becky Jones, the silent witness, who was sent to Ludlow street jail for contempt of court. From 1886 to 1888 he served as county clerk of Saratoga county under appointment from Governor Hill. He is now referee in bankruptcy for the counties of Saratoga, Schenectady, and Warren.

Mr. Scott married Miss Boone, of Kentucky, a direct descendant of Squire Boone, brother of Daniel Boone, and of Judge John Rowan, a noted senator of the United States from Kentucky.



HALE, LEDYARD PARK, the present district attorney of Saint Lawrence county (born on a farm near Canton, New York, May 17, 1854), is the son of Horace Winthrop Hale and Betsey Russell (Lewis) Hale, both natives of the State of Vermont. He was educated in the schools and higher institutions of Saint Lawrence county, receiving his preparatory training at the Canton Academy, and from there entering the Saint Lawrence University, where he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of bachelor of sciences. The M.S. degree was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1878. For about a year after leaving the university he read law in the office of Sawyer & Russell, at Canton, continuing his pro-

fessional studies with Henry M. Lewis, United States district attorney at Madison, Wisconsin (meantime attending lectures at the Law School of the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1878 with the degree of bachelor of laws). He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the month of June, 1878. After pursuing his profession for about three years in the city of Madison, he returned to his native county, and, being admitted to the New York state bar in September, 1881, opened a law office at Canton, where he has since continued in the enjoyment of a successful practice and a high reputation at the bar of Saint Lawrence county and northern New York.

Mr. Hale was elected district attorney of Saint Lawrence county in 1893, and, having administered the duties of the office with conspicuous ability and greatly to the satisfaction of the people, was chosen for a second term by a large popular majority in 1896.

As district attorney Mr. Hale has made an exceptional record for fidelity, skill, and energy in the conduct of the important business of that position. One of his prosecutions, which attracted widespread attention and involved proceedings of more than ordinary interest on legal grounds, was that of *The People vs. Frank C. Conroy*, for the murder of his wife at Ogdensburg, May 20, 1896. Conroy was indicted on July 7 for murder in the first degree at the extraordinary trial term of the Supreme Court at Canton. The trial began at the same term, August 3, and on August 10 a verdict of guilty was rendered. On September 12 the defendant took an appeal to the Court of Appeals, and a motion to correct the record on appeal was argued in that tribunal January 18, 1897, and decided adversely to *The People* January 26 (151 N. Y., 543). As a direct result of this proceeding, the legislature, by Chapter 427 of the Laws of 1897, radically amended the law as to the settling of the case and exceptions in an action for murder in the first degree. The case was again argued in the Court of Appeals, May 12 and 13, 1897, and on June 8 the verdict was affirmed (153 N. Y., 174). Conroy was executed at Dannemora state prison, August 10, 1897, just one year after his conviction.

Mr. Hale has been prominently identified with the local affairs of Canton throughout his residence there. He was a member of the board of education in 1881, and from 1884 to 1889, inclusive. In 1886 he held the position of president of the village of Canton. From 1890 to 1893, inclusive, he represented the town of Canton on the board of supervisors. In this capacity he took the leading part, and was mainly instrumental in preventing the removal of the county-seat from Canton to Ogdensburg. The Saint Lawrence county courthouse was destroyed by fire in January, 1893, and immediately an active agitation was begun to remove the county-seat to Ogdensburg. Mr. Hale led the opposition on the board of supervisors, and succeeded in preventing the carrying out of the project.



YON, JAMES, of Auburn, was born in Ireland, in 1838. He received a common school education, also being for a time under a private tutor; pursued legal studies at Auburn in the office of Porter, Allen & Beardsley; was admitted to the bar at Rochester in December, 1863, and has since been practicing his profession at Auburn, ranking with the oldest and best-known members of the local bar. He has held the public offices of city clerk of Auburn for two years (1866-67) and city attorney for some twelve years.



O'CONNOR, LEWIS CHARLES, of Geneseo, was born in Le Roy, Genesee county, New York, January 17, 1870. He completed his general education at the Geneseo State Normal School, and read law with Honorable Kidder M. Scott and District Attorney Lubert O. Reed, composing the firm of Scott & Reed. Later he attended the law department of the University of Michigan, being compelled by ill health to leave before the close of his graduating year. He was admitted to the bar in Michigan in September, 1893, and in New York state in October, 1894. Since the latter date he has been successfully practicing his profession in Geneseo.

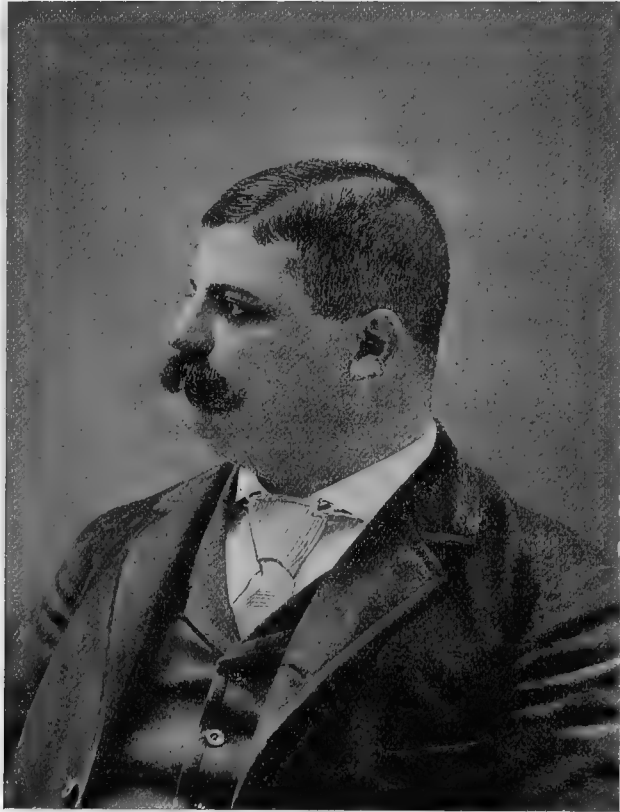
He held the office of town clerk of Geneseo from the time he became of age until March, 1898. For three years, from January 1, 1894, he was police justice of the village. He is now postmaster, under appointment from President McKinley. In politics Mr. O'Connor is an active republican. For several years he has been the Geneseo member of the republican county central committee.



APPELL, GEORGE CHARLES, of Mount Vernon, ex-judge, and a leading member of the Westchester county bar, was born in New York City, March 8, 1858. He is of pure German descent, both his parents, George and Barbara (Lang) Appell, having been born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, whence they immigrated, in 1849, to this country.

George C. Appell attended the Mount Vernon public schools, and later the Y. M. C. A. school of New York City, also receiving some assistance in his more advanced studies by private tutors, whose services he obtained partly in consideration of reciprocal instruction by him in phonography, after he had become an adept in that art. In the main, however, he owes the excellent general education which he was able to acquire in youth to persevering private study. In 1873, at the age of fifteen, he entered the law office of the Honorable Lewis C. Platt, of White Plains. After about a year with Judge Platt he obtained employment with the law firm of Hatch & Van Allen, in New

York, where he continued until 1879. During this period he took up the study of shorthand, became highly proficient in it, and entered upon a career of professional stenographic work, which, judged by the test of substantial business results, has probably never been rivaled by that of any other young stenographer in a similar length of



Rev. C. Apple.

time. Originally contemplating the practice of the law, he filed his certificate for admission to the bar in 1876, and, continuing to read law for three years afterward, he was fully qualified to be admitted upon attaining his majority in 1879. But the opportunities which offered at this time in the stenographic profession were too attractive

to justify his relinquishment of it. Leaving the office of Hatch & Van Allen in 1879, he became stenographer and law reporter to Francis N. Bangs, with whom, and his firm, he remained until 1888. From the latter year until 1891 he served as stenographer to the United States courts for the southern district of New York. During his active career as a stenographer, Mr. Appell reported some of the most important cases and proceedings of record in the courts, including the Broadway Railway proceedings, the Paran Stevens will case, the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad litigation, the New York Aqueduct proceedings, the Jacob Sharp trial, the Boodle Aldermen trials, the case of the Banque Franco-Egyptien against John Crosby Brown and others, and the di Cesnola-Feuerdant libel suit.

Mr. Appell's retirement from stenography to enter the legal profession involved a very considerable temporary sacrifice, as he had developed an exceedingly lucrative business. But regarding the law as the natural field for his energies and abilities, he did not hesitate to make the change. To prepare himself more thoroughly for the bar he took a year's course of lectures (1891-92) in the Law School of the New York University. Meantime he had been admitted to practice upon examination before the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, December 17, 1891. He has since been pursuing his profession, with marked success and reputation, in Mount Vernon. In 1894 he organized, with Odell Dykman Tompkins, the law partnership of Appell & Tompkins, which still continues.

As a citizen of Mount Vernon, where he has lived for nearly his entire life, he has been active in the public concerns of that community and as a contributor to its progress in various ways. For a period of eight years he served as a member of the board of trustees of the village. He was a member of the board of education of the 5th school district of the town of Eastchester, and president of that body for two terms before Mount Vernon was incorporated as a city. At the first election held under the city charter he was elected city judge of Mount Vernon, and in that office he served a term of four years, from June 15, 1892, to June 15, 1896.

He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Mecca Shrine, and is a member of the New York Athletic and various other social and similar organizations. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States, and recently made a prolonged tour, with his family, of the British Isles and most of the countries of continental Europe.

Judge Appell was married, in 1879, to Emma Drews, of Mount Vernon. They have three children.



SMITH, WILL WALTON, of Saratoga Springs, was born in Jay, Essex county, New York, January 6, 1862, being the son of Eli and Mary Ann E. (Atwood) Smith. He attended the common schools until seventeen years old, later studying in the Westport Academy and the Plattsburgh High School. His legal studies were pursued with his brother, Honorable Clarence W. Smith, and with Albert S. Burdick and Honorable James W. Houghton. He was admitted to the bar at Albany, November 23, 1888, and has since been practicing with success and reputation in Saratoga Springs. For three years, from April, 1891, he was associated in partnership with General Winsor B. French. Mr. Smith is known as one of the leading young practitioners of his locality.



RAINES, GEORGE, of Rochester, eminent as an advocate, orator, and political leader, the son of Reverend John and Mary (Remington) Raines, was born in Pultneyville, Wayne county, New York, November 10, 1846. He is descended from the Yorkshire (England) branch of the Raines family, and in the maternal line is of good Yankee stock, his mother having been a member of the Remington family of Vermont. His father was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, for thirty-five years filling pastorates of that denomination in western New York.

He received his preparatory education in the Elmira Academy, and in 1866 was graduated from Rochester University with extraordinary honors, receiving the first prizes for Latin and Greek composition, declamation, and English essay. The degree of master of arts has been conferred upon him by his alma mater. He read law with Honorable John Van Voorhis, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester on December 4, 1867, soon after completing his twenty-first year. He has always since lived and practiced his profession in Rochester.

Mr. Raines very soon attracted attention at the bar, especially for his brilliant qualities as an orator and jury lawyer. During the past twenty years he has been one of the most conspicuous practitioners of western New York, participating in almost every important trial held in Monroe and the surrounding counties in that period. He has been counsel, sometimes for the people and sometimes for the defense, in twenty-six murder trials, including the celebrated Shea-Ross case in Troy in 1894, by appointment of Governor Flower. Among the other noted criminal actions in which Mr. Raines has figured may be mentioned those against Upton, Faulkner, Gillette, and Gaskill for wrecking banks. He was designated by Governor Flower in 1893 to take the new evidence after the sentence of Carlyle Harris, and report

upon the question of his pardon. He reported against the pardon, and Harris was executed.

He was district attorney of Monroe county from 1872 to 1877, and represented his district in the state senate from 1877 to 1879. He served for seven years as judge-advocate on the staff of Major-General Brinker, New York State National Guard. He is now serving a five years' term (expiring in 1900) as commissioner of the State Reservation of Niagara.

Mr. Raines has long been one of the prominent democratic leaders of the state, a familiar figure at the state conventions of his party (of five of which he has been the presiding officer), and a popular and powerful stump speaker in many campaigns. He ranks among the distinguished American orators of the times, and on various representative and memorable occasions has been selected to deliver commemorative and other addresses. He was the orator at the semi-centennial celebration of the city of Rochester in 1894, and in 1885, at the invitation of the legislature, he delivered before the two houses the oration on the death of Samuel J. Tilden.

He has always been active and influential in the public affairs of the city of Rochester. He was the author of the act for the public park system of that city, and in a public address before an indignation meeting of its opponents, defeated, by his eloquence and convincing argument, the resolutions that had been prepared in condemnation of the project. He has served for seven years as trustee of the Rochester State Hospital.

In 1888 he was one of the four delegates-at-large from the State of New York at the democratic national convention which renominated Grover Cleveland. He has been a member of four national conventions of the democratic party. His brother, Honorable John Raines, has served three terms in the state assembly, three terms in the state senate, and two terms in congress from an adjoining district, and is the author of the Excise and Ballot laws of New York that bear his name. Another brother, Honorable Thomas Raines, has served two terms as state treasurer, and for fifteen years has been a law partner of Mr. Raines, under the firm name of Raines Brothers.



RENNAN, JOHN F., of Yonkers, was born in New York City, December 3, 1853. His parents, natives of the north of Ireland, emigrated to this country in 1852. He attended the New York and Yonkers public schools, also studying in a parochial school in Yonkers, entered Manhattan College, and was graduated from that institution, with honors, in the class of 1875. He then took the regular lecture course of the Columbia College Law School, completing his studies there in 1877, and in the same year

was admitted to the bar upon examination before the Supreme Court at Poughkeepsie. He has been in active practice in Yonkers ever since, ranking as one of the most prominent and able lawyers of that city and Westchester county.

Mr. Brennan has pursued a general practice, with an excellent degree of success in the conduct of both civil and criminal business. In the winter of 1886-87, during the temporary illness of the district attorney of Westchester county, he had charge of the court work of the district attorney's office, performing his duties in a manner which elicited a formal compliment from the presiding judge at the termination of the session. For some time he has devoted his attention largely to the trial of railroad cases, as counsel for the Nassau Railroad Company of Brooklyn. He also attends to the Brooklyn business of the Metropolitan Railroad Company of New York. Since the organization of the Yonkers Railroad Company (1886) he has been its counsel, as well as one of its directors.

He has served as one of the examiners of candidates for admission to the bar in the 2d judicial district, comprising the counties of Kings, Rockland, Queens, Richmond, Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, and Westchester. Since 1893 he has been a member of the Board of Education of the city of Yonkers. He is a member of the Yonkers Board of Trade and the Yonkers Historical Society. In politics he is a democrat.



DUDLESTON, JOSEPH JANION, of Frankfort, Herkimer county, is a native of England, having been born in Shropshire on July 25, 1838. His parents, Joseph J. and Mary (Wilson) Dudleston, removed to this country, settling in the town of Litchfield, Herkimer county, New York. He attended the district school of his neighborhood, and later continued his studies for portions of several terms in the Whitestown Seminary, meantime teaching school to earn the money required for the expenses of his education. He read law in the office of S. & R. Earl, of Herkimer, and was admitted to the bar at Syracuse in April, 1865. Since October of that year he has been engaged in successful practice in the village of Herkimer.

Mr. Dudleston has served a term as district attorney of Herkimer county (1877-79, inclusive). In 1880 and 1881 he held the office of president of Frankfort village.



OWELL, MARK THERON, of Canandaigua, was born in New Paltz, Ulster county, New York, December 14, 1859. He received his general education in the district schools and the Canandaigua Academy; read law with John Gillette, of Canandaigua, and was graduated from the law department

of Hamilton College, with the degree of bachelor of laws, in 1880. He was admitted to the bar at Utica, December 14, 1880, and has since been practicing his profession with success and reputation at Canandaigua. He has held the offices of village clerk and attorney and clerk of the board of supervisors.



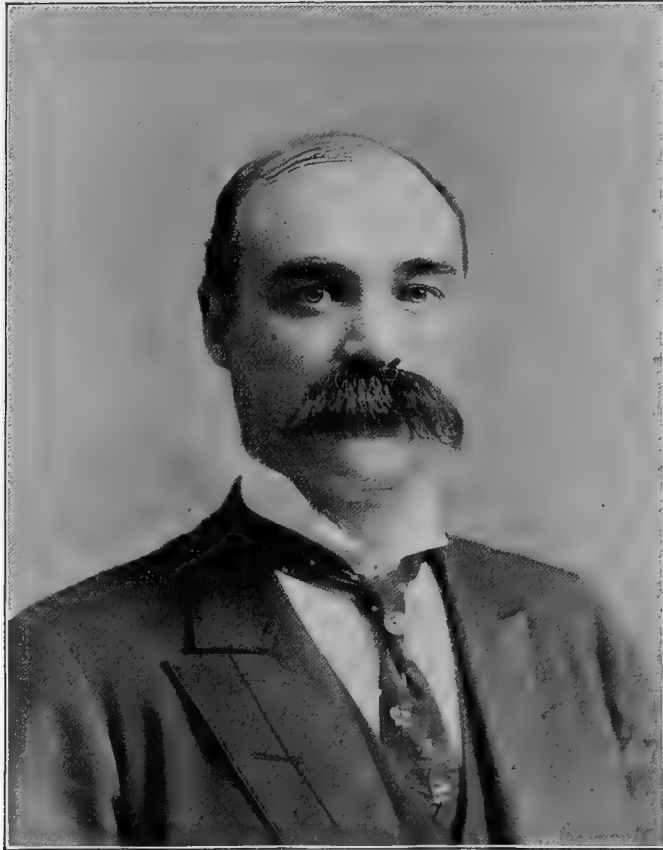
IDE, CHARLES ELLIOTT, for six years corporation counsel of the city of Syracuse, and prominent there at the bar, in politics, and as a citizen, is the son of Darius C. and Mary (Colburn) Ide, and was born at Oak's Corners, in the town of Phelps, Ontario county, New York, May 3, 1853. His father, a blacksmith and carriage-maker, was descended from pioneer settlers of Steuben county, New York. His maternal grandfather, Robert Colburn, was a well-known builder in Canandaigua in the early part of this century, erecting the Courthouse, the Phoenix Building, and other prominent structures in that village.

After attending the district school at Unionville in the town of Phelps (Ontario county) young Ide entered the Geneva Classical School, where he completed his studies in 1871. He then commenced the study of law at Syracuse with the noted firm of Ruger, Wallace & Jenny (William C. Ruger, late chief judge of the Court of Appeals, and William J. Wallace, now judge of the United States Circuit Court). Later he was a clerk in the office of Fuller & Vann (Irving G. Vann, at present associate-justice of the Court of Appeals), continuing there until 1877. Meantime (June 9, 1874) he had been admitted to the bar upon examination before the Supreme Court at Buffalo.

Engaging in the private practice of his profession in 1877, he formed with John H. Costello the law partnership of Costello & Ide. This was succeeded in 1887 by Ide & Hubbard. His firm style has since been changed to Ide & Newell, Baldwin & Ide, Baldwin, Ide & Ryan, and Ide & Ryan. In the present firm of Ide & Ryan his associate is Charles P. Ryan, Esq.

Mr. Ide, through his connection as a law student and clerk with two of the most noted legal firms of central New York, had the advantage of an exceptionally thorough training for the more important lines of practice. Adding to this preparation native abilities of a high order, he soon gained substantial success and reputable standing at the Onondaga bar, and he is to-day recognized as one of the leading trial lawyers of that bar. The business of his various firms has always been mainly in the department of commercial and corporation law and negligence cases. For three terms, a period of six years,—the longest period that the office was ever held by any incumbent,—he was in the service of the city as corporation counsel, making a

splendid record and achieving a most enviable reputation. In that position he successfully defended many suits of importance against the city, and came to be acknowledged as an expert in the defense of negligence cases. He had charge of the notable Burnet Park case, an action to recover possession of one of the parks of Syracuse, winning a complete victory for the city. As an instance of the vigilance and



C. E. Ide

brilliant ability with which he uniformly defended the public interest, it may be mentioned that during one entire year while serving in the office of corporation counsel the total verdicts against the city amounted to the insignificant sum of only \$662. The *Syracuse Courier* (November 14, 1895), reviewing his career as a law officer, said:

“Corporation Counsel Ide has been an intelligent, hard-worked servant of

the city. . . . No city attorney has ever been more thorough, and none has ever been more successful in defense of the city's interests in the courts."

And the *Syracuse Journal* (November 15, 1895) paid him the following tribute:

"Mr. Ide has been an exceptionally good city attorney, and even while bitterly assailed in order to crowd him out of the office he legally holds, to make a place for an inexperienced partisan, Mr. Ide goes on winning lawsuits for the city, of large importance."

Although devoting himself principally to the civil departments of the law, he is known as a very effective advocate, and at various times has been prominent in leading criminal actions. He was one of the counsel for the defense, obtaining his acquittal, in the case of Robert J. Fitzsimmons, on trial for the murder of Con Riordan. In that case he particularly distinguished himself in the cross-examination of medical experts, practically breaking down the theory of the prosecution as to the cause of death. Dr. David M. Totman, the well-known specialist, had given serious testimony in behalf of the prosecution, but Mr. Ide, by a series of questions based upon facts brought out by the autopsy, and evincing precise knowledge of delicate scientific details, obtained from him admissions which immediately disposed of the case of the state against Fitzsimmons and cleared him of the charge. For the masterly skill with which he conducted this cross-examination Mr. Ide received numerous encomiums from his professional brethren and the press.

He is one of the republican leaders of the city and county, and for years has been active and influential in promotion of his party's cause, both as a very popular public speaker and in connection with the work of the organization. He has represented his ward repeatedly in the republican city and county committees, and the county in the judicial district committee; has been chairman of the republican city committee, and has many times been a delegate to county, judicial, and state conventions. He is at present chairman of the 5th judicial district republican committee.

Mr. Ide has always been active in the Masonic order, and is among the most prominent and well-known men of that fraternity in the United States. He is past master of Central City Lodge, No. 305, F. & A. M.; is a member of Central City Chapter, No. 70, R. A. M., and is past commander of Central City Commandery, No. 25, K. T. In addition, he is past master of Central City Lodge of Perfection, past master of Central City Council of Princes of Jerusalem, past master of Central City Chapter, Rose Croix, and past commander-in-chief of Central City Consistory, A. & A. S. Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U. S. A. He is now (1898) senior grand warden of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of New York State, and deputy grand commander

of the Grand Commandery, K. T., of New York. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, and is an active member of the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, and deputy for New York.

He was married, in 1885, to Esther Jean, daughter of Wesley Cary, of Webster City, Iowa. They have one child.



OWER, ROBERT MCKINLAY, of New Rochelle, was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, October 1, 1855. His father, William Power, a scientist, mathematician, and scholar, died during Robert's childhood, and his widow with her children soon afterward removed to Scotland. He received his preparatory education at the Glasgow Academy—a famous classical school—and under the instruction of private tutors in Latin and Greek. He then entered the University of Glasgow, from which he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of master of arts. At an early age he contemplated adopting the medical profession and studied medicine in Glasgow, taking high honors in medical jurisprudence. Later he studied law, also attending the law lectures of the University for two winter seasons and one summer season, and for a few years was in a solicitor's office in Glasgow as an apprentice.

After his graduation from the University, just before the breaking out of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, he went to Russia, and during that war he served as a newspaper correspondent, traveling from Saint Petersburg to Constantinople. At the conclusion of peace he came to America, where he had brothers. For some years he pursued legal studies in New York under the preceptorship of Asa Bird Gardiner, also being an enlisted clerk in the judge advocate's department of the army under Colonel Gardiner and other judge advocates, where he gained a knowledge of military law. He was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn at the September term of 1888, and has since been practicing his profession at New Rochelle, Westchester county. He enjoys a reputation for ability and success in general practice, and has frequently been retained as counsel in important military trials. He has served as counsel for the board of health of New Rochelle, and also for the commissioners of excise of that town. He has made a special study of the law of public health and safety, with which he has a rare acquaintance.

Mr. Power is a ripe classical and French scholar, an ardent student, and a graceful writer and speaker. He has made a translation of some of the celebrated classics, especially the Odes of Horace. He is a frequent contributor to the magazines and periodicals, and is often seen on the lecture platform. He is the author of several monologues on topics connected with military law, in which he is regarded as an



Robert London Sumner

expert. He has been a member of the American Authors' League almost since its foundation.



CLUTE, JACOB WINNE, of Schenectady, was born in Niskayuna, Schenectady county, New York, October 1, 1847, being the son of Jacob F. and Jemima (Winne) Clute. After receiving a classical education in the institutions of Schenectady, he entered the law office of Mitchell & Beattie, of that city, and in April, 1869, was admitted to the bar. He has since pursued a successful general practice. Mr. Clute is one of the leading and public-spirited citizens of Schenectady, and has long been actively identified with enterprises of local improvement and development. He has served three terms as mayor of Schenectady. He has taken a prominent part, among other local enterprises, in the construction of the Schenectady waterworks system, the building of the Schenectady Opera House, and the repaving of the streets of Schenectady with modern pavement.



DRUMMOND, ROBERT LOUDON (born in New York City, August 21, 1842), is a son of James and Sarah Jane (Loudon) Drummond. His father, a native of Ednam, Scotland, came to this country about 1832, and after a number of years of mercantile life in New York City purchased a farm in the town of Victory, Cayuga county, New York, where he spent the remainder of his days. Mr. Drummond's mother was born in Kortright, New York. The family consisted of four sons and two daughters.

Young Drummond attended the neighborhood school during the winter sessions until his sixteenth year, working on the farm in the summer seasons. He afterward studied for two or three terms at the Union Academy in Red Creek, where he prepared himself for the profession of teaching. In this profession he was engaged for several years, holding, among other positions, that of principal of Public School No. 4, in the city of Auburn. It was his intention to complete his education by a collegiate course, but his plans in this direction were abandoned upon the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. He enlisted as a private in Company H., 111th New York Volunteer Infantry, with which he served in Barlow's division, Hancock's corps, Army of the Potomac. Just after the battle of Hatcher's Run, on October 30, 1864, he was taken prisoner, with eighty-six others of his regiment, in front of Fort Alexander Hays, near the Weldon Railroad. He was thereupon confined in prison at Petersburg, and subsequently in Libby Prison and at Salisbury, being released from the last mentioned place on March 2, 1865, as a result of Sherman's March to the

Sea. While at Salisbury he was a fellow-prisoner of Albert D. Richardson and Junius Henri Browne, war correspondents of the *New York Tribune*, and William E. Davis, of the *Cincinnati Gazette*; and he took an active interest in the escape of these three gentlemen. It was during the official visit of the Confederate Major-General Bradley T. Johnson to the stockade at Salisbury, and when the condition of that place of horrors (in whose cemetery 12,000 Union dead were buried) was at its worst, that Mr. Drummond, though but a boy, was chosen by his fellow-prisoners to present their wants and deplorable state to this commandant of all the prisoners of the south. This he did, with a sample of the miserable rations issued that morning, and his own emaciated condition, as a text, and with ten thousand living skeletons standing around as witnesses.

Returning from the war, he was anxious to enter upon a course of study with a view to preparation for college, but in consequence of precarious health, inflicted by a long period of imprisonment, this was strictly forbidden by his physician. While slowly recovering his health he took up the study of the law, which he completed by a course in the law department of the University of Albany, being graduated from that institution in the class of 1871. He was admitted to the bar at Albany, May 18 of that year, and soon afterward began practice in the city of Auburn, where he has continued without interruption since.

Mr. Drummond rapidly attained prominence as a practitioner, being especially effective and successful in jury cases. In November, 1878, he was elected district attorney of Cayuga county. In that office he continued until January 1, 1889, being the only person up to the present time who has held the position for three successive terms by election. During the nine years of his service as district attorney, out of five hundred indictments secured by him, no convictions were ever reversed. Since Mr. Drummond's retirement from the district attorney's office he has gained a reputation throughout the state by his skillful defenses in various notable criminal cases.

Mr. Drummond has from early boyhood taken an active interest in politics. Preferring the pursuits of his profession he has, however, held no strictly political office; the only public position he has filled, aside from the district attorneyship, is that of school commissioner for the 1st district of Cayuga county, which he occupied from January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1869.

He was identified with the republican party from the time of its organization, and remained a steadfast supporter of its principles until the period of the tariff agitation which resulted in Mr. Cleveland's second election to the presidency. In that campaign he cast his first vote for the democratic ticket. In the great struggle of 1896 he was a warm supporter of William J. Bryan and bimetallism, accepting the democratic nomination for representative in congress for the 28th district, and actively stumping the greater part of the district for Bryan and the Chicago platform.



Amills

He has written and delivered many public addresses for farmers' festivals, soldiers' reunions, and temperance gatherings. His lecture, "Personal Reminiscences of Prison Life During the War of the Rebellion," has been delivered by him to crowded audiences in nearly every village and hamlet of the county, in different parts of the state, and once in the city of Boston.

Mr. Drummond was for many years a trustee of the Calvary Presbyterian Society, and for a long time its treasurer, and he is now one of the ruling elders of that church. Some of the best years of his life have been spent as superintendent of its Sunday-school and president of its large temperance society. He was for five years one of the trustees of the Auburn Theological Seminary, and has been for a long time, and still is, a trustee of the Home for the Friendless in that city.



YOUNG, FRANK L., of Sing Sing, was born in Port Byron, Cayuga county, New York, October 31, 1860. Through both his parents, Levi W. and Margaret Young, he is descended from Scotch ancestors. After attending the public schools he was prepared for college at Oakford Seminary, Union Springs, New York, and then entered Haverford College, but at the end of a year left that institution and continued his studies in Cornell University, where he was graduated in June, 1888, with the degree of bachelor of arts. He received a thorough professional training for the law, serving clerkships in Brooklyn with Frank Gardner, Esq., and Edward V. Slauson, and in Sing Sing with Abram S. Underhill, Esq., and also attending lectures at the New York Law School.

Since his admission to the bar (May, 1892, at Poughkeepsie) he has been an active and successful practitioner in Sing Sing. He is now a member of the firm of Griffin & Young, whose practice extends throughout Westchester county, and also includes legal business in New York City.



MILLS, ALBERT MONTGOMERY, of Little Falls, ex-district attorney of Herkimer county, and ex-state senator, was born in New Hartford, Oneida county, New York, September 10, 1841, and is the son of Daniel Case Mills and Jane (Campbell) Mills. He was educated in the public schools and the Fairfield Seminary (Herkimer county). At the breaking out of the civil war he was prepared to enter the sophomore class in college, but preferring to give his services to his country, he joined the army as a volunteer from Oneida county. From August, 1861, until July, 1865, he continued in active duty, except for a brief time in 1862, spent in the hospital on account of wounds. He was with the Army of the Potomac in all its great campaigns. The first great battle in

which he participated was Antietam, and the last was Appomattox Courthouse, April 9, 1865. Enlisting as a private, he was mustered out as a lieutenant of artillery.

Upon his return from the war, Mr. Mills engaged in the study of the law at Little Falls under the preceptorship of Honorable George A. Hardin, now presiding justice of the appellate division of the Supreme Court in the 4th judicial department. Later he entered the Law School of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and from that institution he was graduated in 1867 with the degree of bachelor of laws. He was admitted to the bar at Syracuse in this state in the same year, and soon afterward began the practice of his profession at Newport, New York. From there he removed to Little Falls, where he has since continued, attaining a high degree of success and reputation.

He served as district attorney of Herkimer county from 1871 to 1877, and represented the district in the senate of the State of New York from 1880 to 1882.



SANFORD, CARLTON ELISHA, is a son of Jonah and Clarinda (Risdon) Sanford, and was born at Hopkinton, Saint Lawrence county, New York, December 31, 1847.

His father was one of the most successful and influential men in the eastern portion of Saint Lawrence county, holding various public offices. The son attended the district school of his neighborhood, the Lawrenceville Academy for several terms, and the Saint Lawrence Academy for one term. Later he entered Cornell University (class of 1873), but did not complete the course, leaving at the end of the sophomore year with an honorable discharge to begin the study of law. After serving a clerkship in the office of Tappan & Erwin, at Potsdam, he completed his professional studies by a course in the Albany Law School, being graduated in 1873 and admitted to the bar in June of that year. He thereupon resumed his former position as clerk. In December, 1874, he commenced practice, organizing, with T. H. Swift, the firm of Swift & Sanford. This was dissolved in 1876. Afterward, Mr. Sanford practiced alone until 1888, when he again formed a partnership with Mr. Swift, which continued until 1892. From the beginning of his career he has lived in Potsdam.

Mr. Sanford, during the period of his active practice in the courts, was connected with one of the most interesting and celebrated causes arising in his part of the state. This was the noted case of *Riggs vs. Palmer* (115 N. Y., 506), in which he originated or conceived the vital point, which, being decided in favor of his client, established an entirely new principle of law in this state, to wit: that a devisee, who takes the life of his testator for the purpose of coming into the imme-

diate enjoyment of the estate or property, can not acquire the same either as devisee or as heir. This decision has been followed in various other states, although in some, and in certain foreign countries, it has been attacked. In all his work as a lawyer he has been widely known as especially careful and painstaking, and he enjoys the reputation of being one of the best framers of legal papers in his section. In this connection a case in point may be instanced. In 1893, Judge Charles O. Tappan had occasion to review the records of a Potsdam corporation (including a proposed bond, mortgage, etc.), all of which had been drawn by Mr. Sanford. After a day's examination and study he stated to the directors that the papers were most admirable, that he had been on the bench twenty years and had a pretty thorough acquaintance with the lawyers practicing in the district, and that in his opinion not one in fifteen of them could have prepared a similar set of papers more clear and perfect in their terms.

In 1889, Mr. Sanford, with other citizens of Potsdam, organized the People's Bank. It began business May 1 of that year. He was chosen its president, and has continued in that position ever since. On January 26, 1897, the startling news was spread through the village that the National Bank, which had been in existence some forty-five years, with a capital of \$200,000, had closed its doors. Immediately a run began on the People's Bank, which continued the following morning, but soon subsided, due to the excellent and vigorous measures taken by President Sanford. At once, upon learning of the failure, he telegraphed for assistance to the Farmers' National Bank and the People's National Bank of Malone, each of which promptly responded with an advance of \$10,000—loans that were speedily returned. This enabled him to place on the counters some \$20,000 in gold and \$50,000 in currency—a practical demonstration of the strength of the institution that had a very calming effect. The bank has been prosperous from the start.

For eight years, from 1881 to 1888, Mr. Sanford was treasurer of the Racquette Valley and Saint Regis Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and in 1889 he served as its president. He was re-elected to that position, but declined.

In 1890 he took the initial steps toward, and conducted, the organization of the Potsdam Savings, Loan and Building Association. At that time an agent of an outside society was making arrangements for establishing a branch in Potsdam, but Mr. Sanford, feeling that it would be much better to have a home association, at once inaugurated a movement to that end, himself calling a meeting of the leading citizens to be held in his office that evening. The meeting was largely attended, and under his direction an organization was so far formed that there was no room to form a branch in Potsdam, and the agent left on the following day. Mr. Sanford directed and attended to the entire organization, and has been its attorney from the begin-

ning. The association has proved highly successful, being a great assistance to many citizens of Potsdam.

He was one of four to organize the Thatcher Manufacturing Company, established in November, 1889, and did the legal work. This company has had a very prosperous career. He has been on its board of directors continuously, and has served as, and is now, its president. He was one of the principal organizers of the Racquette River Paper Company (1892), an enterprise of considerable magnitude, and has been its vice-president and attorney ever since. He was one of the organizers, and is still a stockholder, in the Potsdam Clothing Company; he was a director in the High Falls Sulphite Pulp and Mining Company to January 1, 1894, and a director in the Potsdam Milk Sugar Company.

Upon the death of his father, in October, 1886, Mr. Sanford was made sole executor of the will. For a period of eight years he devoted much of his time to the business of the estate, effecting an entirely satisfactory settlement with his brothers and sister in 1894.

For many years Mr. Sanford has been a writer for the press on a variety of subjects especially appealing to his interest and sympathies. These contributions have been largely devoted to topics of local and neighborhood concern, politics, temperance, and reform, and observations made on his journeys to distant places. It has been said of him by a competent critic that his productions prove him to be one of the best and clearest writers in his locality. To a great extent, however, they have been printed anonymously in the local journals, and with strictly temporary purposes in view—entirely without reference to literary ends as such. In these efforts, as in his professional work and his business occupations, he has always been characterized by directness of aim and execution, and the effect sought has seldom failed.

Mr. Sanford was married, December 31, 1893, to Miss Frances G. Merritt, daughter of George Merritt, of Auburn.



AWYER, SAMUEL NELSON, of Palmyra, was born in that village, October 6, 1858, and is the son of Samuel William and Hannah (Nelson) Sawyer. He was educated at the Palmyra Union School and the Phillips Academy of Andover, Massachusetts, and studied law with Samuel B. McIntyre, of Palmyra, also taking the lecture course of the Albany Law School, from which institution he was graduated in 1883. He was admitted to the bar January 10, 1884, and has since been pursuing a successful general practice in Palmyra. From an early period of his career he has enjoyed a reputation as a very effective advocate at the bar, and has been retained in some of the most important actions and litiga-

tions, both criminal and civil. Among the noted trials with which he has been connected may be mentioned those of Lumbert and Childs, for murder, and the case of Oliver Curtis Perry, the train robber.

He is at present serving a term as county judge of Wayne county, to which he was elected in November, 1897. He has also held the offices of clerk of the village of Palmyra (1884-90), president of the village (1892-94), and district attorney of Wayne county (1889-95).



DOBIE, DAVID FOWLER, of Plattsburgh, ex-surrogate of Clinton county, was born in Huntingdon, Province of Quebec, January 12, 1840. He is a son of the late Reverend David Dobie, for many years pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church of Plattsburgh, and through him descended from an old and respected Scotch family. His mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Walker, was born in England.

He came to Plattsburgh in his youth with his parents, attended the public schools of that place, and entered Middlebury College, leaving that institution upon the death of his father. He studied law with the firm of Beckwith, Johnson & Weed, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. Soon afterward he enlisted in Company H., 118th New York Volunteer Infantry. He was in many of the important battles of the war, accompanying his regiment in the most of its marches. In 1864 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and when honorably discharged after the close of the Rebellion had been further promoted to be major for gallant and meritorious conduct. Returning to Plattsburgh he resumed his practice of law, continuing until 1882, when, on account of other duties, he gave it up for a while.

In the fall of 1866 he was elected treasurer of Clinton county. In that office he remained for four consecutive terms of three years each.

From January, 1882, to January, 1894, he served with ability as surrogate of the county.

For many years he has been a director of the Vilas Bank of Plattsburgh, and, since 1894, its president. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, the Masonic fraternity, the Loyal Legion, and the Grand Army of the Republic.



WYNKOOP, BRADLEY, of Canandaigua, was born in Gorham, Ontario county, New York, May 12, 1841, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Spann) Wynkoop. He was educated in the district schools and the Canandaigua Academy, studied law with Honorable Daniel Morris, late of Penn Yan, Yates county, New York; was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, June 9, 1871, and has since been practicing his profession in Canan-

daigua, being a prominent member of the bar of that section. His law firm is Wynkoop & Rice, in which Honorable Frank Rice, formerly secretary of state of New York, is associated with him.



SILKMAN, THEODORE H., surrogate of Westchester county, and prominent at the New York bar, was born March 25, 1858, being the only son of James Baily and Harriet Van Cortlandt (Crosby) Silkman. In the maternal as in the paternal line, he comes from old Westchester stock, the Crosby family having been settled in the county from a comparatively early colonial period. The celebrated Enoch Crosby, of the Revolution, immortalized in Cooper's "Spy," was a member of this Crosby family; and, as he married a Bailey, was likewise of kin to Judge Silkman's collateral ancestors on the paternal side. The maternal grandfather of Judge Silkman was Reverend Alexander H. Crosby, rector of Saint John's Episcopal Church, of Yonkers, and his maternal great-grandfather was Darius Crosby, of Scarsdale, a lawyer, who held the position of master of chancery in Westchester county in 1812.

The early boyhood of Theodore H. Silkman was spent in the town of Lewisboro. In 1867 he removed with his parents to Yonkers, where he has since resided. He attended the academy of Reverend R. Montgomery Hooper (Yonkers) until the age of fifteen. It had been the intention of his father to send him to Yale, but this was prevented by the limited financial means of the family. Leaving the academy, he entered his father's law office in New York. After remaining there two years he became a clerk with his uncle's law firm, Lockwood & Crosby (Levi A. Lockwood and Darius G. Crosby), also located in New York. Here he applied himself with great determination and industry to the mastery of the details of legal proceedings, working early and late, and so familiarizing himself with every phase of the business of the office that he was soon considered indispensable to its transaction. Unlike the ordinary office student of law, his preparation for entering upon the profession was very little in the line of reading or of elaborate study of the minutiae of legal science; indeed, his active labors in the practical concerns of the office left him almost no time for formal study of any kind, and when he came to be examined for admission to the bar his preparation as to general principles was confined to such reading as he could do on the eve of the occasion. He was able, however, to pass a satisfactory examination in all the branches of the subject. He was admitted to practice in May, 1879, having just completed his twenty-first year. He continued with Lockwood & Crosby until the death of Mr. Lockwood in 1883, when the firm was reorganized under the name of Silkman & Seybel (Daniel E. Seybel), Mr. Crosby being its senior member, although

his name did not appear. The business of the new firm increased so rapidly that in 1885 it was again reorganized, Mr. Joseph Fettretch being admitted, and the style being changed to Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel, under which it still continues. Mr. Crosby remained with it, as senior partner, until his death in January, 1897. It is now one



Theo. H. Silkman

of the very well-known legal partnerships of New York City, conducting a large general practice, which is especially important in the department of the management of estates.

Mr. Silkman has always been active and prominent as a citizen of Yonkers. From boyhood he has taken an interest in politics as a

supporter of the principles of the republican party, never failing to vote at any election or primary. He has frequently been a delegate to local, county, and state conventions. From 1884 to 1897 he held the position of United States commissioner for the city of Yonkers, by appointment from Circuit Judge Wallace. For six years (1891-97) he served as a police commissioner of the city, most of the time being president of the board. In 1894 he was nominated by the republican convention for surrogate of the county, to lead what was supposed to be a forlorn hope against the Honorable Owen T. Coffin, who had been the incumbent of the office for twenty-four consecutive years. He was elected by a majority of 4,000, leading all the candidates on his party ticket.

In the county of Westchester the office of surrogate is of peculiar importance, owing to the unusually large relative wealth which centers in it. As an instance of this, the county stands third in the amount of transfer (inheritance) taxes collected, being surpassed in that respect only by New York and Kings counties, although several other counties (those containing the large cities of Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Utica, and Albany) exceed it in population. In the administration of the very extensive and important legal business resulting from this condition, Judge Silkman has made a highly creditable record. During his three and one-half years of service not one of the decisions rendered by him has been reversed on appeal. He has also remodeled the surrogate's office, introducing modern methods of keeping records and indices, through which the work of reference has become very much simplified and the risk of destruction has been greatly lessened. He has continued his connection with his New York firm, devoting to its affairs such time as he can spare from his official duties. Previously to becoming surrogate his services were frequently in request as referee, both by appointment and by the consent of counsel. Judge Silkman is at present (1898) president of the Westchester County Bar Association, having succeeded Honorable William H. Robertson in that position in 1897. He has served as president of the City Club of Yonkers, is a member of the Palisade Boat Club, has been a vestryman of Saint John's Episcopal Church for a number of years, and is one of the managers of Saint John's Hospital. He is also a member of the Union League Club of New York, the New York Athletic Club, and the New York Riding Club.

He was married, October 4, 1882, to Mary Virginia, daughter of Frederic C. Oakley, of Yonkers. They have two children living—Eleanor, born July 7, 1883, and Theodore Frederic, born March 30, 1885.



SCRUGHAM, WILLIAM WARBURTON, the first justice of the Supreme Court elected from Westchester county, was born in the city of New York, on March 19, 1820. His father, who bore the same name, was a native of Dublin, and a graduate of Trinity College in that city. His mother was English. Her maiden name was Eleanor Burnet, and she came from a family which had given a bishop to the Church of England, and was herself the daughter of a high dignitary of that church. Her marriage was considered a mesalliance, as her husband's father was engaged in trade as a manufacturer of hosiery; and, largely on account of the unpleasantness caused by the opposition of her family to the marriage, her husband was induced to sell out the interests which he had inherited from his father in the Dublin factory, and to emigrate with his young wife to America in the early years of this century. Both were very young, inexperienced, and thoughtless, and, while their money lasted, they spent an extended honeymoon in touring through the New England states in their private traveling carriage. But there soon came a time when funds ran low, and it was found necessary to return to New York, where Judge Scrugham's father invested what remained of his capital in a ship-chandlery business, which he established on the corner of Maiden lane and Front street. Both he and his wife died at an early age, leaving a large family of young children without any relatives in this country. The eldest daughter was married to an instructor in Columbia College, but she could not furnish a home for her younger brothers and sisters, and the family was therefore broken up and the children sent to various boarding schools. The subject of this sketch was sent to an academy in Westchester county. Among the older boys at this school was Samuel E. Lyon, to whom the extreme youth and the orphaned condition of the little boy strongly appealed, and who immediately took him under his protection, thus beginning a friendship which was terminated only by death.

After completing his studies at the academy and at Columbia College Grammar School, young Scrugham, in 1836, entered the office and the home of his former schoolmate, Lyon, who had been married and admitted to the bar, and had established himself in practice at White Plains. Here he stayed until his own admission to practice in 1843. Previously to this time, at a Fourth of July celebration in Yonkers, he had delivered an oration which created such a favorable impression that it was suggested to him to open an office in that town. This suggestion met with his approval, and, on May 24, 1843, he put up his sign and opened his office in John Bashford's "Yonkers Hotel," thus becoming the first lawyer to practice his profession in what is now the city of Yonkers. With the rise and progress of the place he was closely identified until his death. He was the originator of the Yonkers Gas Light Company, its first secretary, and was always one

of its directors. He was also an original trustee of the Yonkers Savings Bank, a director of the 1st National Bank of Yonkers, and of the Yonkers and New York Fire Insurance Company, one of the vestrymen of Saint John's Episcopal Church, and a member of Rising Star Lodge, F. & A. M. He was also a member of a number of social clubs, among them the Century Club of New York City.

In 1846 he was elected supervisor of the town of Yonkers, and held that office for many consecutive years. In 1847, although the youngest member, he was chosen chairman of the board of supervisors, and he continued to act in that capacity as long as he was a member of the board. He left this position only because he declined to hold it any longer.

At the first election for the office of district attorney of Westchester county, under the constitution which went into force in 1847, he was nominated for that office by the democratic party, receiving the indorsement of the whigs, and was elected unanimously. He served as district attorney from 1847 to 1856, when he was succeeded by the late Edward Wells.

He also interested himself in the military affairs of the county and the state. He was captain of a company known as the "Scrugham Guards," and in 1849 he was appointed by the governor lieutenant-colonel of the 17th Regiment of the state militia. In the following year he was made its colonel, and soon after was appointed brigadier-general and put in command of a brigade. In February, 1859, he married Miss Mary Kellinger, a member of a family long identified with the town of Yonkers.

At the end of that year he was nominated by the democrats for justice of the Supreme Court for the 2d judicial district, to succeed Judge Selah B. Strong. His opponent at the subsequent election was George G. Reynolds, afterward a judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, and now one of the most honored residents of that city. General Scrugham was elected by a majority of 3,405. In 1867 he was appointed to sit in the Court of Appeals, in accordance with the constitution in force at that time, and he was a member of that court at the time of his death. He died on August 9, 1867, at the early age of forty-seven.

Judge Scrugham's character and abilities were highly eulogized by his associates at the bar and upon the bench, at a meeting of the Court of Appeals held in his memory on September 24, 1867. Judge Emott said:

"When chosen to a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court, he took the place of a judge who was eminent for learning and ability—in age and experience as well as in acquirements, the superior of us all, and whose removal we felt as a loss. Judge Scrugham was inevitably compared with his predecessor, and thus he had to meet at the outset of his career, not only from the bar, but from his associates on the bench, a criticism which was exacting and severe,

and perhaps not too friendly. But whatever feelings of regret or of distrust he encountered, he speedily disarmed them all. He was so diligent in his duties, so frank in his intercourse, so modest in his bearing, so patient of review and contradiction of his opinions, so just and honest of purpose, that we soon came to learn his value, and to esteem him for what he was, a patient, faithful, and capable magistrate in such a court."

Chief Judge Davies, in accepting the resolutions presented to the court, and ordering them spread upon the minutes, said:

"These resolutions most truthfully assert that Judge Scrugham was 'a true and warm-hearted gentleman; that he won the affection of all who knew him well, while he secured the respectful regard of all who were brought into official relations with him.' We all feel that, in the death of Judge Scrugham, the state has lost a most estimable and valuable citizen; the judiciary one of its most conscientious, earnest, and upright judges, and this court a member beloved by all, respected by all, confided in by all, and greatly mourned by all. . . . We all bear witness to the care, fidelity, intelligence, and anxiety to arrive at the truth, which he brought to the investigation of cases to be decided by him. His mind was fair and open, clear and acute, and he saw the very point of a case quickly and accurately, and expressed it with remarkable neatness and precision. The few opinions written by him while a member of this court attest the practical directness of his intellect, and his ability and learning as a jurist."



GILBERT, JOHN INGERSOLL, of Malone, a distinguished member of the northern New York bar, and a prominent legislator, political leader, and citizen, was born in Pittsford, Rutland county, Vermont, October 11, 1837, being the son of Simeon and Margaret (Ingersoll) Gilbert. Both of his grandfathers—Simeon Gilbert and Ebenezer Ingersoll—were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, the former being also an officer in the Massachusetts militia. His father, a substantial farmer, was a strong advocate of the abolition of slavery, and also one of the earliest to conceive and advocate the establishment of a permanent court for the settlement of all international controversies. His mother, an aunt of Robert G. Ingersoll, was a woman of unusual strength of mind and nobleness of character. Both his parents were earnest Christians, advanced thinkers, and highly influential in the community.

He received his early education at the Castleton (Vermont) Seminary and the Granville (New York) and Barre (Vermont) academies, and then entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington, where he was graduated in 1859. From that institution he has since received the degrees of master of arts and doctor of laws. After his graduation he engaged in the profession of teaching, being for six years principal of the Franklin Academy (Malone, New York). He afterward studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He has always lived and practiced his profession in Malone, and is widely

known as an effective advocate at the bar and for general ability and success in the conduct of litigations.

Mr. Gilbert, throughout his long legal career, has been connected with many causes of importance and public interest arising in the northern section of the state. He was counsel for the defense in the noted case of Emma Davis, tried upon the charge of poisoning with intent to kill, the accused being the housekeeper in the family of which the alleged victim was a member. Public opinion was strongly against his client, and considerable excitement prevailed during the trial, which lasted eleven days. The cross-examination of the people's medical experts and of the complainant, who was brought into court and laid upon a couch, were prominent features of the trial. In both his opening and closing arguments to the jury, Mr. Gilbert contended that they ought to acquit the defendant, not on the ground that there was doubt as to her guilt, but on the ground that there was no doubt of her innocence. The jury, after being out fifteen minutes, returned with a verdict of not guilty, accompanied by a resolution to the effect that Miss Davis was not only innocent of the crime charged, but in the circumstances disclosed by the evidence she had conducted herself remarkably well.

The public career of Mr. Gilbert, in connection with the legislation of the state, has been uncommonly productive of important and useful results—notably in the line of reform measures. Some of its leading results may be summed up as follows: He took a prominent and successful part in the advocacy of the enactment of the Code of Civil Procedure. While in the legislature he was the leader in the fight against bills in the interest of the liquor traffic, securing, in the face of great opposition, temperance legislation from the assembly in 1876, 1877, and 1878, and from the senate in 1884-85—including the act (Chapter 30, Laws of 1884) in relation to the study of physiology and hygiene in the public schools. He introduced into the assembly, in 1877, a bill providing for the creation of a railroad commission for the state, not in the expectation that it would then become a law, but to promote its enactment in the near future.

He was first elected to the assembly in the fall of 1875, was twice re-elected, and declined a fourth nomination, which was unanimously tendered. During the three years of his service in that body he was a member of the judiciary committee, and its chairman in 1878. In 1877 he was chairman of the committee on railroads, and in 1878 chairman of a special committee to investigate the subject of the Normal schools of the state, and author of the report submitted to the legislature at its next session.¹ He was elected senator from the 20th district in November, 1883. In the senate he was a member of the

¹ In reference to this matter the "Contemporary Biography of New York" (Vol. ii., p. 254) says: "Mr. Gilbert conducted the matter with consummate ability, the report

being the ablest state paper on the subject of education which has been prepared for many years."

judiciary and other committees, and chairman of the committee on literature. During this time he was prominent—perhaps more prominent than any other senator—in securing improved legislation in favor of civil-service reform, strenuously opposed the introduction of sectarianism into the public institutions of the state, and opposed the encroachments of powerful monopolies upon the interests of the people. At the session of 1885 he was chairman of a special senate committee to investigate the capitalization of the consolidated gas companies of the city of New York. The thorough examination made and the report submitted to the legislature in 1886 contributed largely to the reduction of the price of gas in the metropolis, and to the public exposure of stock-watering methods and results in general.

He was a delegate-at-large to the national republican convention at Chicago in 1884. In 1889 he was the republican candidate for secretary of state of New York. He was one of the delegates-at-large to the constitutional convention of 1894, in which, as a member of the judiciary committee, he assisted, among other things, in the revision of the judiciary system of the state. He was also chairman of the committees on civil-service reform and on industrial affairs.

He has been a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School, at Potsdam, since its establishment in 1869, and president of the Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mutes since its establishment in 1884.

Senator Gilbert's name is connected with the permanent legal literature of the state. He edited, with an associate, the revised edition, with notes, of the first ten volumes of Court of Appeals Reports.



PARKER, HENRY HORATIO, of Gloversville, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, February 26, 1860, and is the son of the Reverend Doctor Henry E. and Mary Elizabeth Parker. His father was for twenty-five years professor of Latin in Dartmouth College. Mr. Parker's grandfather, Elijah Parker, was a lawyer of Keene, New Hampshire. He is a nephew of Honorable Joel Parker, formerly chief-justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. His mother came from a Vermont family, and was a graduate of Miss Willard's Female Seminary, of Troy, New York. He was prepared for college at the Saint Johnsbury (Vermont) Academy and the Phillips Academy, of Andover, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1882. His legal studies were pursued at Albany, New York, under George H. Stevens, and in attendance at the lectures of the Albany Law School, and he was admitted to the bar on May 6, 1887. Since July, 1888, he has been in active and successful practice at Gloversville.



SNYDER, CHARLES EARL, of Herkimer, was born in the town of Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York, November 23, 1863, and is the son of David W. and Ann (Harter) Snyder. His family has long been resident in the Mohawk valley, its original ancestor in this country having come from the German Palatinate in the emigration of 1710.

He received his early education in a country district school and the Herkimer Union School, was prepared for college at the Fairfield Seminary, and was graduated from Cornell University in the class of 1885, with the degree of bachelor of science. He then entered upon the study of the law under the late Samuel Earl, of Herkimer. Upon his admission to the bar, at Syracuse, November 17, 1887, he engaged in the active practice of his profession in Herkimer, where he has continued without interruption to the present time.

Mr. Snyder has always devoted himself strictly to the business of the law, avoiding the distractions of political life. From the beginning of his professional career he has been connected with cases of importance, involving intricate or delicate legal principles, which have been warmly contested. In these encounters he has had to contend with some of the best and most experienced lawyers, and he has won a high reputation for ability, skill, and knowledge of the law.

Mr. Snyder was attorney for the Saint Lawrence & Adirondack Railroad Company during the period of its construction. He is now resident attorney for the New York Central corporation as lessee of the Mohawk & Malone Railway.



KELLOGG, SYLVESTER ALONZO, of Plattsburgh, one of the justices of the Supreme Court for the 4th judicial district, was born in Champlain, Clinton county, New York, May 15, 1838, being the son of Lorenzo and Roxanna Kellogg. He was educated at the Champlain Academy and Middlebury College, being graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1860. His legal studies were pursued in the office of James Averill, of Champlain, New York, and he was admitted to the bar at Plattsburgh, in May, 1860. He began the practice of his profession in the territory of Nevada, but returning to this state opened an office in Plattsburgh, where he has continued to reside since.

During his residence in Nevada he served as a senator in the first legislature of that state. He was chosen district attorney of Clinton county, New York, in 1876, continuing in that office for one term. For ten years, from 1881 to 1890, inclusive, he was county judge of Clinton county, retiring to take his seat on the Supreme Court bench, to which he was elected in the fall of 1890, and which he still occupies. He has also served as a member of the constitutional commission appointed in 1890 by Governor Hill to revise the judiciary act.



HERRICK, NEWTON J., of Canajoharie, was born in the town of Fairfield, Franklin county, Vermont, November 21, 1864, and is the son of Martin Van Buren and Polly Ann (Dimon) Herrick. In the paternal line he comes from old Massachusetts, and in the maternal from old Connecticut, stock, and on both sides he is a direct descendant of officers in the Revolutionary War. He was prepared for college at the Champlain (New York) Academy, and entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, but, owing to illness, did not complete the course of that institution. His legal studies were pursued under the Honorable Wilmer H. Dunn, of Champlain, formerly district attorney of Clinton county. He was admitted to the bar at Albany in the spring of 1891, and has since been practicing in Canajoharie in partnership with Hiram L. Huston.

Mr. Herrick has gained a prominent position at the bar of his portion of the state. He has successfully conducted a number of important cases involving titles to real estate of considerable value. In the case of *Libbie E. Burton vs. Charles M. Hubbard*, in which he was opposed by such eminent lawyers as Governor Frank S. Black and Judge J. W. Barnum, he obtained for the plaintiff one of the largest verdicts ever given in Montgomery county in a suit of that nature. He defended and obtained the acquittal of Pasquale Rienzi, indicted for murder in the first degree, and tried at Fonda in February, 1897. The prosecution in this action was conducted by District Attorney L. F. Fish and Assistant District Attorney F. J. Sullivan, assisted by ex-Judge H. V. Borst.

Mr. Herrick is an effective public speaker, and has delivered orations on various occasions of public interest.

He was married, July 22, 1896, to F. May West, daughter of the late Dr. M. Calvin West, of Rome, New York.



SWITS, DAVID, of Mount Vernon, was born in Schenectady, New York, February 18, 1863, and is the son of David and Harriet (Hoyt) Swits. His paternal ancestors for several generations lived in Schenectady, being of Holland Dutch descent. His mother was a native of Darien, Connecticut. Her forefathers were English. He was educated in the public schools, in addition receiving some private instruction, read law in the offices of Armstrong & Briggs and James Armstrong, Esq., of New York City, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1884. He has since been engaged in professional practice in Mount Vernon, Westchester county. From May, 1893, to July 25, 1897, he held the office of corporation counsel of the city of Mount Vernon.



MURPHY, JOHN MARTIN (born in Lima, New York, March 24, 1859), is the son of John J. and Mary (Gillen) Murphy, both of good Irish stock. He received a careful education in the common schools, the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary of Lima, New York, and Saint Hyacinth College (Canada). He then entered the law office of Dennis C. Feeley, of Rochester, as a clerk, and in 1883 he was admitted to the bar at the October term held in Rochester. Engaging in the practice of his profession in that city, he attained success and reputation. On April 23, 1895, he was appointed judge of the Municipal Court, and in November of the same year he was elected by the people for a full term of six years in that office.



HATHAWAY, FRANKLIN FLINT (born in Fall River, Massachusetts, May 2, 1845), is the son of Edmund and Frances (Flint) Hathaway, descendants of Nicholas Hathaway, who settled in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1630, and of Thomas Flint, one of the founders of Concord, Massachusetts (1630). Through his mother he is descended also from the Hoopers and Fosters, who, as well as the Flints, were very prominent in the foundation of the colonies in eastern Massachusetts. He was educated at the Plattsburgh Academy and under the private tuition of Reverend Joseph Coit, D.D., studied law in the office of Honorable George L. Clark, of Plattsburgh, and was admitted to the bar at Ithaca in May, 1880. He has always practiced in Plattsburgh, until 1889 as a member of the firm of Clark & Hathaway, and since then alone.

Mr. Hathaway has attained prominence at the bar of his portion of the state, and has also been conspicuous in the municipal affairs of Plattsburgh. He framed the present charter of that community, conceded to be the best of any of its character in the state. From 1870 to 1872 he was assistant assessor of internal revenue, and from 1883 to 1896 was recorder of Plattsburgh. He is now postmaster of that city, having been appointed to that office by President McKinley, May 28, 1897. He is prominent in the Masonic order, holding the position of eminent commander of De Soto Commandery, No. 49, and he is also active in Scottish Rite Masonry. He is a charter member of the Society of Founders and Patriots of New York City.



ROSE, HENRY LAWRENCE (born in Minden, Montgomery county, New York, September 26, 1816), is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (l'abrique) Gros. He is descended through both his parents from ancient and noble French families—on the paternal side from the Barons Gros, of feudal times, and on the maternal from the Huguenot branch of the House of Bour-

bon, which was humiliated by Henry IV., of Navarre, who yielded to the menaces of the Catholic hierarchy for the sake of peace in his dominions. His grandfather, Lawrence Gros, who was a brother of the distinguished Reverend Johan Daniel Gros, D.D., of Columbia College, came from France in 1756, bought a large tract of land in the Mohawk Valley, about a mile and a half south of Fort Plain, and there made his home. During the Revolution he was captain of an independent company of rangers, and was present in the battles of Currytown, Cobleskill, Schenevous, Bowman's Creek, Springfield, Oriskany, and Johnstown. His exploits are fully recorded in Campbell's "Annals of Tryon County," Sims's "Border Wars," "The Frontiersmen of the Mohawk Valley," and the "History of Montgomery County." Captain Gros had three sons, Lawrence, Henry (the father of the subject of this sketch), and Nicholas, each of whom ranked among the wealthy men of their county, and represented the people at various times in the assembly.

Henry Lawrence Grose received his early education in a private school taught by his father, who was a graduate of Columbia College, and later attended an academy and the Oneida Institute, at Utica, pursuing at the latter institution the college curriculum, and being graduated in 1840. Much of his early life was devoted to literary and journalistic pursuits. In 1853 he established a weekly paper at Fort Plain, which has continued under different names and different proprietors to the present time, being now known as the *Mohawk Valley Register*. In the same year he aided in founding at Ballston Spa the *Temperance Helper*, afterward bought by Potter & Judson, and removed by them to Saratoga Springs, where it is still issued under the name of the *Weekly Saratogian*. In April, 1860, he bought the Ballston *Journal* establishment and assumed the editorship of that paper, which position he has held ever since.

Mr. Grose has written extensively on various subjects of local, historical, biographical, and special interest. He is the author of a "History of the Moreau Temperance Society" (the first organization founded on total abstinence principles); "Historical Sketches of the Revolutionary War," a complete "History of the Newspaper Press of Saratoga County" (published in the county history), biographical sketches of members of the New York senate and assembly at several different sessions, and a number of Fourth of July and Memorial Day orations.

In December, 1861, Mr. Grose, with a view to entering the military service of the government, went to Washington with the 77th Regiment, of which Colonel James B. McKean, then a member of congress, was in command. Under the colonel's direction he located the regiment on Meridian Hill, and remained with it several weeks as temporary aid to the assistant surgeon, but, being incapacitated for active service in the field on account of near-sightedness, he was obliged to

return home. Subsequently he was identified for several years with the state militia. He was on the staff of Colonel C. P. Peek, 29th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., in 1863; was afterward on the staff of General Gibson, and in 1865 was a clerk in the adjutant-general's office, and served also on secret service under Governor Fenton.

Mr. Grose pursued legal studies under Lemuel B. Pike, and also attended lectures at the Albany Law School, being admitted to the bar at Albany in 1880. He has always practiced at Ballston Spa, and although now at an advanced period of life, being in his eighty-second year, he has until quite recently been active in the profession.

He argued on appeal the well-known case of *The People vs. Orrin Woodward*, charged with grand larceny. Mr. Grose, J. S. L'Amoreaux, and W. J. Minor were attorneys of record for the defendant. On the first trial the jury disagreed, and on the second Woodward was convicted. Mr. L'Amoreaux and Mr. Minor having declined any further connection with the case, Mr. Grose took charge of the appeal alone and argued it before the general term in October, 1881. The decision sustained the appeal, and the matter went no further. This case was widely commented on in the law journals at the time. It is incorrectly reported in Hun, but correctly reported in the New York State Criminal Reports, and stands as a reference under the head of Larceny in the Criminal Code.

He was attorney for George West in his contest with Edward Wemple for a seat in congress, the proof showing that Mr. West was counted out by a change of 88 votes on the return for Wemple instead of West, for whom it was evident that they had been cast. In the town of Ephrata, Fulton county, there were 114 colored ballots, contrary to the law prescribing pure white ballots. Mr. West declined to take advantage of these illegal ballots, and Wemple was sworn in by the state board of canvassers. Mr. West did not carry the case to the house of representatives, which, being heavily democratic, would naturally have been unfriendly to the republican contestant.

For many years Mr. Grose has been one of the most prominent and best-known citizens of Ballston Spa, taking a lively interest in the affairs of that community. In connection with the *Ballston Journal* he set up one of the finest printing establishments in the county, and he was instrumental in the founding of the Ballston Ladies' Seminary.



ZAN ZELM, JOHN ANTHONY, of New Rochelle, was born in Rotterdam, Holland, July 10, 1874. His father, Henry van Zelm, was a scale manufacturer in that city. Coming to this country at an early age, the son attended the public schools of New Rochelle, also receiving instruction from private tutors. He read law under the preceptorship of Honorable Martin J.

Keogh, also attending lectures in the Law Department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in June, 1894, with the degree of bachelor of laws. He was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in January, 1897. Mr. van Zelm continued with Judge Keogh until January, 1896, when the latter became one of the justices of the Supreme Court. From 1894 to 1896 he served as managing clerk of the office. Since his admission to the bar he has been successfully practicing his profession in New Rochelle.

He was attorney for the plaintiff in the case of *Iselin vs. Assessors of Mamaroneck*, in which Mr. Iselin obtained a reduction of the tax valuation of his property from \$165,000 to \$100,000. He prepared and procured the passage by the legislature of 1897 of a highway act known as "an act for the widening and improvement of highways in incorporated villages and towns."



HEALEY, ROBERT EMMET, of Plattsburgh, was born in that village, June 10, 1870, being the son of Thomas A. and Elizabeth Healey, natives of Ireland, who, in their early lives, lived in Saranac, Clinton county, New York, where they were married. The son was brought up on his father's farm. After attending the district school he pursued more advanced studies for four years in the Plattsburgh Academy, being graduated with honor in 1891. He then entered Union College at Schenectady, but left to begin the study of the law under Honorable John B. Riley, of Plattsburgh. His legal education was completed at the Albany Law School, where he was graduated in June, 1894, with the degree of bachelor of laws, having already (May 10) been admitted to the bar before the general term of the 4th department. Immediately after leaving the law school he began practice alone in Plattsburgh. Since January 1, 1896, he has been in partnership in the firm of Riley & Healey, with his former preceptor, Honorable John B. Riley. He has enjoyed a success and attained a standing in the profession very unusual for a young practitioner—the rewards of energy, industrious work, and marked ability as a trial lawyer. In his political affiliations he is a republican.



MCCORD, ROBERT, of Peekskill, was born in that village, February 2, 1862, and is the son of William and Margaret (Shear) McCord. He is of Highland Scotch descent on his father's side and of German on his mother's. His paternal ancestors in 1689 removed from Scotland to Ireland, whence, in 1732, they emigrated to this country, settling in Scarsdale, Westchester

county, New York. From there the family removed, in 1789, to the town of Cortland, in the same county, where it has ever since resided.

He was educated in the public schools and the Peekskill Academy, studied law in the office of the Honorable Edward Wells, of Peekskill, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in September, 1883. He has always practiced his profession in Peekskill, enjoying success and reputation at the bar. He has for many years been actively identified with the educational interests of Peekskill, and is at present president of the board of education of District No. 7, of that village.



ALMER, MILTON CORNELIUS, of Sing Sing, was born in that village on April 29, 1862. He is the son of Richard and Charlotte Palmer, both descended from old Westchester county families. On his father's side Mr. Palmer's ancestors were of English origin, and on his mother's of Huguenot. His forefathers on both sides settled in Westchester county about two centuries ago, and in the village of Sing Sing toward the close of the last century.

His early education was received in the district school of his neighborhood. Subsequently he was prepared for college at the Sing Sing public school, and entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881, with the degree of bachelor of science. He then read law with Francis Larkin, Senior, of Sing Sing, also taking the three years' lecture course at the Columbia College Law School. From that institution he was graduated June 12, 1895, receiving the B.L. degree. He had already been admitted to the bar (May 15, 1894). Mr. Palmer is one of the well-known attorneys of Sing Sing. Since March 1, 1896, he has been serving as police justice for that village.



HORTON, CHARLES DAVENPORTE, of White Plains, a leading member of the younger generation of the Westchester county bar, was born in Peekskill, New York, September 6, 1868, and is the son of Ezra James Horton¹ and Sarah, daughter of Honorable William Davenport, of Nelsonville, Putnam county, New York. He is a grandson of the well-known Cyrus Horton, of Putnam county.

He received his early education under private tutors and at the Peekskill Military Academy, and then entered Columbia University.

¹ Ezra James Horton was born at Horton Hollow, Putnam county, New York, in 1826; was educated at the Peekskill Military Academy and the University of the City of New York; studied for the ministry; served for a time as instructor in the West Point Military Academy, and then engaged in journalism, being at various times connected with the staffs of the New York *Herald* and *Sun*, and the Washington *Post*, and owner and edit^r of

the Peekskill *Higland Democrat*, the White Plains *Westchester News*, the Port Jervis *Gazette*, and the *Eastern State Journal* at White Plains. He was private secretary in congress to Clarkson N. Potter, Waldo Hutchins, and Francis Kernan, and was clerk of the Potter Investigating Committee in the Tilden-Hayes contest. He died May 9, 1893.

He was graduated from the School of Arts of that institution in 1887 with the degree of bachelor of arts, from the School of Law in 1889 with the degree of bachelor of laws, and from the School of Political Science in 1889 with the degree of master of arts. While attending the regular course of lectures at the Columbia University Law School he was calendar clerk in the office of Develin & Miller (John E. Develin and Charles E. Miller) in New York City. He was admitted to the bar at the general term of the Supreme Court held at Poughkeepsie in Albany, 1889, before his graduation from the law school and before he had completed his twenty-first year, his diploma being in consequence withheld until he had attained his majority.

For about four years after his admission to the bar Mr. Horton practiced his profession at Peekskill in association with his brother, Cyrus William Horton. In 1893 he entered into a legal copartnership, at White Plains, with John M. Digney, ex-county clerk, under the firm style of Digney & Horton, which still continues. He has gained a reputation for professional ability and skill very unusual for so young a lawyer.

Throughout his residence in White Plains Mr. Horton has been editor and proprietor of the *Eastern State Journal* (formerly conducted by his father), the oldest and also the official newspaper of the county. He is the author of a work on "The Laws of Descent."

He is a member of the State Bar Association, the Westchester County and New York City Bar associations, the Reform and Democratic clubs of New York City, and the Tammany Society. He is a thirty-third degree Mason and a member of the Knights Templar, Mystic Shrine, Odd Fellows, Forester, and Elk orders, and of the Royal Arcanum and the A. O. U. W.

He was married, in 1895, to Frances, only daughter of Honorable David Cromwell, of White Plains, formerly county treasurer of Westchester county.



JOHNSON, CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, of Seneca Falls, district attorney of Seneca county, was born in New York City, March 21, 1869. His father, Honorable William Johnson, was long prominent in public life, serving for two terms as senator, and also was connected with the New York state militia as colonel of the 148th Regiment. His mother, Angeline (Chamberlain) Johnson, was a daughter of Honorable Jacob P. Chamberlain, former member of the assembly and of congress.

He received a good public school education, also attending the Mynderse Academy, of Seneca Falls. He enjoyed an exceptionally thorough professional training for the bar, reading law with the Honorable Charles A. Hawley and the Honorable Peter H. Van Auken (ex-county judge of Seneca county), and taking the course of lectures

of the Cornell University Law School, from which he was graduated with honors in 1892, also attending the Columbia College Law School during the graduate's year. He was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, June 10, 1892. He has always practiced his profession at Seneca Falls, where he is known as one of the able members of the bar. In 1895 he was elected to the office of district attorney of Seneca county, for a term expiring December 31, 1898. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.



MARSHALL, WILLIAM JEROME, corporation counsel of the city of Mount Vernon, was born in what is now known as the annexed district of the city of New York, Eastchester, the present city of Mount Vernon then being a part of the township, on May 10, 1858. Through his father, William Marshall, he is of Irish and English descent. His mother was a native of the town of Monahan, county of Monahan, Ireland.

He was educated in the country school at Eastchester and Grammar School No. 4, of Mount Vernon, studied law in the office of the Honorable William H. Pemberton, of Mount Vernon, and was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie in May, 1879. He continued with Mr. Pemberton for some five years after his admission, in the capacity of managing clerk. Engaging in legal business for himself, he soon built up an excellent clientage and achieved an enviable reputation as a skilled practitioner both in intricate litigations and in the criminal branches of the profession. On July 23, 1897, he was appointed by Mayor Fiske corporation counsel of the city of Mount Vernon, an office in which he still continues by virtue of reappointment received June 15, 1898. In this position he has made a creditable record for ability and success. In politics Mr. Marshall is a democrat.



HOLLISTER, HORACE PALMER, of Mount Vernon, was born in West Liberty, Muscatine county, Iowa, July 8, 1873, being the son of John Q. A. Hollister, M.D., who was a major of New York volunteers in the Civil War, and Prudence C. Palmer, of the Pennsylvania Quaker family of Palmers. He was educated in the Mount Vernon public schools, and read law in the office of the Honorable Isaac N. Mills, then county judge of Westchester county, also attending lectures at the New York Law School, from which institution he was graduated in 1894 with the degree of bachelor of laws. In September of the same year he was admitted to the bar upon examination before the Supreme Court for the 2d judicial department, in Brooklyn. He has since been pursuing a general

practice in Mount Vernon, devoting his attention mainly to real estate and surrogate's business.

In politics he is a republican, being connected with the local party organization. He takes an active interest in the patriotic organizations, and is a captain in the Sons of Veterans order.



MORGAN, HARRY VINCENT, of Mount Vernon, was born in the town of Eastchester, Westchester county, New York, August 14, 1868, and is descended from one of the old families of that locality. After receiving a good common school education he entered the law office of Joseph S. Wood, of Mount Vernon, also attending lectures for a time in the Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, May 15, 1890. In November, 1891, he engaged in independent practice in Mount Vernon, where he has since continued, ranking prominently among the younger members of the profession.



HURLBUT, GEORGE W., of Heuvelton, a prominent member of the Saint Lawrence county bar, the son of Horace Hurlbut and Alvira (Fry) Hurlbut, was born in Depeyster, Saint Lawrence county, New York, March 20, 1852. He is descended from Revolutionary ancestors. His family has been resident in Saint Lawrence county since 1805, when his grandfather, Philo Hurlbut, came there from Connecticut. He was educated in the common schools, the Gouverneur Seminary, and the Potsdam Normal School. At an early age he began teaching school, continuing in that occupation until about 1868. Meantime he undertook the study of the law, registering with Amasa Thornton, of Ogdensburg, New York. Subsequently he completed his preparation for the profession at the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1879, and in May of that year he was admitted to the bar. He has since been in uninterrupted practice at Ogdensburg and Heuvelton, Saint Lawrence county, ranking among the prominent members of the profession. During the past five years he has been assistant-district attorney of Saint Lawrence county. In this position he has gained reputation in connection with trials of much public interest, notably the Conroy and Burt murder trials, convicting Conroy of murder in the first degree and Burt in the second degree, and the De-year rape case, the latter resulting in sending the accused to prison for a term of forty years. During this time the district attorney's

office has obtained numerous convictions in robbery cases for periods of from twenty to thirty-five years.

Mr. Hurlbut has also served the people of his community and county in other important capacities. He was a member of the commission for building the Saint Lawrence county courthouse, which cost \$100,000, and is at present a member of the commission to build the new jail and sheriff's residence. Since 1890 he has held the



GEORGE W. HURLBUT

office of supervisor for the town of Oswegatchie. In connection with his duties in this position he has negotiated and issued town bonds to the amount of nearly \$100,000, and has also been largely responsible for public improvements, including the construction of bridges, one of which involved an outlay of \$43,000. As a member of the board of supervisors, he has served for two years as chairman of that body, and has been chairman of the equalizing committee and the judiciary committee.



KLOCK, GEORGE SHELDON, district attorney of Oneida county since January 1, 1893, is the son of Morris and Eveline (Sillenbeck) Klock, and was born at Saint Johnsville, Montgomery county, New York, January 6, 1859. Both his parents were of German extraction. His forefathers were patriot soldiers in the Revolution, and from them he inherited a sturdy physique and long staying powers in intellectual labors. His father was one of the leading men of Montgomery county in business and political life, filling various offices of honor and trust in his native town of Saint Johnsville and also in the county.

Mr. Klock received his primary education in the Saint Johnsville district school, and then attended the Fort Plain and Whitestown seminaries. Afterward for a short time he was a school teacher in Montgomery county. In 1876, at the age of seventeen, he went to Rome, New York, and began to study law under the preceptorship of Honorable William E. Scripture, now one of the justices of the Supreme Court for the 5th judicial district. He was admitted to the bar January 9, 1880, at Syracuse. He continued in Mr. Scripture's office until 1883, when he engaged in practice for himself. Since that time he has enjoyed a large and lucrative professional business, both in Rome and Utica, which also has embraced considerable practice from his boyhood home, Saint Johnsville.

In 1879 he commenced campaign speaking in behalf of the republican party, and in every canvass since he has been active and conspicuous on the stump, addressing audiences on political questions in numerous cities and villages throughout the state. He is known as one of the most attractive and effective orators of central New York, and has frequently been called upon for orations and speeches at Fourth of July and Memorial Day celebrations, regimental reunions, and upon other occasions. He has the reputation of having spoken to more public assemblages than any other man in Oneida county. His prominence and ability as a party leader have very often led to his selection as a delegate to republican state, county, and other conventions.

Receiving in 1892 the republican nomination for district attorney of Oneida county, he was elected by a majority of 2,000; and in 1895, as the candidate of his party for a second term in that office, he was successful by nearly 4,000 majority. At both elections he led the party ticket. His administration of the district attorney's office has been characterized by very faithful and conscientious attention to its details, and by notably efficient and successful work. In the history of the county no former district attorney has procured so many convictions of persons charged with crime or conducted so many contested cases. His vigorous performance of his official duties has con-

tributed in a marked way toward elevating the standards of public order. About one hundred indictments is the present yearly average of the district attorney's office.

Mr. Klock has prosecuted many persons accused of capital and other high crimes. He personally conducted the celebrated cases against the young men who derailed the fast mail near Rome on November 19, 1895, causing several deaths. As the result of those prosecutions John Watson Hildreth, the leader of the band, is now serving a life sentence in the Auburn state prison, and two of his companions, Herbert Plato and Theodore Hibbard, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter, are serving forty-year terms. The fourth conspirator, Fred Bristol, died in confinement while awaiting trial.

In the trial of Estella V. Flint for the murder of her husband in Utica in January, 1895, a life sentence was imposed. Giuseppe Constantino, for the killing of a fellow countryman in Utica in January, 1896, was convicted of murder in the first degree, and, the judgment being affirmed by the Court of Appeals, was electrocuted at Auburn.

He convicted, upon circumstantial evidence, three men, Thornton, Murray, and Farrell, charged with burglarizing the bank at Vernon, New York, and abstracting from it a large amount in money and postage stamps, and had them sent to Auburn for long sentences. Afterward it was developed that they were innocent, and the real culprits were apprehended. Mr. Klock was untiring in behalf of the persons wrongfully imprisoned, and obtained their release. Since then one of them, Thornton, has been caught at "safe blowing" in Syracuse and returned to prison.

He procured the conviction of "Doc" Minchon for aiding in the escape of Thomas O'Brien, the bunco king, from Keeper Buck, of Dannemora. Other important cases that he has successfully prosecuted are those of John V. Bender, for assault in the first degree; of Edward Hurlbut, a prominent Utica attorney, for embezzling many thousands of dollars; of Hugo William Sanger, for arson; of Daniel Hines, for perjury (a twenty years' sentence); of Dr. Harold Marquisee, for burglary and larceny, and of M. Theodore Brennan, for forgery. The first conviction under the Raines liquor tax law was secured by Mr. Klock, as also the first conviction in this state of an assessor who had willfully neglected to place upon the assessor's tax roll personal property subject to assessment.

Aside from his record as a criminal lawyer and an advocate, he has gained a high reputation in business law and railway litigations. Many of his causes have gone to the Court of Appeals for ultimate decision. In addition to his general practice in all the courts of the state of New York, he has had considerable professional business at

the west, some of which has been before the highest tribunals. He has been admitted to the bar in the states of Michigan and Iowa.

Considered in both its political and its professional aspects, his career has been especially successful—the reward of ability, energy, hard work, and much personal popularity. He has for years been prominently identified with public enterprises of a beneficial character, and has at all times been a generous contributor to their promotion. He owns a fine library of law books, one of the best selected in central New York.

Mr. Klock is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, and the Royal Arcanum, and is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.



WYMAN, FRED GRANVILLE, of Dunkirk, was born in that village, March 2, 1859, and is the son of William H. and Elizabeth Rogers (Clark) Wyman, both natives of New Hampshire. He is descended from the Wyman family of Woburn, Massachusetts, prominent in the Revolution. After being graduated from the Dunkirk High School he was for four years a law clerk with Honorable C. D. Murray, of Dunkirk, and on April 7, 1882, was admitted to the bar at Rochester. He immediately began practice in his city, continuing there until the fall of 1888, when he went to Indiana. He remained in that state about six years, and then returned to Dunkirk, where he has since been successfully pursuing his profession. He is one of the prominent citizens of Dunkirk, taking an active interest in all matters related to the progress of the community. He is one of the leading promoters of the Dunkirk Library, and has been its secretary for the past three years. He is also an active member of the Young Men's Association.



YOST, DANIEL, of Fonda, an old and prominent practitioner of that section, was born in the town of Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, November 15, 1839, being the son of Peter and Sarah (Moore) Yost. After receiving a good preparatory education in the common schools of Johnstown and the Johnstown Academy, he entered Union College, at Schenectady, from which he was graduated in the class of 1861. He studied law at Johnstown with the firm of Smith & Carroll (Honorable Horace E. Smith and Honorable John M. Carroll), and was admitted to the bar

at the general term of the Supreme Court held at Canton, Saint Lawrence county, in October, 1864. He has since been pursuing a general law practice at Fonda, enjoying a reputation for professional ability and success.



Daniel Yost.

Mr. Yost has adhered closely to the practice of the law ever since he became a member of the bar, having held no public office except that of clerk of the Surrogate's Court of Montgomery county, which he occupied during the years 1868-72.

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